CONVENTIONAL PRAGMATIC IMPLICATURE IN THE CONVERSATIONS OF CHARACTERS IN THE NOVEL "KISAH UNTUK GERI" BY ERISCA FEBRIANI AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR INDONESIAN LANGUAGE LEARNING IN HIGH SCHOOL

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Abstract

Conventional implicature is the meaning of a conversation or statement that is understood by both parties, namely the speaker and the listener, and is widely accepted by society. Conventional implicature does not always appear in conversation and does not require specific context to be understood. This study has two research questions: (1) What are the pragmatic functions of conventional implicature in the conversations of characters in the novel "Kisah untuk Geri"? (2) What are its implications for Indonesian language learning in high schools? Based on these research questions, this study aims to describe the conventional implicatures in the conversations in the novel "Kisah untuk Geri" and to identify the functions of conventional implicature in the conversations in the novel. This study is a qualitative descriptive research because the data or object being studied consists of sentences in the conversations of the novel "Kisah untuk Geri." The results of this study show that there are 6 functions of conventional implicature in the utterances in the novel, namely: (1) informative function, (2) expressive praise function, (3) question function, (4) sarcastic function, (5) directive advising function, and (6) assertive function. This study can enhance readers' understanding of conventional implicature, especially in the context of conversations in the novel "Kisah untuk Geri," and can be used as a reference or guide for future research.

Keywords: Conventional Implicature, Functions of Conventional Implicature, Novel.

1   INTRODUCTION

Pragmatics is the study of the speaker's intention in using a particular language within a specific context. Since the object of pragmatics also involves the study of meaning, pragmatics aligns with semantics, both of which analyze meaning.

Levinson (in Mukholladun, 2016: 9) states that pragmatics is the study of the relationship between symbols and their interpretation. Similarly, Morris (in Mukholladun, 2016: 9) states that pragmatics is the study of the relationship between signs and how they are interpreted.

According to Wijana (1996: 2), pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies the meaning of language in relation to context. In other words, the meaning analyzed in pragmatics is influenced by context, not independent of it.

According to Muntadiroh (2020: 2), language is the primary means of communication necessary for humans, consisting of sound symbols produced through the complex mechanism of the human speech apparatus. Language plays a crucial role in our daily lives because it is used in various situations, providing the basic means for communication and expression. Language is vital in human life, especially for communication. Therefore, an inseparable aspect of language use in the study of pragmatics is language associated with the context in which it is used.

According to Brow and Yule (in Mulyana, 2001: 56), implicature is an element that exists outside the text. Conversational implicature can be identified through several features: its implication is not explicitly stated and does not have an absolute relationship with the utterance that expresses it (what is said is different from what is meant). This implicature also includes elements outside the discourse, can be canceled, and can be interpreted or have different meanings depending on the adherence or non-adherence to the principle of cooperation in conversation.

Conventional implicature involves utterances from both parties, the speaker and the listener, which are universal and easily understood or accepted by society. According to Grice (in Arifianti 2018: 47), implicatures can be categorized into two different types: conventionally accepted implicatures and non-conventional implicatures that deviate from social norms. In the realm of conventional implicature, the meaning of speech is closely related to generally accepted social conventions or discourse. On the other hand, non-conventional implicature includes utterances with implied significance that deviates from their literal meaning, adding a layer of complexity to the interpretation process.

According to Dharmawan (2017: 1), literary works are a type of art that essentially serves as a way for writers to convey their ideas. These works often tell stories that are factual, non-factual, or fictional. One of the functions of literary works is to convey ideas, thoughts, and the aesthetic feelings of the creator. Besides ideas, literary works contain explanations of events, psychological descriptions, and various dynamics of problem-solving.

Novels are a very interesting type of literature to study. A novel is a fictional work that addresses certain topics, usually about the realities of social life, and is told from the perspective and imagination of its author. In practice, we encounter many types of implicature, each with its own characteristics depending on its function and use. The aim of the study of this literary genre is to distinguish between the two types of implicature based on the dialogue found in the novel.

