

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

In this fourth chapter, the researcher presents the data analysis and findings. The data analysis is formulated to reveal the existences of conversational implicatures which are occurred in the conversations between Dr. Malcolm Crowe and Cole Sear in the script of *The Sixth Sense* which was written in 1999 by M. Night Shyamalan. This chapter describes the possible implied meaning of the implicatures found as well. Further, any results from the analysis are expected to find the possible reasons of why such conversational implicatures are used.

4.1 Data Analysis

4.1.1 Datum 1 (fifth fragment)

Cole : *Are you a good doctor?*

Malcolm : *I got an award once. From the mayor.*

Cole : *Congratulation.*

Malcolm : *Thank you. It was a long time ago. I've kind of been retired for a while. You're my very first client back.*

This conversation happens in a church, day. This is the first meeting between Malcolm and Cole. In the last row of the church, Malcolm finds Cole playing in his pew with a set of green and beige plastic soldiers. Cole makes the soldiers talk to each other. Malcolm takes a closer step towards Cole, but this boy immediately

goes white and still with fear. While Malcolm is introducing himself, Cole slowly slides down the pew, giving Malcolm most of the seat.

Begin with Cole's trembling at the first time, Malcolm is very sure that Cole is bothered with Malcolm's presence. When Cole questions "Are you a good doctor?" Malcolm—as a children psychologist—knows that children in general are afraid of doctor, moreover because of their needles. This inference makes Malcolm says "I got an award once. From the mayor". Malcolm's answer is considered to be a conversational implicature because it has an intended meaning. As it is proposed by Paltridge (2008:70) that conversational implicature refers to the inference a hearer makes about a speaker's intended meaning.

The award from the mayor (of Philadelphia) can be award from common fields, but Malcolm's is the award that is given for his outstanding achievement in the field of child psychology, his dedication to his work, and his continuing efforts to improve the quality of life for countless children and their families. The mayor's citation proves that Malcolm is a good doctor or even he is the best children psychologist in Philadelphia. From this context, the researcher concludes that Malcolm, implicitly, wants to say that he is a good doctor and Cole should not be afraid of him, he will help Cole to solve the problem. Because of this particular context bound, the utterance "I got an award once. From the mayor" belongs to particularized conversational implicatures. As it is stated by Yule (1996:42) that the particularized type of implicature needs a special knowledge to work out the conveyed meaning.

Further, because of Malcolm's professional excellence in children, he can figure out Cole's notion easily. By questioning Malcolm with "Are you a good

doctor?” obviously that Cole is similar to other children that most of them are afraid of doctor. Their untrue paradigm about doctors who always use needles and inject them with so much pain, hurt them, probably causes Cole asks Malcolm that stuff. Thus, Malcolm’s statement that he got an awards from the mayor might indicate that Malcolm wants to impress Cole so that Cole will not be afraid of him anymore, and let him help Cole’s problem.

4.1.2 Datum 2 (eighth fragment)

Malcolm : And Cole, next time I won't be late for you.
Cole : Next time I won't be scared of you.

This conversation still happens in a church. After talking about a lot of things, Malcolm thinks that it is enough to this introduction part and before he leaves Cole, Malcolm apologizes for his missing appointment. Malcolm promises that he will not be late again for the next appointments. Then Cole answer Malcolm’s apologize with “Next time I won’t be scared of you”. This utterance probably contains a meaning which is conveyed but not stated because seemingly it has no correlation between Malcolm’s late and Cole’s scare. The answer might contain the conversational implicature as it is explained by Grundy (2008:116) that the conversational implicature is when a meaning which is conveyed but not stated can be accessed by the speaker and hearer.

From that answer, it is easily to be considered that Cole is not disappointed with Malcolm’s late at all. In the other hand, Cole answers with another statement and it makes the researcher focuses in the word “scare” because it has no relationship with the missing appointment. Having known that at the first meeting Cole’s face is turning white seems like every cell of his body still with fear. In fact,

Dr. Malcolm Crowe who talks to Cole in a church that time is not a real human, it is just Malcolm's spirit and that is why Cole is very frightened to him. Thus, to work out the hidden meaning from this utterance is not easy, it needs a special knowledge in interpreting the meaning. In consequence, Cole's answer is considered as the particularized conversational implicatures. As it is proposed by Yule (1996:42) that the particularized type of implicature needs a particular context to work out the conveyed meaning.

It is clear that the possible reason of Cole's statement about his fear is Cole really feels scary of Malcolm's presence. Cole thinks that Malcolm will hurt him, otherwise, Malcolm is very nice to Cole and wants to help Cole's psychological problem. That is why Cole promises not to be scare of Malcolm again. Another analysis finds, this statement might cause the ambiguity because in Malcolm's viewpoint Cole is afraid of him because of his profession as a doctor, not because of Malcolm as a ghost. The utterance breaks the clarity principle which requires the speakers to avoid the ambiguity as it proposed by Leech (1989:67). Though, it is the own right of Cole, the ambiguity may lead Malcolm thinks the other interpretations. From this explanation, the second reasons of uttering "Next time I won't be scared of you" probably, Cole does not want to make the spirit (Malcolm) angry and avoids the discords in order to be politer (1989:131). That is the possible cause of why Cole becomes very careful in delivering his notion and becomes so polite.

4.1.3 Datum 3 (fifteenth fragment)

*Malcolm : Your father gave you that watch as a present before he left.
Cole steps backward*

Cole : He forgot it in a drawer. It doesn't work.

