Implicature of Selected Short Stories and Their Relationships in Learning Indonesia Language

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Abstract. The purpose of this study is to examine the types of speech acts with implicatures in conversation in Atta Verin's short story "Choice of the Father" and its relation to Indonesian language learning. This research uses descriptive qualitative research method. In collecting data, it uses the technique of reading short stories and recording conversations needed for data. In this research, it produces implicature speech acts. The approach used is a pragmatic approach, because there are studies, one of which is implicature. Data analysis used Searle's speech act classification theory. In the short story "Choice of the Father" by Atta Verin, three types of speech act implicatures were found, namely implicatures in assertive, disertive, and expressive speech acts. The relationship with Indonesian language learning is that it can be related to Indonesian language learning, namely learning short stories.

Keywords: Implicature · Conversation · Indonesian

1 Introduction

Human are social beings who are never separated from interacting with one another. In this interaction, a means of communication is also needed, with the use of language and a set of speech tools. The form of interaction that uses the means of communication is conversation. Rustono Conversation is oral communication that takes place in a controlled manner and involves two or more parties to achieve certain goals [1]. In this conversation it is also necessary to pay attention to the context of the actors (speakers and speech partners) that are appropriate to use. So, it is in this conversation that pragmatics is needed. One of the pragmatics that will be used in the discussion of this study is implicature.

Yuniarti stated that implicature is a desire, or a hidden expression of the heart [2]. Implication is used to explain what the speaker means, implies, or interprets an expression, different from what the speaker actually meant [3]. Grice states Implicature is an expression that means something different from what is actually said [4]. The phrase "different" is the intention of the speaker, which is not clearly expressed. Attachment

is a hidden intention, desire, or expression. So, implicature is a speaker's utterance that has a different meaning from what the speaker said or has other intentions.

Gillian Brown and George Yule state Consequences of conversation arise from general principles of conversation and some suggestions that speakers usually follow. This general principle is known as the principle of cooperation [5]. The purpose of conversational implicature is for the interlocutor to receive the message the speaker wants to convey. Thus, conversational implicature is an utterance that implies a message that is different from what is actually spoken.

The application of conversational implicature discipline is in the form of speech acts. Speech acts according to Searle speech acts have assertive, directive, expressive, commissive, and declarative functions. Assertive is a speech act that makes what the speaker says true according to the facts. Directives are verbal actions carried out by the speaker, the purpose of which is for the interlocutor to carry out the actions mentioned in the speech. Expressive is speech made with the intention that the speech is interpreted as an assessment of the things mentioned in the speech. Commission is a speech that obliges the speaker to carry out what he said in his speech. Affirmations are utterances made by speakers with the aim of creating something new (states, conditions, etc.) [6].

Yule classifies implicatures into several types: 1) conventionality, 2) scale, 3) characteristics of language implicature, 5) language implicature, and 6) general conversational implicature [7]. This implicature can also be used to define additional meanings derived from the conversation. Conversational implicature can be classified as pragmatic implicature that arises from violation of the principles of language implicature.

Conversation is a communicative activity that uses language as a tool and requires cooperation, the speaker and the speech partner take turns exchanging information clearly. This is the so-called cooperative principle. In addition, speakers and listeners must behave in conversation, also called politeness, the principle of politeness. Through this dialogue, we hope that speakers and listeners find meaning or implicature.

Similar research discussing conversational implicature has been conducted by Hidayat Nur Septiadi, et al. (2021), Netti Yuniarti (2014), Yunita Nugraheni (2014), M. Muhfid Choirudin et al. (2018), Evy Nur Afifah, et al. (2018). This research discusses the conversational implicature between characters in a story. The results of this study can be found various types of speech act impliaccurs in conversations between characters.

In this study using a short story entitled Bapak's Choice written by Atta Verrin. The short story itself is also included in learning Indonesian. Language learning can be presented through literary genres, even though linguistic material seems to dominate language learning, literary texts still play an important role in learning Indonesian [8]. The literary text that the author is referring to is short stories, so language learning is not only language knowledge but can also be added to literature, for example short stories. The goal of language learning is to develop Indonesian language skills, both orally and in writing [9]. Learning Indonesian for short stories is also included in text-based learning which can develop students' abilities both in writing and orally.

Sufanti states that text-based learning is learning that makes text the basis, principle, basis and basis [10]. The type of text used in this research is short story text which can be related to the learning of class X high school students. The purpose of text-based

Indonesian learning is to start with understanding the text and lead to strengthening the text [11].

It is hoped that this research on short story conversation implicatures can be applied to Indonesian language learning about short stories. Short story is a work of non-fiction fiction which is classified as non-fiction because it is a product of the author's imagination [12]. This short story learning can be linked to the intrinsic elements in the short story. The elements in short stories include themes, messages, backgrounds, points of view, characters and characterizations, expressions or choice of words or writing style, etc. [13].

