Abstract: This study investigated the syntactic forms, the implicatures, and the purposes of the italicized items appeared in Broken Skin novel written by Stuart Macbride. The data source was all utterances contained of the implicatures. A descriptive qualitative method was used for providing data’s descriptive analysis. The data were collected by reading and note-taking, classified, reduced, and analyzed by applying the theory of Grice’s implicature and Thomas’s indirectness. First finding showed that there were 485 data and distributed into three syntactic forms of italicized items likely words, phrases, and sentences. The italicized words was the most frequently appeared in the novel in 204 words, then italicized sentences in 192 sentences, while italicized phrases in 89 phrases. Second finding showed that reduced data of 140 words was classified into four types of implicatures. Particularized conversational implicature was the most frequently used with 74 utterances, generalized conversational implicature with 51 utterances, scalar implicature with 9 utterances, and conventional implicature with 5 utterances. Third finding showed the author’s purposes were to direct interestingness, increase the force of one’s message, complete goals, and politeness. By considering the context, this research was revealed the implicature’s meaning which was employed the whole circumstances surrounding the utterance in related to grasp the participant’s. This study was expected to be used as a reference for the students, lecturers, and other researchers who were interested in analyzing pragmatics study, particularly those who were interested in analyzing implicature.

Keywords: implicature, italicized items, Broken Skin Novel
want to make it become more polite, or even they
desire to convey the meaning more than they say (Yule, 1996, p. 40). The existence of implicature
in the real language usage sometimes guides other to
the misunderstanding and misinterpretation of the
meaning of the conveyed knowledge not only in spoken
but also in written text. In the spoken form of
the language usage; if the addressee cannot grab the
meaning of the addresser utterance, the addressee
can request for further explanation of the utterance.
While in the language usage of written text; there
are no condition of collaboration of the readers and
the authors for staying in similar circumstance, the
possibilities of effective communication obtained by
the readers seems has less option than the precede one.

The used of figurative words and sentence by
the novel’s author in expressing her idea directs the
reader comprehension into the implied meaning of
the utterance. It is quite difficult to comprehend the
utterance, according to the reader has prior knowl-
edge of interpretation and comprehension of the text
on the other hand the author has her own intention
of the works. The circumstance is acquired the reader
implication on the author has intended information
in her writing. This statement guides to the possible
occurrence of implicature in literary works, espe-
cially novels.

Simplify the language phenomena in communica-
tion; the language purpose contains more than
conveyed meaning explicitly, the researcher’s ques-
tion about any similar possible circumstance occurs
in written language usage such as in a literary work.
Grice defined that “the speakers intend to be coop-
erative during the talk, hence, what if it can be true
that the author and readers of a literary work try to
be alike”. Jacob L. Mey asserted that “It is only
through an active cooperation effort, shared between
reader and author, that the interplay of voices can be
successfully created and recreated…” (Mey 2001,
p. 796).

The reason why implicature in literary work, especially in novel, is significantly occurred because
the cooperative effort by the author and the reader in
dealing a better understanding on what they manage
with is happened. Furthermore, it is also to display a
different perspective about literary work’s analyzes
via pragmatics and also as to discover the utterance
made by author can affect readers’ thought and col-
laborative attempts and how the literary work prag-
matically on practice leads to this study.

Considering the emerged implicature in novel,
the researcher aims to describe for this notion. The
researcher investigated the implicature analyses on
the italicized items in Stuart Macbride’s Broken Skin
by exploratively making use of Grice’s implicature
theory. One of the literary works that shows indica-
tion of showing implicature is a novel by Stuart
Macbride entitled Broken Skin (2007). The
implicature inside of this novel are written in italic
style. The implicatures of this novel either want to
emphasize, generalize, specify, replace, portraying
of something.

The way of Stuart Macbride wrote this novel
was really interesting because the italicized items
could almost find in every page. Besides, the itali-
cized items seem to convey additional meaning.
Therefore, the writer was interested to see the
implicature study on italicized items in Broken Skin
novel written by Stuart Macbride.