This conversation happens in Cole's living room, afternoon. Cole has just arrived from school, surprisingly he looks Malcolm sits on the chair. Then Malcolm sits up and points to the chair on the other side, but Cole does not want to sit. Malcolm does not want to force Cole, so Malcolm persuades Cole to play a mind-reading game. Here is the game, Malcolm will read Cole's mind. If what he says is right, Cole takes a step forwards the chair. If he is wrong, Cole takes a step backwards the doorway. If Cole reaches the chair, Cole sits. If Cole reaches the door, Cole can go.

This part is the fourth statements by Malcolm. Malcolm looks to Cole's arm, Cole is wearing a large silver watch. It swims on his thin wrist, probably it could slide up to his shoulder. Then Malcolm states that the watch is from Cole's father, but the statement is not right because Cole takes the step back. Cole's reply might be little bit weird and make people think that Cole is freak because he uses a watch which does not work at all. In the other word, the utterance "He forgot it in a drawer. It doesn't work" belongs to conversational implicature because it has an intended meaning (Paltridge, 2008:70). It is possibly meant that the watch is not as a present and there are no reminiscence or even a present for Cole from his father before the divorce of his parents.

The way of interpreting some utterances which contain the hidden notions really needs a specific context to figure out what is the relevance between them. In this case, the condition of Cole that he is an orphan because of his parents' divorce, may lead the researcher to consider this utterance as a particularized type. It do

requires such specific context as Levinson's explanation (1983:126), conversely if it is not linked to the context, Cole is supposed to be a freak because he likes wearing his father's accessories though they do not fit him. One day, Cole wears an eye frames that they do not seem have any lenses in them. Malcolm asks Cole about it, Cole answer that the eye frames belong to his father. Thus the fact is, Cole is not a freak. The only reason of why Cole wears his father's accessories is probably he yearns for his father so bad but Cole does not want to look overly emotional and to be compassionated by others. In addition, by saying that, Cole wants to tell Malcolm that he is a normal child, he is just a boy who wishes his parents to reunite.

4.1.4 Datum 4 (sixteenth fragment)

Malcolm : You don't like to say much at school. You're an excellent student however. You've never been in any kind of serious trouble.

Cole steps backward.

Cole : We were supposed to draw a picture. Anything we wants... I drew a man. He got hurt in the neck by another man with a screwdriver.

Malcolm : You saw that on TV, Cole?

Cole steps backward.

Cole : Everybody got upset. They had a meeting. Momma started crying. I don't draw like that anymore.

Malcolm : How do you draw now?

Cole : I draw people with smiles, dogs running, and rainbows. They don't have meeting about rainbows.

Malcolm : I guess they don't.

This conversation is still taken at the same scene as the previous fragment, while they are playing mind-reading game. In this part, Malcolm asks about Cole's achievement in school, Malcolm thinks Cole is a nice boy who has never been in serious trouble but in fact Cole takes a step back. Once Cole draws a man who gets hurt in a neck by another man with a screwdriver. This drawing makes Cole's

teachers call his mother to have a meeting, because they consider that kind of pictures is not the ordinary pictures which are drawn by the children in Cole's age. The pictures are supposed to be smiling people, dogs running and rainbows, anything but something scary or creepy like Cole's drawing before. Then Cole says "They don't have meeting about rainbows". This utterance is considered having an intended meaning or expression because this utterance is in contrast with "Everybody got upset, they had a meeting". Because of the intended meaning which is contained here, this utterance belongs to conversational implicature. As it is stated by Grundy, when the conveyed meanings are produced in some utterances indirectly, then it is called conversational implicature (2008:116).

Having read this fragment thoroughly, it can be concluded that "They don't have meeting about rainbows" really contains a conveyed meaning. It might mean, at least in Cole's view, that every child is believed to be a normal if they draw something happy, beautiful and iridescent. So that, they do not need a meeting about these normal things. On the contrary, what has been drawn by Cole surprises his teachers and his mother. Clearly, Cole feels upset about their opinion. Cole seems disappointed because he only draws what he wants to draw as his teacher's direction before. After unfolding the possible meaning of this utterance, it is known that particular context is needed. The involving of special context in figuring out the hidden meaning makes this conversational implicature is listed as a particularized type. It is similar to Yule's explanation that the particularized type requires a special context to work out the conveyed meaning (1996:42).

The analysis of possible meaning shows that Cole may feel disappointed with his teacher. Indeed, the researcher finds that Cole might express his annoyance

and even his sadness by saying “They don’t have meeting about rainbows”. He prefers drawing smiling people, dogs running, rainbows and other *normal* things than making his mother upset. In addition, Cole probably wants to convey that pretending as normal child is not difficult but it hurts him inside. In fact, Cole is reluctant to draw such of things because those things seem like a foolish and meaningless picture in Cole’s viewpoint.

4.1.5 Datum 5 (nineteenth fragment)

Malcolm : What happened to those two? Being under tissue paper can’t be a good thing.

Cole : That’s Private Jenkins and Private Kinney. They got killed. Private Jenkins has a baby girl that was born seven pounds, six ounces. He’s never seen her. He wanted to get back to Blue Bell, Pennsylvania and hold her. Private Kinney’s wife is really sick, she has something called a brain anism.

Malcolm : You mean aneurysm.

Cole : Yeah, Private Kinney needed to get back safe to take care of her. It’s sad they died, isn’t it?