The novel "Kisah untuk Geri," which is the subject of this analysis, could not have emerged in a cultural vacuum. One of the first novels on Wattpad, "Kisah untuk Geri" garnered 4 million readers. Recently, MD Entertainment adapted this novel by Erisca Febriani into a series. Despite being adapted into a series and read by 4 million people, the novel "Kisah untuk Geri" also possesses an interesting and unique story. This literary work will be analyzed based on the descriptions within the novel.

"Kisah untuk Geri" is a collection of works by Erisca Febriani over the past six years, becoming popular among novel readers. The novel tells the story of significant changes in Dinda's life after her father was arrested by the KPK for corruption. Previously living in luxury, Dinda had to leave her home and move to a small rented house. She was also bullied by her friends at school, with even some close friends turning into enemies. Dinda joined a gang called The Satan, whose members had perfect appearances and influential fathers. Dinda often acted arbitrarily, causing many students to dislike her. After hitting rock bottom with poverty and bullying, Dinda decided to become Geri's girlfriend, the most feared boy in school, as a means of survival. She strives to win Geri's love despite facing numerous difficulties. The novel "Kisah untuk Geri" tells a story of romance, love, and friendship.

Niadaniyati's study titled "Implikatur Konvensional dalam Novel Bidadari Bermata Bening Karya Habiburrahman El Shirazy (kajian pragmatik) dan Relevansinya terhadap Pembelajaran Bahasa Indonesia di SMP" aims to explain the types of conventional implicatures found in Habiburrahman El Shirazy's book "Bidadari Bermata Bening" and their relation to Indonesian language learning in junior high school.

Jihan Rizquna Amalia and Fahrudin Eko Hardiyanto (2022) authored "Implikatur Konvensional dalam Percakapan Acara Aiman Segmen Wawancara di Kompas TV" at the Indonesian Language and Literature Education Study Program, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Pekalongan, published in the Journal of Indonesian Language and Literature Education. This research discusses the forms of conventional implicatures in the interview segment of Aiman's talk show on Kompas TV. It also aims to describe the conventional implicatures in the conversations of the Aiman interview segment and identify the functions of these conventional implicatures.

The researcher will address these issues in the study titled "Conventional Pragmatic Implicatures in Character Conversations in the Novel 'Kisah untuk Geri' by Erisca Febriani and Their Implications for Indonesian Language Learning in High School." The author is interested in analyzing the conventional implicatures and their functions in the novel "Kisah untuk Geri" by Erisca Febriani because the author wants to understand the various functions of conventional implicatures. The research questions are: (1) What are the functions of the conventional pragmatic implicatures in character conversations in the novel "Kisah untuk Geri"? (2) What are their implications for Indonesian language learning in high school? Based on these questions, this research aims to explain the conventional implicatures in the conversations in the novel "Kisah untuk Geri" and identify the functions of these conventional implicatures. The research is limited to the analysis of language regarding the functions of conventional implicatures to be applied in Indonesian language learning in high school.

2   METHODOLOGY

The research approach used in this study is a qualitative approach. According to Sugiyono (2013: 9), qualitative research methods are based on postpositivist philosophy and are used to investigate the natural conditions of objects (as opposed to experiments), with the researcher serving as the primary instrument. Data collection is carried out through triangulation techniques (a combination), data analysis is inductive/qualitative, and the results of qualitative research focus more on understanding meaning rather than generalization. Qualitative data is described using words or sentences grouped into categories to draw conclusions. This approach was chosen because the data analyzed consists of the quality of verbal forms manifested as conventional implicatures, not numerical data. The data source is the novel "Kisah untuk Geri" by Erisca Febriani, with the data comprising conversational sentences from the novel written by Erisca Febriani. The techniques used in this research are reading and note-taking techniques. The research is conducted by reading and understanding the novel "Kisah untuk Geri" to collect data carefully. Afterward, the note-taking technique is employed to document the reading results. This is done to make data analysis easier for the researcher.