In studying this research, the writer used two
previous studies. The first study was made by Ahmad
Yusuf Firdaus (2015) entitled ‘Translation Technique
Analysis on Utterences Embodying Implicatures
Found in Henry James’s Daisy Miller and Their Ef-
fects on the Quality of the Translation in Daisy Miller
Translated by ShitaAthiya. A Pragmatic Approach’.
The second study was by Pipit Ambarsari (2016)
titled ‘The Realization of the Conversational
Maxims in the Comic Strip “The Born Loser” Of
the Jakarta Post’.

Several differences occurs between the previ-
ous studies with the recent study, namely the subject
of the studies, the object of the studies, and the form
of analyses. Therefore, this study is worth to be stud-
ied.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Concept of Pragmatics

In linguistic study, pragmatics is dealing with
semantic study whether both of them is study about
meaning. Rahardi (2005, p. 50) stated that pragmat-
ics determines externally (out part of sentence) the
meaning of language while semantic determines in-
ternally (in part of sentence) the meaning of language.
Visibly explained by Parker (as cited in Rahardi,
2005, p. 49) Pragmatics is distinct from grammar,
which is the study of the internal structure of lan-
guage. Pragmatics is the study of how language is
used to communicate. In other words, when dealing
with communication there are some aspects of lan-
guage which are not only explored by the sentence
but in more particular ways.

Moreover, Mey (2004, p. 6) asserted the defini-
tion of pragmatic as the study of how human uses
language in communication as it is determined by
the situation of its users and society. In addition, he also stated that pragmatics in linguistics can be described and a shift from the paradigm of theoretical grammar to the paradigm of the language users. Therefore, the notion of the language users becomes the particular importance to the study of pragmatics. While, Yule (2006, p.112) state that ‘the study of what speakers mean, or speaker meaning, is called pragmatics’. Thus, from some of these descriptions the writer is capable to sum up that pragmatics is one of the study about meaning in language process that used to communicate between the societies. Its sense acquires as the hearer inferences in understanding or interpret what the speaker intends.

The Types of Implicature

The idea of implicature is introduced by Grice (1991; 24). He demonstrates the technical term of implicature and its derivation to explain the origin of the term as one of the linguistic phenomena. So, it will guide us to study it deeper. Implicature is used to account for what a speaker can imply, suggest or mean as distinct from what he/she literally says. The relationships between speakers meaning obviously can be seen in Grice typology which represented schematically as follows:

It can be seen from the typology above that the speaker meaning can be divided into what is said (conventionally and conversationally) and what is implied (Generalized and Particularized).

In line with Grice’s typology, Yule (1996, p. 40-46) defined that those implicatures are conversational implicature and conventional implicatures.

Conversational Implicature

The notion of conversational implicature is one of the ideas in Pragmatics which is formulated by Paul Grice, and nowadays many researchers are interested to investigate the idea.

Griffiths (2006: 134) defined that conversational implicature is making inference which depend on the norms existing for the use of language, such as the extended agreement that interlocutors should aim to tell the truth when they utter un the conversation. This extended agreement says that the speaker or writer in the communication event is assumed to know and accept the communicational norms. By this general acceptance, the inferences can be made even though sometimes speaker or writer is unable to meet the standard, then tells a lie.

Levinson (2008: 98) also declared that not all information which speaker intends to say is directly expressed in the utterance. Therefore, there is a difference between what is literally said and what is conveyed. In conversational implicatures, there are generalized conversational implicature, scalar implicature, and particularized conversational implicature.

Generalized Conversational Implicature

Generalized conversational implicature is the implicature which do not need special knowledge in the context to calculate the additional conveyed meaning. Usually, it involves the use of indefinite article ‘a/an X’, such as ‘a plane’ or ‘an apple’. This implicature is creating a meaning of ‘a/an X -> not speaker’s X’, for example the statement “an envelope has arrive this morning”. Instead of saying ‘my envelope’, the speaker says ‘an envelope’ to make it clear that the envelope is not speaker. It also can be seen that it does not need special knowledge to convey the additional meaning inside of the statement.

Scalar Conversational Implicature

In scalar implicature, the one value of a scale of values is used. Scalar implicature clearly expresses the quantity of something. The words which are usually used are ‘all’, ‘some’, ‘often’, ‘seldom’, and etc. The meanings which are made from scalar implicature are ‘-> not all’, ‘-> not always’ and ‘-> not often’. In the case of ‘-> not all’ meaning (by using words ‘all’ or ‘some’) it shows that ‘not all of things from a whole of things like that’, for example the statement “most of people are using smartphone” (it means that some other people are not using it). In the other side, the ‘-> not always’ meaning can be formed by the use of word ‘sometimes’, for example the statement “Sometimes, people judge somebody by their appearance”. By using the word ‘sometimes’ it shows that ‘not always it will be like that’. In conclusion, the scalar implicature gives one value from a scale of value to something.