This conversation happens in front steps, afternoon. Cole is seated on the front stoop of his Brownstone. On the steps and on the landing are his plastic soldiers in the grips of a war. Malcolm sits with his bag and overcoat on the step next to him. Malcolm just observes quietly. On the step are two rows of soldiers facing each other. To one side are a couple soldiers covered by a tissue, Malcolm points to them and asks “What happened to those two? Being under tissue paper can’t be a good thing”. Then Cole removes the tissue and explains what happened to his plastic soldiers. After explaining the condition of his soldiers, Cole’s face becomes emotional and tears fill his eyes. Malcolm stares at his client but Cole wipes his eyes quickly.

The utterance “Being under tissue paper can’t be a good thing” does not carry the real meaning that Malcolm does not know about it. Malcolm realizes that the ‘tissue-paper’ symbol over the plastic soldiers means that those soldier are killed, indeed, being a children psychologist must have a lot of sensitivities towards the children’s behaviors, their characteristics and their thoughts. Because the utterance “Being under tissue paper can’t be a good thing” has a meaning which is not stated directly, it is considered as the conversational implicature. The researcher finds it almost similar to Grundy’s explanation, that the conversational implicature is the utterance which is produced with a conveyed meaning but it is not stated (2008:116).

Malcolm’s utterance might arise some misinterpretation. To ‘unfold’ the possible meaning from this utterance, it is better to consider the context firstly. Having known that this fragment is taken in part when Cole is playing his plastic soldiers in the grips of war but two of his soldiers are covered by tissue. Very clear then, Malcolm’s utterance possibly implies that he knows about what is happened to the soldiers and he wants Cole to tell him what kind of bad thing which has occurred to them. Malcolm does not think that it is weird, otherwise he knows that something tries to be communicated by symbolizing the killed soldiers who are covered by tissue. It is clear that the special context is required in interpreting the hidden notion in this utterance. This may cause the conversational implicature in this utterance is listed as the particularized type. As it is proposed by Yule that the particularized type needs a special context to unfold the conveyed meaning (1996:42).

From the analysis above, it can be concluded that Malcolm is very sure about Cole's thought. Malcolm is sure that there must be a particular reason of why Cole puts the tissue paper over those two soldiers. By stating, "Being under tissue paper can't be a good thing", Malcolm implicitly wants to confirm if it is true that bad thing has happened to them. Perhaps, as soon as Malcolm gets Cole's explanation, he will note it or record it in order to analyze how the way of thinking and concepting some occurrences, especially bad things that happened in Cole's life. Other possibilities, this utterance might contain a politeness strategy which Malcolm wants to convey. It shows that Malcolm believes the plastic soldiers as a real human and he says a condolence to Cole of what has happened. Sometimes, as an adult, it is unnecessary to argue that only living things who died while the plastic toys do not. Hopefully, by uttering this Malcolm does not hurt Cole's feeling. This kind of politeness strategy is categorized as sympathy politeness, though condolences express belief which are negative with regard to the hearer (Leech, 1989:138).

4.1.6 Datum 6 (twentieth fragment)

Cole : Don't look at me. I don't like people looking at me like that. Stop looking at me.

Malcolm: Where should I look then?

Cole: Look over there.

This conversation happens in the same scene as the previous fragment. After telling the story about his soldiers named Private Jenkins and Private Kinney who got killed, Malcolm thinks that it is very unusual for someone in Cole age to understand the kind of problems that Private Jenkins and Private Kinney have or

even to be thinking about them all. Malcolm stares at Cole with very unusual look, it makes Cole feels uncomfortable. Then, Cole immediately says “Don’t look at me. I don’t like people looking at me like that. Stop looking at me”. The researcher can consider how annoyed Cole is through his expression which is depicted in this utterance. Based on this argument, the researcher thinks that this utterance carries an intended notion which is hidden by its speaker. So that, this utterance might be identified as a conversational implicature. The unsaid part in this utterance that makes it recognized as the conversational implicature is similar with Grundy’s explanation about this. He said that the conversational implicatures are known by their conveyed meanings which are stated indirectly (2008:116).

Having known that Cole has a particular psychological problem that makes him becomes a very unusual sensitive child. Sometimes Cole becomes socially isolated, he prefers of being alone than being with others. Meanwhile, Cole is the kind of children who is very expressive. This is the one of the cases that strengthens the previous argument. The utterance “Don’t look at me. I don’t like people looking at me like that. Stop looking at me” might indicate Cole’s expression of discomfort or anger. Otherwise, Malcolm believes that Cole implicitly expresses his fear with the expression of anger. He tells Malcolm that he should not look at Cole that way. There must be a certain reason of why Cole is so afraid of people’s gaze, especially directly on his eyes. The only factor is Cole’s acute anxiety, he always warns people not to look at him in a particular way, because it is really discomfort him.

The repetition that is uttered in Cole’s statement strongly indicate that Cole expresses his fear and discomfort by uttering as if he is very angry. This argument is also supported by considering the response from Malcolm. Malcolm gives a

response calmly and he asks where he should look then. Cole points to the corner of the street and Malcolm slowly turns. While Cole is calming down, Malcolm continues the conversation. This utterance seemingly has an expressive aspect of communication because it has a broad sense of uttering the expression (Leech, 1989:69). The emphasis of the repetition parts has been known that, it contains the rhetorical value of warning and prohibiting. From this analysis, the researcher realized that many particular contexts is in play, both to reveal the implied notion and to figure out the certain reason for implying. In consequences, this utterance is recognized as the particularized conversational implicature. The requirements of special knowledge and particular context in analyzing this utterance is important to work out the conveyed meaning (Yule, 1996:42).

