

IMPLICATURE OF THE UTTERANCES AT COURT: A PRAGMATICS STUDY

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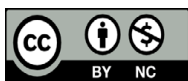
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Abstract:

In everyday conversations, there have been found some non-observe to the principle of cooperation which result in different interpretations (implicature). It is a situation where the speaker wants to convey a meaning that is more than the word spoken. Conversational Implicature is intended for the hearer to understand what is said by the speaker; to interpret, to suggest or to explain something. The purpose of the research was to reveal the implicature of speech acts that occur in court in cases of murder of human rights activists. The result of the research is then analyzed with the aim of getting the expected findings. The method used in this study is descriptive qualitative. The data from the research are in the form of text of utterances in the court taken from the internet. The results of this research indicate that the implicature which indicated by evidence of a lie was 15 utterances or 16.8% from 89 utterances or 83.2%. The utterances that was produced included non-observe to one maxim; maxim of quality, non-observe to two maxim; maxim of quality and quantity, and non-observe to three maxim; maxim of manner, quantity, quality and maxim of manner, relevance, quality.

Keyword:

speech acts, implicature, court, lie theory



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INTRODUCTION

Research into speech acts and implicature was firmly established as a part of pragmatics research. The terms of pragmatics has been defined by several experts. Pragmatics is the study of the language usage in context, and its principle is viewed as complementary to the linguistic principles which studies linguistics system including phonological, syntactic and semantic structures. Pragmatics is the study of relations between language and context that are basic to an account of language understanding (Levinson, 1983). One of the properties of the language is that in addition to expressing an invariant meaning, proposition, also frequently convey an implied meaning which the addressee must infer (Grundy, 200:19). Human has been considered several ways in which they interpret the meaning of the sentences in terms of what they intended to deliver. In general terms, we can usually recognize the type of “act” performed by a speaker in uttering a sentence (Yule, 1985:100). In very many cases it is possible to perform an act of exactly the same kind not by uttering words, whether written or spoken, but in some other ways (Austin, 1962:8)

Implicature is one of the pragmatic studies. Implicature is the meaning arising from speeches that are declared indirect. The British philosopher, Paul Grice, coined the term of implicature to refer to those inferences that were implied, and not on the basis of the content expressed but on the fact that a speaker trying to make communication as effective as possible in every particular circumstances. In other words, the speech delivered is included in two parts, namely what is conveyed (basic meaning) and what is implied (other meanings/ implicatures).

The concept of implicature was introduced with the aim of solving various language problems that cannot be solved by ordinary semantic theory. Implicatures aims to explain what might be interpreted, suggested, or intended by speakers who may be different from what is actually said by

speakers. Although implicatures, from a historical point of view, might be considered as the foundation concept of pragmatics, it must be emphasized that pragmatics cannot be reduced to the implicature debate.

In a process of communication, speakers and receiver usually try to cooperate each other with the same intention of the purpose or the message that they speak can be delivered and understood by participants of communication (Grice in Rosaria, 2008: 11). However, its relationship or connection cannot be founded in every utterance. Hence, the meaning of the connection is not expressed literally in the utterance.

In reviewing a meaning, it is needed a special knowledge so that one can interpret the meaning that is implied or hidden outside the knowledge of the meaning of the word or semantics. In this case, the semantic meaning that will be reviewed is a pragmatic meaning especially in conversational implicature. Thus, this study was intended to further explore about cooperative principle and its correlation with lying statement that occur in conversation especially at the court.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Conversational Implicature

Conversational Implicature is a pragmatic implication of conversations that arise as a result of non-observe to the cooperative principles. The message intended by the speaker may be different from what the receiver intended. Pragmatic implications are different from pragmatic functions which are expressed explicitly in utterances.

Grice's logic of conversation is based on the idea that contributors to a conversation are rational agents; that is, that they obey a general principle of rationality known as the Cooperative Principle (CP). This principle is formulated as follows (Grice 1975: 45): "Make your conversational contribution such as is required, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you are engaged". In order to fulfill the cooperative principle, the speaker must follow the rule of maxims, grouped in four categories; Quantity, Quality, Relation and Manner.