Based on this explanation, the writer intends to examine the types of speech acts in the conversational ripples in the short story. The problems posed are what forms of implicature are found in the short story "Your Choice" by Atta Verrin and how it relates to learning Indonesian. These problems aim to be able to describe and explain.

2 Method

This study uses a qualitative descriptive research method. Lindolf states that a qualitative approach is an approach that places more emphasis on process and meaning [14]. Sudaryanto stated that qualitative descriptive research aims to provide an objective description of events or situations and concerns linguistic behavior in written speech in [15, 16]. Data collection techniques by reading short stories and recording conversations needed for data. The author uses a pragmatic approach, because in a pragmatic approach there are several studies, one of which is implicature. Data analysis used Searle's speech act classification theory. Searle categorizes speech acts into five types, namely assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, declarative [17]. The data source for this research is the dialogue of the characters in the short story Atta Verin Bapak's Choice. This research is limited to the speech of characters in short stories, thus showing the implications of speech acts.

3 Result and Discussion

3.1 Implicature in Assrtive Speech Acts

Assertive Speech Act is language that tries to be what it is according to reality, of course referring to facts, data, information, what is seen, heard and experienced at a particular event. This language battery has the ability to provide information that is clearly true or false, this language also expresses sympathy for what is happening. Found data: Scalar *variables* and *physical constants* should be italicized, and a bold (non-italics) font should be used for **vectors** and **matrices**. Do not italicize subscripts unless they are variables.

Equations should be either display (with a number in parentheses) or inline. Use the built-in Equation Editor or MathType to insert complex equations.

(1) *Widi: "Bapak mau ditembak mati, Mas…".*

The speaker Widi broke the news to his brother because his father was about to be shot dead. This sentence clearly states its true meaning. Because the character just wants to give real information to his brother without any other intention.

(2) *Widi: "Aku hanya ingin bertanya apakah benar Bapak sengaja mengabaikan teriakan Ibu. Aku tak percaya Bapak sengaja melakukannnya."*

Widi's speech is informational as it is because he only wants to ask the truth about his mother's death which was caused by his father. The statement stated the actual information from the character who just wanted to ask his father.

(3) *Bapak:"Bapak akan mati dua hari lagi. Ini kesempatan terakhir Bapak Untuk berbicara kepadamu. Sampaikan apa yang Bapak katakana ini kepada saudara-saudaramu, Nak…".*

The hero stated that he would be shot dead in two days, and only on the day before his death was he able to convey a message to one of his children that would later be passed on to his siblings. The speech conveyed is of real information because the speaker wants to tell about his death and wants to convey a message.

(4) *Bapak: "Ketika Paskal berusia tiga tahun, Bapak dan Ibu sempat berpisah. Kami tinggal di dua kota yang berbeda".*

From these data the speaker conveys the actual facts in the sentence "*Kami tinggal di dua kota yang berbeda*".

(5) *Bapak: "Bapak memilih untuk mengakuinya. Bapak memang telah membunuh ibumu ketika memutuskan untuk tinggal di kamar yang berbeda dengannya…".*

The sentence said by the speaker who confessed that he had killed his wife is real information because it has no hidden meaning. Shown by the recognition conveyed by the character.

(6) *Bapak: "Bapak sedang mendengarkan Chick Corea waktu ibumu memanggilku pada hari nahas itu. Maafkan Bapak karena tak mendengar teriakan ibumu."*

The father character said that he deliberately did not listen to his wife's call by listening to the chick corea, this expression was actual information that was being carried out by the character at that time.

3.2 Implicature in Directive Speech Acts

The following implicature is a directive speech act which has the aim that the speaker can ask the speech partner to be able to perform an action based on the wishes of a speaker, this can be said that this type of speech act is used as a speaker to order others

to do or give directions to act. Something. In this research, directive implicature forms are found, as the following example.

(1) *Mas Sidik: "kamu tidak bisa menyalahkan Mas Paskal, Wid".*

In this statement, Sidik's character ordered Widi not to blame his older brother, Mas Paskal, for his actions. This utterance meant to instruct Widi not to always blame Mas Paskal for hating his father.

(2) *Bapak:"kalian anak lelaki, jangan lembek!".*

The father who ordered his sons to be firm men in the sense of not being soft like what was said above. This statement means that the character wants his son to be a strong and firm person in dealing with everything.

(3) *Widi: " kamu tidak mau ketemu Bapak untuk terakhir kalinya Dik?".*

In the sentence, the character tries to tell his younger sister to meet his father one last time. Another meaning of the story above is that the older brother intends to persuade the younger brother to meet his father one last time.

(4) *Mas Sidik: "Kamu mau bilang apa sama Bapak?".*

Mas Sidik's speech was trying to direct his younger brother to ask something about the truth from his father. Another purpose of the character's question is to try to provoke Widi to ask about the truth of the murder that his father committed.

The utterances contained in the data above contain implicature forms of directive speech acts, because they contain actions based on the wishes of a speaker who wants the speech partner to do according to orders or give directions.