4.1.7 Datum 7 (twenty second fragment)

Cole : I walk this way to school with Tommy Tammisimo.
Malcolm : He your best buddy?
Cole : He hates me.
Malcolm : You hate him?
Cole shakes "No".
Malcolm : Your mom set that up?
Cole nods "Yes".
Malcolm : You ever tell her about how it is with Tommy?
Cole : I don't tell her a thing.
Malcolm : Why?
Cole : Cause she doesn't look at me like everybody and I don't want her to.. I don't want her to know.
Malcolm : Know what?
Cole : That I'm a freak.
Malcolm : Listen to me. You are not a freak. Don't you believe anybody that tells you that. It's bullshit and you don't have to grow up believing that.
Cole : You said the "s" word.
Malcolm : Yeah. Sorry.

This conversation happens in the street, afternoon. The two of them walk down a row of Brownstones across from a park where the children Cole's age are playing. Then Cole starts the topic with telling about his friend, Tommy Tammisimo. Cole walks that way to school with Tommy and it sounds like Tommy is Cole's best friend, but the fact, it is not. It is Cole's mother (Lynn Sear) who sets that up. The two boys begin their walk down the street to school, Tommy puts his arm around Cole. When the two boys turn the corner and are out of Lynn's sight, Tommy rips his arm away. Malcolm feels so pity of Cole and questions him whether he ever tells his mother about Tommy or not. Cole answers "I don't tell her a thing" which means no and never. The conveyed meaning which is stated indirectly might be the reason for classifying this utterance as the conversational implicature. The same explanation comes from Grundy (2008:116) that the conversational implicature is the utterance that contains a meaning which is conveyed but not stated.

It is known that Cole does not hate Tommy even though Tommy often says that Cole is freak. Cole knows that Tommy is reluctantly to go with him, in the other hand, Cole does not want to tell his mother about how it is with Tommy. Cole does not want to make Lynn upset and worry about him because almost his friends think that Cole is freak and nobody wants to accompany him. That answer implies that Cole is never tells Lynn about his problem with Tommy and his other friends. In addition, "A thing" probably means every problems or everything which make Cole becomes upset, angry, sad, frightened, confused and other things that put him in troubles. Clearly that in particular context the 'unfolding' process is quite easy, because the context helps in finding out what is probably implied in that utterance.

Because of this particular context bound, this conversational implicature is classified as the particularized type. This opinion is similar to Yule's view that the particularized type requires a special knowledge to work out the meaning (1996:42).

Hide his conveyed notion by saying "I don't tell her a thing", Cole seemingly wants to tell Malcolm that he loves his mother so much because she does not look at Cole like everybody. In consequence, Cole does not tell her about how is it with Tommy. Cole will be very guilty if his mother know that people think him as a freak because it will make his mother sad. Then, the words "A thing" shows that Cole prefers to abbreviates his explanation. He seems unwilling to explain more. Based on the previous analysis, it can be proven that "A thing" implies "Everything". This reduction is possible because its speaker can keep the message unimpaired. Moreover, it can be regarded to 'be quick and easy' principle because it saves time and effort in encoding (Leech, 1989:67).

4.1.8 Datum 8 (twenty fifth fragment)

Cole : You ask a lot of questions about my dad today. How come?
Malcolm : Sometimes, we don't even know it, but we do things so we can express how we feel about issues... Divorce or whatever. One night, as an example... leave something on a desk for someone to find.

Things get better so far, Malcolm shows himself as a kind person or maybe he can be Cole's best buddy. This fragment is taken in the part when the scene happens in the den, afternoon. Malcolm stares as the rain pelts the window of the den while Cole is playing behind the couch and Malcolm only see the top of his

head. At that time, the main topic of their conversation is about Cole's father. Cole wonders why Malcolm asks a lot of things about his father. Then, Malcolm explains it. By the end of Malcolm's explanation he utters "Leave something on the desk for someone to find". This utterance might carry a hidden notion from Malcolm because it is seemed has no relevance with the prior utterance. Thus, the researcher notes it as the conversational implicature. This consideration is derived from Grundy's statement that when some utterances are produced with conveyed meanings but not stated, they are called conversational implicatures (2088:116)

Malcolm's questions about Cole's family is the next step of identifying Cole's psychological problem. Malcolm asks about Cole's parents especially about his father. Perhaps, the only reason of why Malcolm asks a lot of thing about Cole's father is because Cole lives with his mother rather than lives with his father after the divorce. So, Malcolm wants to know more about how is it Cole with his father. Previously, Malcolm has identified that Cole has communication difficulty between mother-child dyad, and now he is about to identify whether the communication difficulty also occurs towards Cole's father or not. The utterance "Leave something on the desk for someone to find" is considered as the 'exact' answer of Cole's question. The researcher notes that "Something on the desk" implicates every clue which is very important for Malcolm to analyze Cole's problem. The important clue will help him to find the best solution for Cole, and the only way to find the clue is by questioning Cole. Malcolm has to find it so that he will not fail Cole because of his wrong hypothesis. The process of interpreting the hidden notion in this utterance might not require any specific context, it is easy to be 'unfolded' without considering them. Thus, the researcher calls it as a generalized type of

conversational implicature. It is supported with Grice's explanation that generalized type arises without any special scenario being necessary (Levinson, 1983:126). From the previous analysis, it is able to find the possible reason from this implying as well. Implying by uttering "Leave something on the desk for someone to find" might not make Cole think that he is being intimidated or interrogated by Malcolm. So that Malcolm will not find any difficulties in seeking the next clues because he has created a comfortable communication with Cole.