In a conversation, the participants are expected to obey the cooperative principles because this is the basic assumption of a conversation. We often do not realize that we are actually conveying a message that we are aiming at to a receiver so that the receiver can understand what the message in that conversation are.

To know more specifically, the working out of conversational implicatures relies on the following conditions: (1) the conventional meaning of the word; (2) the Cooperative Principle and the conversational maxim; (3) the linguistic context; (4) the background knowledge; (5) the fact that (1) to (4) are available to speaker and hearer.

Cooperative Principle and Implicature

In conversation, the CP is needed to fulfill between speakers and receiver so that the communication process can run smoothly. Cooperative principle can ideally be realized in various rules of conversation. For the success of a conversation, collaboration between speakers and receiver is becoming the main factor.

Implature is one the part of pragmatics studies. The term implicature is used to explain what might be interpreted, suggested, or intended by speakers who are different from what is actually said by speakers (Brown and Yule, 1988: 31). The opinion is concerning on a meaning that is different from the literal meaning. Thus, implicature is the indirect meaning or implicit meaning caused by the explicit meaning.

When accepting what the speaker assumes, the receiver must assume that a speaker must really say what he/ she is about to say and not to try to mislead the listener/ receiver. This form of cooperation is not assumed to try to confuse, to play with, or to hide information that is relevant to each other.

Henry Paul Grice (1913), a philosopher, composed a Cooperation Principle that underlies the use of language, based on what we want to convey as the purpose of the conversation. He stated that the participants always intend to work together when doing the utterances. In addition, Grice argues that there are a number of CP principles of conversation or so-called maxims, which organize the conversation, namely the Cooperative Principle.

Cooperative Principle (CP) is often interpreted as a guide that covers speech acts. In an utterance, to produce the effective and coherent speech utterance, speakers and receiver must observe the Cooperative Principle. CP cannot be applied in the same way in all language communities. It is needed to know a special field of science namely socio-pragmatic, which aims to explain how different societies use a conversation rule (Leech, 1983). To be able to give a good explanation, the principle of manners is needed. Therefore, it should not be considered as a principle which is not only merely added to the Cooperative Principle, but also the principle of manners is a very necessary complement, which can save the Cooperative Principle from obscurity.

In his theory, Grice (1975: 45-46) states that cooperative Principle is a theory of how someone uses the language. The Cooperative Principle consists of several maxims. Maxim is principles that must be observe by the participants when interacting or communicating, so that the utterances can take place smoothly and easily understood. The following are explanations and examples of maxims.

Maxim of Quality

Maxim of Quality enjoins speaker not to say anything they believe to be false or lack adequate evidence for. In other words, speakers are expected to be sincere and tell the truth. Its sub divided into two related sub maxim.

1. Do not say what you believe to be false.
2. Do not say for which you lack adequate evidence.

Maxim of Quantity

Maxim of Quantity requires speaker to make their contribution as informative as required, but no more or less informative then required. Its sub divided into two related sub maxim.

1. Try to make your contribution as informative as required for the current purposes of exchange.
2. Do not make your contribution more informative than is required.

Maxim of Relevance

Maxim of Relations enjoin speaker to say something that is relevant to what has been said before. Maxim Relations (relevance) states that the information provided must be relevant to the content being discussed. Relevance means that communication messages must relate to what has been said before. This maxim directs the speakers to organize their utterances in such a way with the purposes the utterance still related to the context in question.

Maxim of Manner

Maxim of Manner Maxim asks the speaker to make their contribution such that it can be understood. To do so, speaker not only needs to avoid ambiguity and wordiness, but also have to take the characteristics of their audience into account (Schwarz, 1996). It's included the super maxim 'be perspicuous' and various maxims such as:

1. Avoid obscurity
2. Avoid ambiguity
3. Be brief
4. Be orderly

Non observe to Maxim

In a speech act, speakers sometimes fail and cannot follow the rules in conversation (maxim). This may be due to a failure between the speakers to speak clearly, nervously, fearful or even choose to speak lies. Non-adherence to these maxims is divided Grice into five categories.