3.3 Implicature in Expressive Speech Acts

Implicature is used to express feelings or events that occur in the speaker's life. Engaging in expressive speech can act as a reflection of emotional expression which can take the form of hatred, interest, praise, joy, apology, and condolences. Researchers have found evidence that implied form is a category of expressive speech behavior in a new language. The data found as follows:

(1) *Mas Paskal: "kamu buang-buang waktu saja, Wid!" Suaranya ketus.*

Contains expressive speech implicature because it expresses feelings of dislike. Another meaning of the above is that Paskal doesn't like Widi who visits his father.

(2) *Mas Paskal: " Bapak sudah lama tak cinta lagi sama Ibu, Wid. Bapak pasti punya simpanan. Gelagatnya jelas begitu. Bapak pasti sengaja membiarkan ibu merangkak sendiri saat sakit. Dasar pengkhianat dan pembunuh!" Runtuk Mas Paskal.*

father. Depicted with a dash. From these words, the character also has a feeling of hatred that is difficult to forgive to the father.

(3) *Mas Paskal: "Semoga tidak langsung mati. Kuharap dia merasakan dulu kesakitan yang lebih sakit dari rasa sakit yang diderita Ibu!" sahut Mas Paskal. Kemarahannya*

merambat bersama gelombang elektromagnetik berjarak tuju ratus delapan puluh tiga kilometer.

Expressive speech act implicature is described in Anger that propagates with electromagnetic waves. The character's speech also has the intention of mounting anger and having a sense of revenge on the father who allowed his mother to suffer.

(4) *Jenar : " Mbak tahu artinya lahir dari dua orang yang tak saling mencintai? Artinya kita lahir hanya karena nafsu kebinatangan !" kata adikku itu, lalu merobek foto Bapak dan Ibu yang disimpan di dalam dompetnya.*

Jenar's expressive speech is shown by tearing up a photo of Mr. And Mrs. This action means that the younger brother is very disappointed in his father who does not love each other with his mother.

(5) *Jenar: "Aku tak akan pernah memaafkan Bapak!".*

The utterance contains expressive implicatures which express feelings of anger which are illustrated by sentences marked with exclamation marks. The character has hatred for his father's mistakes for his behavior while his mother was still alive.

(6) *Jenar: "Nggak! Itu karma dari Tuhan. Bapak memang layak dihukum mati!" kekejian kalimat itu membuatku bergidik.*

The expressive implicature contained in the statement above is a feeling of anger, disappointment by being described by a vicious sentence. This heinous sentence intends to swear at the bad deeds of the father.

(7) *Widi: "Jadi Bapak betul-betul telah membunuh ibu?" Tanyaku dengan suara bergetar.*

Expressive speech is expressed when the speaker is holding back a great anger, illustrated by asking in a trembling voice. The statement above has the intention of the character who expects the opposite answer from the father.

(8) *Widi: "Pembunuh!" aku terlonjak berdiri dan tak mampu menahan jeritan.*

The statement above states that a feeling of turbulent anger is depicted by a character jumping to his feet and unable to hold back a scream. This sentence means that Widi was very disappointed with his father's confession that he had killed his mother.

From the analysis of the short story data above, the researcher obtained a comparison with one of the relevant studies that was used as a reference. In previous research, which discussed how implicatures are in short stories, there were several results obtained, namely conversational implicatures between characters in forms such as implicatures in assertive, directive, commissive, and expressive speech acts.

In this study, the researcher has an object, namely the conversation between characters in the short story Bapak's Choice by Atta Verin. Of course, in qualitative descriptive research, researchers will clearly and in detail explain meaningful speech acts to dialogue between characters in a short story. The researcher found 18 speech act data containing implicatures. The data is then divided according to type using speech act classification

theory. There are several implicatures in this study, namely implicatures in assertive, directive, and expressive speech acts.

The similarities between the previous short story research and the research conducted by the author were found implicatures of Assertive, Directive, and Expressive speech acts and no declarative speech implicatures were found in the short stories studied. The difference found was that in the short stories studied by the author, no commissive speech act implicature was found, while in the previous research short story, commissive speech act implicature was found.

The relevance of short story implicatures to learning Indonesian is in short story learning delivered in class X SMA, at that level students study the intrinsic elements in short stories in depth. The relation with this implicature is that it can be applied in analyzing the character of the characters in a short story. To analyze the character of the characters in the short story, it is also seen from the form of speech in the story.

4   Conclusion

The results of the analysis of the short story "Your Choice" by Atta Verin proves that speech acts with implications are found, namely assertive, directive, and expressive. The similarity of this research with the previous one is that they both found assertive, directive, expressive speech implicatures, and no declarative speech acts were found. The appeasement from this research is that there are no commissive and declarative speech act implicatures found, whereas previous studies were able to find commissive implicatures. Its linkage in Indonesian is that it can be linked to Indonesian language learning, namely in short story text-based learning.

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