Particularized Conversational Implicature

Contrast to the previous implicatures, sometimes the communication takes place on very specific context which cannot be calculated and need special knowledge to recognize the inference to be assumed. When that case happens, it means that the particularized implicature occurs in the communication. Unlike the previous implicatures, there is not any specific meaning pattern from this implicature. But, it still can be recognized if the communication is flouting the maxim, for example these statement of “What time is it?” which comes out from a teacher’s mouth to his student which is late. The statement is
flouting the maxim of relation, but if we are using special knowledge by seeing the context where the statement is used, we will see that statement is trying to offend the student about his mistake in coming late to the class. Therefore, the particularized conversational implicature needs more special knowledge to recognize the inference which needs to be assumed.

Conventional Implicature

The last implicature is conventional implicature. Conventional implicature is different from the others because it is not based on the cooperative principle or the maxims. It does not have to be occurred in the conversation and it does not depend on special context for it to be interpreted. The way to see this implicature is by seeing the presence of specific words which results the additional conveyed meaning when the words used (Bedraoui, 2012, p. 38). The English conjunction words like ‘and’, ‘but’, ‘even’, and ‘yet’ are the example of this implicature. The patterns which appear when this implicature is used, including ‘p & q, (+→ p is contrast to q)’, ‘Not p is true, (+→ p expected to be true later)’, and ‘p & q, (+→ p plus q)’. The words ‘but’, for example in the statement of “She suggested me to see Professor Ann on Wednesday, but I met her on Monday” shows that p statement (“She suggested me to see Professor Ann on Wednesday”) contrast to q statement (“I met her on Monday”). Therefore, the additional meaning is occurred inside of the conversation.

Indirectness Use

As noted in Thomas (2013: 120), the use of indirectness has various motives; it can be intentional, caused by the linguistic inadequacy or some performance errors. Specifically, pragmatics put a focus on the intentional indirectness so the implicature is emerged.

Dascall and Weizman as stated in Thomas (2013: 133) proposed the definition of indirectness term as to convey meaning which is different from the utterance meaning intentionally. The key notion is that there is a gap between what speaker says and implies.

General reason that people use indirectness in the communication activity is to have some social or communicative advantages from its use. Further, Thomas (2013: 143) categorized a variety of the possible reason for the use of indirectness as follows:

**Interestingness**

The use of indirectness in language delivers interestingness in what speaker wants to say, imply, and produce the extraordinary result of utterance to the hearer. By producing the feeling of interestingness is saying utterance indirectly, the speaker can obtain more power and in the contrary, the hearer or reader is paralyzed and will definitely put extra attention towards the utterance.

**Increasing the force of one’s message**

Employing indirectness in communication is aimed to increase the impact of effectiveness of the speaker’s or writer’s message. Although, human is saying indirectly or even in a little word, the hearer or the reader can still understand the implied and the wider meaning. Further, the communion goal can be effective because the hearer or the reader will be easier to remember the utterances. Also, they cannot deny speaker’s utterance is having non-truth or less evidence. In short, the hearer or the reader will sincerely agree and follow what is conveyed in the communication.

**Competing goals**

Indirectness is often used in communication because the speaker has certain goals to achieve. As in the cases of avoid saying the truth which can hurt somebody’s feeling and convince somebody about what is going to said and conveyed. When human successfully achieves the goals in communication, the message will be well-delivered to the hearer, so the wanted effect or result on the hearer is gained.

**Politeness**

Indirectness leads to the politeness expression. When human says, informs, or convinces somebody, he would better use indirect statement to be more polite and then hearer would not feel as it is a burden and compulsion. It means that the speaker is behaving better to other people when the communication occurs.