Flouting a maxim

Grice (in Thomas 1995:88) states that "a flout is so blatant that the interlocutor is supposed to know for certain that an implicature has been generated, even if we are not sure what that

implicature is". Non-observe of Flouting occur when speakers intentionally fail to obey the maxims in order to make the receiver look for the meaning of the conversation being conducted.

Violation a maxim

When one speaker does non-observe of violation of the maxim, it may intend to mislead the receiver. Thomas (1995: 74) mentions that this type of non-observe of violations of the maxims is often found in a party, in court, or in a discussion in which there are arguments like those of parliamentarians.

Opting out a maxim

Non-observe of opting out occur when among speaker and receiver do not want to cooperate in the conversation. According to Thomas (1995: 74) "The speaker wishes to avoid generating a false implicature or appearing uncooperative"

Infringing a maxim

Non-observe of infringing often occur when among speaker and receiver fail to obey the rules of the maxim by not aiming to lie or produce other implicatures. According to Thomas (1995: 74) "This could occur because the speaker has an imperfect command of the language (a child or a foreigner), s/he nervous, drunk or because of some cognitive impairment"

Suspending a maxim

Non-observe of suspending often occur when among speaker and receiver do not obey the maxims that may not actually needed to be fulfilled/ obeyed. This non-observe can be found at funeral or death speeches, poems, telegrams and etc.

Lies Theory

In this study, researchers tried to describe the results of the implicature from the speech act in the court by using additional theory to test the validity of the data produced. There are several theories that can be used to analyze or test that a speech has an indication of lies or not. Here are some theories as reference material in this study.

Köhnken (2004) in the book of Vrij entitled Detecting Lies and Deceit (2010: 208) says there are 19 components used in CBCA (Content criteria for statement analysis), among them are:

General characteristics	Specific contents	Offence-specific elements
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Logical structure 2. Unstructured production 3. Quantity of details 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Contextual embedding 5. Descriptions of interactions 6. Reproduction of conversation 7. Unexpected complications during the incident 8. Unusual details 9. Superfluous details 10. Accurately reported details misunderstood 11. Related external associations 12. Accounts of subjective mental state 13. Attribution of perpetrator's mental state 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 19. Details characteristic of the offence.

Furthermore, Köhnken explained that the theory of SCAN is a method used to analyze a statement developed for the purposes of criminal case investigations. SCAN criteria include "pronoun usage, spontaneous correction, emotion, and connection phrases in analyzing transcripts or written

statements". This method is usually used in various criminal cases, for example murder, kidnapping, robbery and etc.

Meanwhile, Carson (2010: 24) in his book entitled *Lying and Deception Theory and Practice*. He said that there were three criteria that could be used as references in detecting lies. Here is a theory that is used to detect a speech that is true or not.

1. *S makes a false statement X*
2. *S believes that X is false or probably false (or, alternatively, S doesn't believe that X is true)*
3. *S states X in a context in which S thereby warrants the truth of X. This definition avoids the earlier counterexamples. It counts the witness's testimony in court as a lie. When the testifies in court, he warrants the truth of what he says by explicitly promising to tell the truth under oath. L3 allows us to say it is possible for me to lie to you when you know that i lying so that i have no hope of deceiving you either about the truth of what i say or about what i believe.*

Meaning that, in giving information, it is recommended not to give false information or maybe the information is wrong. In the trial, give the actual testimony because the testimony had been sworn in before.