3   RESULTS OF DISCUSSIONS AND RESEARCH

3.1   Results and Discussion

The results of this study include Conventional Implicature along with its various functions, such as: (a) providing information, (b) expressing praise, (c) question function, (d) sarcasm, (e) advising, and (f) emphasizing.

Table 1. Percentage Data Results

Functions of Conventional Implicature	Quantity	Percentage
1. Informative Function	11	22%
2. Complimenting Function	5	10%
3. Questioning Function	14	28%
4. Sarcastic Function	10	20%
5. Advising Function	2	4%
6. Affirmative Function	8	16%
Total	50	100%

Based on the research and analysis, it is found that there are 50 instances of conventional implicature sentence forms, which include: informative function 11%, praising function 5%, questioning function 14%, sarcastic function 10%, advising function 2%, and emphasizing function 8%.

3.1.1   Conventional Implicature Informative Function

An informative sentence is one that conveys information in the form of actual facts or events. The following is an example of a sentence or utterance that has an informative function.

Context   : Budi is providing information to Geri and Rio about a girl dressed in white and gray, who stands out because of her shiny black dress shoes and colorful socks.

Dialogue:

Rio   : "By the way, she's a tenth grader too, right?"

Budi   : "Oh, that's Dinda, the queen bee of the gang The Setan."

The meaning of the above dialogue conveyed by Budi is that Dinda, the queen bee, is the leader of the gang The Setan. The conversation is an example of a conventional implicature with an informative function. This can be seen in the text fragment from Budi's response, "Oh, that's Dinda, the queen bee of the gang The Setan." This utterance provides information that Budi has received.

3.1.2   Conventional Implicature of Praise Function

An expressive compliment is a sentence used to express admiration for something as a form of appreciation. Below is an example of a sentence or utterance that functions as an expressive compliment.

Context   : Geri is giving a statement to Dinda to help her feel more confident in front of many people.

Utterance:

Geri   : "You're beautiful, so don't feel insecure."

The conversation above is a conventional implicature with a complimenting function. This is evident in the excerpt from Geri's statement, "You're beautiful, so don't feel insecure." The purpose of the conversation implies that Geri is reassuring Dinda that she is beautiful and should feel confident in front of others.

3.1.3   Conventional Implicature of Question Function

A question sentence is a sentence that contains an interrogative word and is used to request information. The following is an example of a sentence or utterance that functions as a question.

Context   : Dinda and Laras (her mother) are walking while looking for a rental house for themselves and Dinda to live in.

Dialogue :

Laras   : "Excuse me, I want to ask. Is there a house for rent here?"

Grandmother   : "Yes, that's mine, it's next door."

The conversation above is a conventional implicature in the form of a question. This can be seen in the excerpt from the conversation where Laras says, "Excuse me, I want to ask. Is there a house for rent here?" The purpose of this utterance is to confirm whether there is a rental property available for a new place to live. This utterance functions to obtain information.

3.1.4   Conventional Implicature of Sarcasm Function

A sarcastic sentence is a sentence that contains elements of sarcasm directed at someone, either directly or indirectly. The following is an example of a sentence or utterance that functions to be sarcastic.

Context   : Dinda, Geri, and Iren are gathered in the TV room while watching the latest news on TV.

Utterance:

Geri   : "Arrogant, pretentious, likes to bully other girls. It's typical of rich kids to act like that. She's pretty, but if she doesn't have brains, she's just the same, you know. There are millions of pretty people in the world, but without brains, she's just like a Barbie doll, only good for being a toy or decoration."