**METHOD**

This study is categorized into descriptive since this research is to analyze the data containing italicized items and then to describe the implicatures of the italicized items. This study employs a qualitative research method while it is covering some characteristics of it. First, this study is aimed to get deep understanding and interpretation on the italicized
Suwarso, The Implicature Study on The Italicized Items in Broken Skin Novel Written

items in order to attract more readers based on Grice’s theory of implicature and Thomas’ theory of indirectness use. Second, this study uses human as the research instrument. The researcher become the primary instrument for collecting and analyzing the data. Third, this study uses the novel author’s items of utterance as the research data which needs a deep description.

Research Data and Data Source

The data source of this research was a novel written by Stuart Macbride entitled Broken Skin which is published on May 2007. It consisted of 448 pages with the publisher: HarperCollins Publishers Ltd ISBN: 0007193173 (Chisholm, 2007). The genre of this book was fiction, criminal fiction, suspense, and mystery in which tellabout a rapist which is prowling the city’s cold granite street and forces the main actor, DS Logan McRae, to solve the case. This novel was the third book in Logan McRae series written by Stuart Macbride.

In writing the novel, Macbride divided it into four chapters namely Sex, Violence, Lies, and Darkness. In naming the chapter, the author considered its’ name based on the plot theme inside each chapter. In every chapter, the author was employing many italicized words, phrases, and sentences to explain the additional meaning so the readers could get the tone of the stories. The investigation was being narrowed in the syntactic forms of italicized items, the implicatures of the italicized items, and the purposes of using them, so, the data of this research were all italicized items of words, phrases, and sentences which were occurred in the novel and their context.

Data Collection

The researcher used documentary technique for collecting all data in this study. Payne & Payne (2004, p. 61) stated that “documentary techniques are used to categorize, investigate, interpret, and identify the limitations of physical sources, most commonly written documents, whether in private or public domain”. In this case, the written document categorized, investigated, interpreted, and identified was Broken Skin novel. Firstly, the researcher read and took notes. By reading, the researcher collected the italicized words, phrases, and sentences and took notes of the patterns.

Secondly, the researcher applied the instrument which was validated by the expert, then classified the italicized items into their implicature. Besides, the researcher also investigated the conveyed meaning of the italicized words, phrases, and sentences.

Afterwards, the researcher selected the italicized words with the implied meaning.

Data Analysis

In line with the documentary technique, after collecting the data needed for the study, the researcher classified the data into its syntactic forms; in words, phrases, or sentences. The researcher answered the first research question which was intended to know the patterns of the italicized words.

The first step was identifying the italicized items into its implicature types. Then, the researcher interpreted the hidden sense of the italicized items utilized Grice’s theory of implicature, whether it was included into generalized conversational implicature, scalar implicature, particularized conversational implicature or conventional implicature, or not. In other word, in this stage the data reduced automatically based on Grice’s theory of implicature.

Afterwards, the researcher investigated the possible reasons beyond the implied meaning of those italicized items as kind of indirectness theory of Thomas’ used by the author of Broken skin Novel by using Thomas’ theory. Then, the researcher discussed the findings. Last, the researcher drew conclusion to answer the researcher questions systematically.

Validity of the Data

After collecting all data, the data were analyzed using the instrument. The instrument developed based on Grice’s theory of implicature. To valid the data, the instrument was validated by the expert validator. The Validator who is validated the data is Dr. Nurul Chojimah, M. Pd. She has passion in Linguistic, especially Pragmatic.

FINDING

By using documentary technique, the writer had taken the data of italicized words, phrases, and sentences from Broken Skin novel. There were 485 italicized words, phrases, and sentences found as the data which can be seen in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part of Italicized Style</th>
<th>Frequency of Occurance</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Words</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phrases</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sentences</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total findings</td>
<td>485</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1 The Frequency and the Percentage of Syntactic Forms of Italicized Items
The above table was shown us the total numbers of italicized style of words, phrases, and sentences which were spread over the novel. It could be concluded that the italicized words was the most frequency appeared in the novel (204 words in 42%), then the italicized sentences was the second most frequency appeared in the novel (192 sentences in 40%), while the italicized phrases was in the last line with 89 phrases in 18%. It was a surprising data since to emphasize something specific or embedded meaning usually in the sentence not in using words.