4.1.9 Datum 9 (twenty eighth fragment)

Malcolm : Hey, big guy.

Cole : I don't want to talk about anything.

Malcolm : Do you like magic?

Cole nods "Yes".

Malcolm : Watch the penny closely. I do a magic shake, and suddenly the penny has magically travelled to my left hand. But that's not the end! I do a final magic shake and suddenly the penny returns to the hand where it started from.

Cole : That isn't magic.

Malcolm : What?

Cole : You just kept the penny in that hand the whole time.

Malcolm : Who me?

Cole : I didn't know you were funny.

Malcolm : I forgot myself.

In the classroom, day. There is Mr. Stanley Cunningham as a teacher in his late forties. In the middle of the lesson, Cole explains that Philadelphia is the place where a group of people hang the other people. Mr. Cunningham chuckles and Cole's face turns cement grey. Then, Cole glances at the teacher who is still staring. Cole does not like people look at him in particular way, so he says to Mr. Cunningham to stop his glance. The teacher sees the traumatized expression on

Cole's face and instantly stops smiling. Cole covers his eyes and shouts "Stuttering Stanley" in many times. His voice is getting louder and Mr. Cunningham slams his hand on Cole's desk and shouts "Shut up you freak". The children in the room are frozen, completely startled. Mr. Cunningham's expression drains of anger as Cole Sear begins to cry.

This conversation happens in Anthony's library, same afternoon. Cole is seated in the school library by himself. He sits at a long center table near the windows. His head is laying on his folded arms on the table. Suddenly Malcolm peeks his head in the door, silently takes a seat across from Cole. The eight-year-old looks up. His eyes are hard, filled with anger. Malcolm greets him, but the answer is "I don't want to talk about anything". The irrelevant response from Cole might lead the researcher to think that Cole's utterance carries an intended notion. The researcher, then, proposes this statement as the conversational implicature. This argument is in line with Grundy's explanation. He explained that, when the speakers hide their conveyed notion by uttering different statements, their utterances are identified as the conversational implicatures (2008:116).

Cole does not give the appropriate response towards Malcolm's greeting. He says that he does not want to talk about anything at that time. The sounds of boys playing sports on the fields outside filter in through the library windows. Cole turns his head and stares at the windows. Malcolm takes in the sad vision of this boy, it affects him. Malcolm understand about Cole's problem with Mr. Cunningham at the class, the angry is clearly depicted in his face, moreover he says "I don't want to talk about anything". Then, Cole lower his head meanwhile Malcolm just sits and thinks. Suddenly Malcolm asks him whether he likes magic or not.

Unpredictable, Cole gives an appropriate response by nodding “Yes”. Cole’s face softens a bit, he turns from the windows and looks to Malcolm.

By saying this utterance, Cole implicitly wants to say that he is reluctantly talking about the recent problem in the class. The word ‘anything’ may refer to the problem with Mr. Cunningham, and Cole intentionally does not explain it in detail and clear utterance. By uttering this, Cole tries to warn Malcolm to not discuss this problem, if Malcolm keeps imposing to talk about this, Cole probably will mad at him and does not want to communicate with Malcolm anymore. May be it is little bit weird when Malcolm suddenly asks whether Cole likes magic or not, but in fact, Cole gives the positive response and he seems interested to the Malcolm’s magic penny. Malcolm quite understands about the intended notion in the word ‘anything’, so Malcolm prefers to amuse him with his magic ‘show’. Malcolm is very sure about what is going to be uttered because he knows Cole will not be angry if he talk about anything else but his troubled teacher.

This analysis may lead the researcher consider that being a children psychologist is not a piece of cake. The psychologist must be able to understand the conveyed notion from their patients and must be careful in giving the responses. It is not important to foster the discord from their viewpoints. Having revealed the possible conveyed notion which is hidden by Cole, the researcher identifies the involving of particular context in the ‘unfolding’ process. That is why, the conversational implicature that is contained in Cole’s statement is listed as the particularized type. This argument is almost similar to Yule’s explanation, he explained that the particularized type shows that it needs a special knowledge and particular context to work out the conveyed meaning (1996:42). Another possibility

of implying his problem with Mr. Cunningham by shortening it in the word ‘anything’ is, Cole wants to reduce the amount of effort in explaining the things that makes him sad. The act of saving time and effort both in encoding (implying) and decoding while keeping the message unimpaired is regarded as the economy principle (Leech, 1989:67-68).

4.1.10 Datum 10 (twenty ninth fragment)

Malcolm : Cole? One day, you're going to sound just like them.
Cole : Promise?
Malcolm : Promise.

This conversation takes place in the same scene as the previous fragment, In Anthony's library, afternoon. The sounds of kids laughing and playing out on the field come pouring into the room. Cole's expression changes back to sadness as he looks to the windows. Malcolm leans across the table and whispers “One day, you're going to sounds just like them”. While Cole is still in his bad mood, Malcolm tries to amuse him by saying this. The researcher finds some probabilities of the conveyed meaning in this utterance. Seemingly, this utterance sounds like a hope or confession of Cole's difference by other children. The hidden notion in this utterance may not be defined by a single definition without considering the others, however, further analysis which requires a particular context must be done in order to get the best interpretation. Because of its hidden conveyed notion that contains in Malcolm's utterance, it is specified as the conversational implicature. As it is stated by Grundy as well, when the way of conveyed meanings are produced in some utterances indirectly, then it is called as the conversational implicatures (2008:116).