The conversation above is an example of conventional implicature in the form of sarcasm. This is evident from the excerpt of the conversation where Geri says, "Arrogant, pretentious, likes to bully other girls. It's typical of rich kids to act like that. She's pretty, but if she doesn't have brains, she's just the same, you know. There are millions of pretty people in the world, but without brains, she's just like a Barbie doll, only good for being a toy or decoration." The purpose of this utterance is for Geri to express his opinion about Dinda's behavior. This utterance functions as a sarcastic remark.

3.1.5 onventional Implicature of Advising Function

An advising sentence is a sentence that contains elements of advice or suggestion. This sentence aims to give a warning to someone or a group to become a better person. The following is an example of a sentence or utterance that functions to give advice.

Context   : Dinda joins in with the children and grandchildren of Grandma Asia.

Utterance:

Grandma Asia   : "Hmm, but you're still friends, right? Kids these days confuse me, so young and already dating. Well, wait until you finish school and become successful first."

The conversation above is a conventional implicature in the form of advice. This is reflected in the excerpt of Grandma Asia's utterance, "Hmm, but you're still friends, right? Kids these days confuse me, so young and already dating. Well, wait until you finish school and become successful first." The purpose of this utterance is to encourage Dinda to focus more on her schooling. The implication of this utterance is that Grandma Asia is advising Dinda.

3.1.6 Conventional Implicature of Emphasis Function

An emphatic sentence is a sentence that contains an effort to provide emphasis. The goal is to attract the listener's or reader's attention. The following is an example of a sentence or utterance that serves an emphatic function.

Context   : Dinda confronts Raini in the women's restroom.

Utterance:

Dinda   : "Good, because I like him. I'm warning you now because I'll do whatever it takes to get rid of anyone who stands in my way of getting what I want.""

The conversation above is a conventional implicature in the form of emphasis. This can be seen in the excerpt of Dinda's utterance: "Good, because I like him. I'm warning you now because I'll do whatever it takes to get rid of anyone who stands in my way of getting what I want." The purpose of this conversation is to emphasize to Raini to stay away from Geri.

3.2 Implications of the Novel Kisah untuk Geri on Indonesian Language Learning in High School

According to Hamalik (as cited in Yuliana, 2017: 41), the primary goal of education is to provide students with the necessary knowledge and skills. This is currently supported by the latest curriculum system, known as the Merdeka Curriculum. This curriculum integrates learning with the six dimensions of the Pancasila Student Profile, which are: 1) Faithful, devoted to the One True God, and of noble character; 2) Independent; 3) Cooperative; 4) Globally diverse; 5) Critical thinking; and 6) Creative. Meanwhile, the learning competencies for Indonesian language subjects within the Merdeka Curriculum are adjusted based on the Learning Achievements (CP). Achievement targets start from Phase A to Phase F. Learning achievements for Phases A-C are designated for Indonesian language education at the Elementary School (SD) level. For the Junior High School (SMP) level, Phase D CP is used, while at the Senior High School (SMA) level, learning achievements are divided into Phase E for Grade X and Phase F for Grades XI and XII.

This research focuses on Indonesian language learning at the high school level, particularly in the field of literature. The aim of literature education in schools is to assist students in developing skills, knowledge, and character that align with societal norms. Based on Competency Achievement Indicators (IPK) such as identifying the building elements of a novel and analyzing intrinsic elements within the novel, this research will provide students with a deeper understanding of the explanation and forms of implicature in the novel. This will enhance their ability to critically analyze literary texts. Kisah untuk Geri is taught in high schools because its story is engaging, easily accepted, and comfortable for students, making it an effective teaching material.

4   CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis from the research titled "Conventional Pragmatic Implicature in the Conversations of Characters in the Novel Kisah untuk Geri by Erisca Febriani and Its Implications for Indonesian Language Learning in High School," it was found that conversational sentences utilize conventional implicature with various functions, namely: (a) informative function, (b) expressive praise, (c) questioning function, (d) insinuative function, (e) directive function for giving advice, and (f) emphatic function. This research can be used as a reference or guide for future studies.

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