After classifying the patterns of the italicized words, phrases and sentences, the writer is classified the patterns into their kinds of implicature and also tried to find the most appropriate meaning of each of the implicature. The details of findings can be seen in the table below:

### Table 2: The Distribution of Syntactic Forms of Italicized Items

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Implicature</th>
<th>Frequency of Occurrences</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Generalized conversational implicature</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scalar implicature</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Particularized conversational implicature</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conventional implicature</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total findings</td>
<td>140 of 485</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Generalized conversational implicature
Datum 244 (P. 386, L. 23)

... until she towed the party line: ‘Yes officer, Robert was with me all night.’

The context is Logan was in the incident room trying to figure out Macintyre’s case. How his mother hid all the things about what he had done and how his fiancée, Ashley, acted like she didn’t know anything. Logan wondered if she told him that Macintyre was with her then he would think Macintyre was probably not the guilt. Therefore, the interpretation of the utterance is Macintyre was not guilty as if her fiancée would say that line like it was in Logan’s imagination. The alibi was so real that made Logan felt confused to take an action.

#### Scalar conversational implicature
Datum 32 (P. 387, L. 18)

‘You’d think we were all supposed to be on the same side: solve crime, keep the street safe, put bloody crooks away. But no Finnie, nohe has to be the big man.’

The context is DI Insch blabbered about how Finnie became a DI to Logan. The inspector thought the news was unbelievable. Therefore, the interpretation is Logan thinks that it is impossible that Finnie deserved to be a DI. The phrase ‘big man’ refers to a level in police department; it means DI, Detective Inspector.

#### Particularized conversational implicature
Datum 12 (P. 48, L. 2)

Probably just smack of wrists

The context is Logan was looking for Jackie and asked to Big Gary where she was because he was worrying her. Therefore, the interpretation of the phrase of **smack of wrists** is that it is an idiom which means she got a warning. Smack a wrists cannot translate literally or cannot be interpreted as punch or beat someone’s wrists hand and make it broken. Someone has got smack of wrists means someone has made a mistake and he/she has a warning or admonition from the highest position in the institution.

#### Conventional implicature
Datum 2 (P. 12, L. 18)

‘You took trophies, you daft sod: necklaces, earrings, even a pair of knickers! We’ll find them when we search to your house.’

The context was DI Insch threatened him because he hasn’t admitted his crime. Therefore, the interpretation implied that the police threatened him that they will prove it that Rob Macintyre is the rampion/suspect. The utterance ‘you took trophies’ means the suspect was like a winner of a game because he will directly arrested if the police can discover the evidence at his place.

It coul be seen from the table above that every implicature coul be classified into four kinds of implicature and the proportions were vary. From the total findings of 485 words, phrases, and sentences, the writer classified the data into its implicature and they were reduced into 140 words left. The particu-
lарized conversational implicature is the most frequently used with 74 utterances in 54%. The second most used is generalized conversational implicature with 51 utterances in 36%. The third place is the scalar implicature with 9 utterances in 6% and the last place to conventional implicature with 5 utterances in 4%.

DISCUSSIONS

There are three main discussions after the research findings were revealed such as the patterns found in syntactic forms of italicized items, the implicature of the italicized forms, and the purposes of the writer in using the implicature.

The Syntactic Forms of Italicized Items

As seen in table 1, the pattern found in italicized style of words was the most frequency occurred in the novel, and then followed by sentences and phrases. With the total number of 485 italicized words, phrases and sentences, this novel was kind of interesting work which was emphasized in not only simple thing like the name of place, The Mikado, or the used of coordinate conjunction ‘and’ which emphasized both items used, even in the sentence like ‘she liked me’. After classifying the italicized style into the parts of implicature in table 2, it could be seen that they were namely particularized conversational implicature, generalized conversational implicature, scalar implicature, and conventional implicature. The proportion of each implicature was vary and the most frequently used was particularized conversational implicature. These findings were confirmed all the four types of implicature which were categorized by Yule (1996, p. 40-46).