Malcolm realizes that Cole is really frustrated that day because of his trouble with Mr. Cunningham, but until that time, Malcolm is still unable to find out what is exactly the main problem of his patient. After Cole is cooling down, Malcolm speaks to him, states that one day Cole is going to sound just like them. The word 'sound' might indicate the laughs from children who play in the field, their voices sound happy and cheerful. The word 'them' might refer to the pupils or the children, but more likely it refers to the children who are normal and do not have any problem of their psychology. Implicitly, Malcolm wants to say that one day after he is able to give the appropriate solution of Cole's psychological problem hopefully Cole will be a better child, laughs as cheerful as his friends and even more than that. From this analysis, the researcher concludes that this conversational implicature requires a special context to find out its possible meaning. Perhaps, without considering its particular context, this utterance might be interpreted in a wrong way. Thus, the requirement of the specific knowledge in interpreting the possible meaning causes this utterance is identified as the particularized type. This conclusion is in line with Yule's explanation that the particularized type shows the requirement of special knowledge and particular context (1996:42).

From this fragment, it is known that Malcolm is very careful in choosing the words which are uttered to Cole, because if he does not know how the best way to communicate with Cole, Cole will hate him and ask him to stay away. Cole has a very sensitive personality, thus it is important for Malcolm to construct his words in order to communicate with Cole. The researcher considers that the reason of why Malcolm prefers implying his notion, probably Malcolm does not want to hurt Cole's feeling. This utterance may contain a confession that Cole is psychologically

different from the others, but Malcolm says his conveyed notion as if there are a wish and promise so that Cole will not think that Malcolm has the same opinion as Cole's friends and teachers. From these explanations, it might be concluded that Malcolm's utterance contains the lack of praise. The lack of praise implicates the dispraise which leads to the politer way in giving the opinion that contains the dispraise (Leech, 1989:135). The utterance with the lack of praise is more favorable to be used because it expresses the politeness strategy. As Malcolm arranges his words as polite as possible by adding the lack of praise, the researcher finds that the approbation maxim is the best possible reason of why Malcolm tends to imply his dispraise.

4.1.11 Datum 11 (thirtieth fragment)

Malcolm : Your father ever tell you bedtime stories?

Cole : Yes

Malcolm : Once upon a time there was a prince, who was being driven around, he drove around for a long, long time, driving and driving, it was a long trip, he fell asleep. When he woke up, they were still driving. The long drive went on.

Cole : Dr. Crowe.

Malcolm : Yes.

Cole : You haven't told bedtime stories before?

Malcolm : No.

Cole : You have to add some twists and stuff. Maybe they run out of gas.

Malcolm : No gas... Hey, that's good.

Begin with the birthday party in Darren's house, Cole's buddy in school. When Cole is standing frozen staring at the crawl space closet, Darren and Tommy get the bad idea to lock Cole inside the crawl space. They move down to the hall toward Cole and Cole breaks from his trance as they walk up. Then, Darren and Tommy shove Cole backwards, he stumbles into the darkness of the crawl space.

Cole bangs on the door, screams and crashes over against the door. Mothers come running down the hall, Lynn is one of them. Lynn realizes that it is Cole's screaming, she turns the knob. The door flies open and Cole is unconscious. Lynn takes him to the hospital and doctor finds there are some scratches and bruises in Cole. The doctor recommends for some rest and Cole can go home that night.

This conversation happens in hospital room, night. Cole lays rigid in the bed, wearing a man's dress sock. Blankets bundled around him as if to shield him. Malcolm looks at Cole and he is about to tell a bedtime story. While Malcolm is telling the story, Cole interrupts by asking "You haven't told bedtime stories before?" and Malcolm answer "No". Then Cole gives the advice "You have to add some twist and stuff. Maybe they run out of gas". These two utterances from Cole are considered as a conversational implicatures because they carry a hidden notions which regard to Malcolm's bedtime story. This decision is derived from Grundy's statement that conversational implicature is the utterance which contains a conveyed meaning but it is not stated (2008:116).

It is clear that Malcolm has never told a bedtime story before because his 'version' is boring and not interesting at all, especially in Cole's opinion. Thus, Cole questions "You haven't told bedtime stories before?" which implies that Malcolm's story is not kind of bedtime stories. The fact that the story is so boring and does not have some interesting parts are implied in this question. Realizing that he is unable to tell a good bedtime story and Cole is getting astonished with the story's plot, Malcolm confesses it by answering "No". Then Cole says "You have to add some twists and stuff. Maybe they run out of gas", which probably implies that Malcolm's story does not contain any twist or stuff. By uttering this, Cole wants

to explain to Malcolm who has never told a bedtime story before that some twists and stuff is required to create a good and interesting story. These Cole's hidden intentions are easy to figure out because they do not require a particular context to work out the meanings. It is enough to analyze each utterance of this fragment and find the coherence among them. Because both of these utterances do not need a special context to decode, they belong to the generalized type. This explanation is similar to Grice's explanation, he proposed that the generalized types are those what arise without any special context (Levinson, 1983:126).

In the process of encoding the notion, the researcher is completely sure that Cole considers the politest way to criticize Malcolm's weird story. The story which does not make Cole falls asleep but makes Cole's eyes wide open. Then, the only reason for implying the true meaning is Cole does not want to foster the discord about Malcolm's story. In consequences, Cole prefers using a particular utterance to communicate his goal politely. Those utterances are said to be polite because they avoid the discord and foster the concord as it was explained by Leech (1989:131).