Then the last, Christoffersen (2005) mentions there are several reasons why someone to say dishonest or lie. Below are the eight criteria described by Christoffersen:

1. *Hide the truth*
2. *Save face*
3. *Feel jealous about*
4. *Satisfying hearer*
5. *Cheer the hearer*
6. *Avoiding to hurt the hearer*
7. *Building one's belief*
8. *Convincing the hearer*

METHODS

The purpose of the research is to analyze the utterance that occurred in the court of murder of human rights activists. The data obtained is by downloading the file from the internet (in the form of transcripts), then reading and providing corrections to punctuation, after that the data is filtered or separated based on the principle of cooperation. The data used is the utterances in which there non-observe to the principle of cooperation by gricerian maxim.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The data collected in this research was 89 utterances which were analyzed in non-observe of the maxims of the principle of cooperation originating from pieces of utterances that occurred in the court. In the speech act in this court, there were several people involved, including 3 judges, 2 fact witnesses, 1 expert witness, 9 public prosecutors, and finally 14 defendants. The interactions that took place in the court were then grouped into eleven parts, each of which consisted of a number of different utterances. Grouping each part is determined based on the ending of each conversation or the end of the speech from the panel of judges.

Implications of conversations arising from the consequences of violating the principle of cooperation, namely the maxim of quality, are indicated by lies. In this study I underlined three things which are linguistic evidence which are then used as supporting evidence of speech acts that occur in this court. The first is hedges which means "dodge or dodge", the second is inconsistency, which means that the utterances carried out are always changing / inconsistent and third is haste which means that the utterance is done does not observe the techniques introduced by Shuy.

The speech acts that occur in the court are formal, meaning that all existing conversations that have been divided into several rounds must be done formally, seriously, and follow the agreed rules. In conversations that occur in this court, the speech partner must answer clearly, directly to the core of the question and may not lie. When the speech partner tries to provide information that is less informative or more informative or actually gives inappropriate information, the speech is suspected of the potential for lying. All questions that were conveyed by speakers in this court were aimed at finding the real answers from the speech partners. Questions that are asked by speakers to the speaking partner go directly to the essence or the subject matter of the case that is being faced and then the answers must be clearly obtained.

The analysis done will not produce satisfactory results (100% certain). All the implicatures resulting from this conversation are only an initial indication but it is reasonably suspected that there are indications of lying. In this study, many researchers conducted a literature study of similar research in order to obtain satisfactory results. Although in previous studies no perfect results were found that someone was said to be lying and found guilty in court. The methods, techniques or tools used in revealing these lies must be used to integrate with each other so that they might produce the expected results in helping parties interested in things like this.

Based on the exposure of the data above, from the implicatures resulting from the speech acts that took place in the court, further analysis was carried out to find out whether there were indications of lying or not. Following is this table of speech acts in the court.

No.	Types of non-observe	Utterances	Lies indication
1	Flouting of Quality Maxim	2	2
2	Flouting of Quantity Maxim	42	0
3	Flouting of Relevance Maxim	4	0
4	Flouting of Manner	18	0
5	Flouting of Quality, Quantity	11	11
6	Flouting of Manner, Quantity, Quality	1	1
7	Flouting of Manner, Relevance, Quality	1	1
8	Opting out	8	0
9	Violation	2	0
	Total of Utterances	89	15
	Percentage	100%	16.86%

From the table above, it can be concluded that out of 89 speeches alleged to violate the principle of cooperation, there are 2 violations of flouting quality, 42 violations of flouting quantity, 18 violations of flouting methods, 1 violation of three maxims (flouting method, quantity, quality), 1 violation of three maxims (flouting method, relevance, quality), 8 opting out and 2 violations. The number of indicated indications of lying can be seen from three categories: First, violations of one maxim (quality) of 2 violations. Second, violations of two maxims (quality, quantity) of 11 violations, and third, two violations of three maxims (method, quality, quantity) and (method, relevance, quality) of each of the 1 violation.

From the results obtained that the implicatures in which there are indications of lies as many as 15 utterances or 16.8% from the total number of utterances (89) in which there are violations of the principle of cooperation. Then, the utterances in which there are no indications of lies as many as 74 utterances or 83.2%.

CONCLUSION

The author believes that the finding from this research must still be examined for further investigation so that the other questions of the research can be answered perfectly. The results of the general discussion of this research can be understood and taken the main ideas so that a conclusion can be drawn in the further research and answer the questions in the research, and provide suggestions as implications of this research.

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