The Implicature of Italicized Items

The implied meaning appeared when the utterance was written and misunderstood by the hearer. The broken skin’s novel consists of many italicized words, phrases and sentences which have implied meaning inside. The data of generalized conversational implicature, scalar implicature, and conventional implicature were explicitly at hand in the words, phrases, and sentences and no inference was needed in order to grasp the meaning. But this did not make it pointless: its point was not to invite additional inferences, but to convey that certain content had to be taken for granted. In contrast, particularized conversational implicature, was involved inference which depended on a heuristic strategy relying on the context of the situation when the utterance occurred. The content of an implicature could be as a shared knowledge because of prior experiences and interactions shared by the participants. This did not make the implicature useless, as would do the explicit assertion of its content within the same text. There were still some inferential work to be done, which would establish a relationship between the text and a certain content which happened to be a shared piece of knowledge, and reminded the participants of it. The representation of the context had to be internally consistent in triggering a certain meaning.

Since the particularized implicature was the most frequently used in the novel, therefore, the readers who read the novel could not easily catch the gist of the story. The reader could comprehend the meaning through seeing the context of the utterance. By considering the context, this research was revealed the meaning of the implicature which employed the whole situation and it was used all the circumstances surrounding the utterance in order to really conceive the intended meaning of the participant of that utterance.

The Purposes of Using the Implicatures

The results were indicated that implicatures were displayed with some purposes as proposed by Thomas (2013: 143) indirectness, in this case were the syntactic forms of the italicized items, and had various motives namely interestingness, increasing the force of one’s message, competing goals, and politeness.

The implicature expressions were not written in literal language but in the sense of the meanings they have by themselves, outside the figurative speech. They maintained consistent meaning regard of the context. The author of broken skin’s novel was used many italicized words, phrases, and sentences with implied meaning inside for attracting the readers. The italicized words used to emphasize words with embedded meaning.

The utterance of the speaker was to implicate something which means (imply, suggest) something without saying it. It seemed clear that what a speaker mean was determined by the speaker’s intentions. When Steel utters “Where the hell are you!,” whether Steel meant that asking the position of Logan at the moment the utterance occurred or kind of command with anger tone which needed to directly answer by Logan, and whether he was speaking literally or ironically, depended entirely on what Steel intended to convey. Which intentions determined the hearer meaning was still being a problem. Given that speaker meaning was a matter of speaker’s in-
tention, it followed that speaker’s implicatures could be recognized or predicted by any of the methods we used to infer intentions from behavior, and could be explained by the usual factors we invoked to account for intentions. In general, when trying to infer what such a speaker is implicating, we use Grice’s working.

CONCLUSION

Concluding then, it could be noted from table 1 that the total number of the syntactic forms of italicized words, phrases, and sentences which was spread over the novel is 485. It could be concluded that the syntactic form of italicized words was the most frequently appeared in the novel (204 words in 42%), then the italicized sentences was the second most frequently appeared in the novel (192 sentences in 40%), while the italicized phrases in the last line with 89 phrases in 18%. It is a surprising data since to emphasize something specific or embedded meaning usually in the sentence not in using words.

The data from table 2 were shown that every implicature could be classified into four types of implicature. Although each of the implicatures appeared inside of the novel, but the proportions of the implicature were vary. From the total findings of 485 words, phrases, and sentences, the writer classified the data into their implicature used the theory of Implicature proposed by Grice (1975) and they were automatically reduced into 140 words. The particularized conversational implicature was the most frequently used with 74 utterances in 54%. The second most used was generalized conversational implicature with 51 utterances in 36%. The third place was the scalar implicature with 9 utterances in 6% and the last place was to conventional implicature with 5 utterances in 4%. It could be assumed that inside of Broken Skin novel, the most used implicature was Particularized Conversational Implicature, then followed by Generalized Conversational Implicature, Scalar Conversational Implicature, and Conventional Impicature.

Since the particularized implicature was the most frequently used in the novel, therefore, the readers who read the novel could not easily catch the essence of the story. The reader could comprehend the meaning through seeing the context of the utterance. By considering the context, this research was revealed the meaning of the implicature which was employed the whole situation and circumstances surrounding the utterance in related to grasp the participant’s intended meaning of that utterance.

Research on text understanding, in this case is novel, had the task to specify the strategies which enable the reader to recover implicitly conveyed information and meaning. Implicature contributed to the update of the representation of context in different ways, for the aims of research on text understanding; it would be useful to differentiate them from each other. Therefore, the use of indirectness could persuade the readers to follow the plot page by page and build up their interestingness, developed the comprehension of novel tone by seeing the embedded meaning which was as a message, goals, or as politeness of the way the author style in writing a novel.

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