The fact that Malcolm's story is boring which is unsaid in this fragment is depicted in Cole's question. From this question, the researcher might conclude that Cole is little bit confused with the story and he is quite sure that Malcolm does not know how to tell a bedtime story. Then Cole interrupts Malcolm while he is telling the story, this interruption probably contains an advice for Malcolm that he should not continue his story, and of course Cole does it in a polite way. Further analysis finds that Cole's question contains a dispraise which is implicated by the lack of praise. According to Leech (1989:135) this kind of politeness is identified as an

approbation one where the lack of praise implicates the dispraise. Meanwhile, Cole's statement "You have to add some twists and stuff. Maybe they run out of gas" is indicated as a polite advice which maximize benefit to Malcolm. Cole maximizes the benefit in the first part of the utterance by considering that Malcolm could make an interesting bedtime story by adding some twists and stuff. This way, in Leech's view (1989:133), is considered as maxim of tact because it contains the 'other-centered' part in the beginning of this utterance.

4.1.12 Datum 12 (thirty first fragment)

Cole : Tell me a story about why you're sad?

Malcolm : Do you think I'm sad?

Cole nods "Yes".

Malcolm : what makes you think that?

Cole : Your eyes told me.

Malcolm : I'm not supposed to talk about stuff like that.

Cole smiles softly.

This fragment is taken in the same scene as the thirtieth fragment, in the hospital. In the previous fragment, Malcolm tries to amuse Cole with telling a bedtime story though it is not amusing at all. At the same time, Malcolm looks very sad and Cole realizes it. Even though Malcolm goes on denying that he is sad, Cole sees Malcolm sadness through his eyes. Then, Malcolm confesses it. He confesses that something is happened and it makes him sad, but Malcolm utters his confession implicitly by saying "I'm not supposed to talk about stuff like that". The conveyed notion which is intentionally hidden in this utterance might lead the researcher to consider it as a conversational implicature. It contains a confession of Malcolm's sadness which is clearly depicted in his gaze, but in the same time Malcolm keeps

denying it and refusing to talk about it as well. The researcher's opinion to define it as a conversational implicature is derived from Grundy's explanation that the conversational implicature is the utterance which contains a conveyed meaning but it is stated indirectly (2008:116).

This fragment shows that after Malcolm says "I'm not supposed to talk about stuff like that", Cole smiles immediately. Because of this, the researcher thinks that Cole is glad about Malcolm's implicit confession. Cole is glad that his thought about Malcolm's feeling is not wrong, although in his confession there is still contained a little bit denying. Malcolm implicitly wants to say that "I'm not supposed to talk about the things that make me sad to you, Cole". Indirectly, Malcolm wants to convey that Cole is right about his opinion but Malcolm does not want to burden Cole with his problems, meanwhile Cole still has a psychological problem which until now the resolution has not been found yet. And then, Cole's smiling might become the consideration that the hidden meaning in this utterance is easy to figure out. Based on this analysis, the conversational implicature in this fragment is classified as a generalized type. Indeed, it is context bound but it requires no special knowledge in interpreting the hidden notion. This explanation is in accordance with Grice's statement that the generalized type arises without any particular context and special scenario (Levinson, 1983:126).

Many things that cause Malcolm become messed up and confused. The first thing, Malcolm makes a mistake with one of his patient, named Vincent Gray, one day. Malcolm does not help him at all. Ever since then, Malcolm finds himself not the same person he used to be. Things get worse when Malcolm cannot speak with his wife anymore. Both of them like strangers. These problems are definitely

impossible to be explained to Cole because Malcolm thinks that the nine-years-old kid will not understand about them. However, Malcolm delivers his notion to Cole in a polite way that Cole should not think about Malcolm's problem because it is difficult to solve and moreover Malcolm does not want to burden Cole. These matters becomes Malcolm's consideration to imply his notion. Politely, he refuses to talk about his problems with Cole. The 'self-centered' part "I'm not supposed to..." which is said in the beginning of this utterance might indicate as a generosity maxim of politeness principle (Leech, 1989:133). It is also becomes the possible reason of being polite that is shown by Malcolm through denying and refusing. Thus, the denial and refusal in this utterance are used as the politeness strategy.

4.1.13 Datum 13 (thirty third fragment)

Cole : I want to tell you my secret now.
Malcolm : Okay.
Cole : I see people... I see dead people. Some of them scare me.
Malcolm : In your dreams?
Cole shakes "No".
Malcolm : When you're awake?
Cole nods "Yes".
Malcolm : Dead people, like in graves and coffins?
Cole : No, walking around, like regular people. They can't see each other. Some of them don't know they're dead.
Malcolm : They don't know they're dead?
Cole : I see ghost. They tell me stories, things that happened to them, things that happened to people they know.
Malcolm : How often do you see them?
Cole : All the time. They're everywhere. You won't tell anyone my secret, right?
Malcolm : No.
Cole : Will you stay here till I fall asleep?
Malcolm nods "Yes".

This fragment is still taken from the same scene as two previous data. Cole is still lying on his bed while he stares at Malcolm a long time. Then, everything

that is said in this fragment is whispered. Cole finally reveals his secret which becomes his problem for many years. Cole tells about his ability to see dead people around him. Some of them scare Cole, sometimes they tell about the occurrences that happened a long time ago. When Cole says “Some of them don’t know they’re dead”, Malcolm becomes completely motionless and cannot hide his shock because it is impossible for people who are dead and still hanging around are unaware they are dead. However, Cole keeps telling his secret although he knows that Malcolm is very shocked. As a psychologist, Malcolm works hard to hide his shock and control each of his words so Cole can tell everything undoubtedly.

The researcher focuses on the utterances “Some of them don’t know they’re dead” which makes Malcolm is extraordinary shocked. This utterance is considered carrying a hidden notion from Cole because there must be any further explanation of the words “Some of them”. By uttering this Cole should tell who they are and why they do not know about their condition, but in fact he does not give the further explanation. Because of the conveyed meaning which is intentionally hidden here, this utterance is identified as a conversational implicature. It is almost similar to Paltridge’s explanation that the conversational implicatures refer to the speaker’s intended meaning (2008:70).

Cole explains that some of ghosts are scary and some of them are not, otherwise Malcolm is a good one. In fact, Malcolm is unaware that he has already dead because his previous clients named Vincent Gray fires him in his stomach two years ago before Malcolm meets Cole. Actually Vincent has the same problem as Cole’s, Vincent becomes Malcolm’s patient when he was ten. But until he is nineteen, Malcolm does not help him at all. Malcolm fails Vincent because of his

wrong hypothesis that Vincent has a mood disorder, socially disorder because he has no friend and acute anxiety because Vincent is always afraid. At that night, Vincent comes to Malcolm's house. He intends to kill Malcolm because of his desperation. Then, Vincent raises his gun and fires Malcolm, after that he moves the gun to his own head and shoot it.

Two years later, Malcolm meets Cole but it is not the real Doctor Malcolm Crowe. He is a ghost and that is why Cole looks nervous and anxious at their first meeting. Many days has past, Malcolm is still unaware that he is dead. Thus, in that moment Cole reveals his secret and says "Some of them don't know they're dead". The words "Some of them" may implicate Malcolm. Intentionally, Cole does not convey his notion directly. Cole prefers to hide it in the words "Some of them". The 'unfolding' process to find the possible meaning of this implicature requires a special knowledge. If the researcher does not consider the context, the analysis will result nothing. It is very important to consider the special context in revealing the meaning of this utterance, in consequences, this one is identified as a particularized type because of its special context bound (Yule, 1996:42).

The conveyed meaning which is implicated in the utterance "Some of them don't know they're dead" has been already revealed. Now, it is the turn of revealing the possible reason for implicating the conveyed meaning from Cole. Cole intentionally does not mention Malcolm as the dead who is Cole exactly conveyed. The only reason is, Cole wants to keep Malcolm beside him. He does not want to tell the truth that Malcolm is not a human anymore because Cole still needs Malcolm to be his friend. People thinks that Cole is a freak, except his mother and Malcolm. This nine-years-old boy finds a best friend figure inside Malcolm and he

does not want his best friend to leave. Cole believes that Malcolm—as a children psychologist— is able to help his problem and will not fail him like Malcolm did with Vincent before.

4.1.14 Datum 14 (thirty fifth fragment)

Malcolm : What it is?

Cole gazes to the ceiling of the gym.

Malcolm : I don't see.

Cole : Be real still. Sometimes you feel it inside. Like you're falling down real fast, but you're really just standing still.

This conversation happens in gymnasium, afternoon. It is a large shadowy GYM. Malcolm and Cole are walking in the long corridor, very quiet corridor. Then, Cole stops his step and his body is trembling as he stands next to Malcolm. Cole sees something on the ceiling of the gym and Malcolm follows the child's gaze to the ceiling but Malcolm does not see anything. Nothing is said for a few moments. Suddenly, Cole says “Be real still. Sometimes you feel it inside. Like you're falling down real fast, but you're really just standing still”. Malcolm looks at the wood beams and the climbing ropes, then he turns back to the ceiling. Malcolm does not know what thing that makes Cole becomes so trembling, he cannot see what Cole sees. Malcolm asks but Cole answers him with irrelevant answer. Thus, the utterance from Cole is considered containing an intended meaning. By saying this, Cole makes Malcolm becomes a little bit confused and surprised as well. The notion that is intentionally hidden in Cole's utterance might lead the researcher identify it as a conversational implicature. The similar opinion comes from Cruse, he said that the conversational implicatures refer to what the speaker intends to convey by making an utterance (2000:26).

Before uttering this, Cole glances at the ceiling for a while and he gets the vision of truly horrific sight. The ropes and school banners dangling at the top of the stairs sways a little, but so do the three bodies hanging by their necks from a wooden beam. Those bodies are, a black man in britches and no shirt, face beaten to a pulp, hang in the center. The second is a white woman in a torn white frilly dress, tears soaking her face, hangs to the right. The last is a small mixed race child in half pants, hangs to their left. The family stares at Cole. They follow Cole with their tortured eyes as Cole and Malcolm exit the stairwell. It is clear that Malcolm does not get the same visual as Cole's. Cole knows it, and then he says these words. Cole, intentionally, does not give Malcolm the explanation of his visual but Cole focuses to express his fear by saying this. Implicitly, Cole wants to say that sometimes when he sees ghosts that really scare him to death, he really wants to run and hide so that those ghosts cannot find him. In fact, Cole is not able to do that things because he feels his body is very still and freezing. Although Malcolm is little bit confused, he can get the point from Cole's utterance. Eventually, Malcolm gently leads Cole away from the stairs right away.

Based on Cruse's opinion, the researcher focuses on the context-bound type of this conversational implicature. The utterance "Be real still. Sometimes you feel it inside. Like you're falling down real fast, but you're really just standing still" is identified as the particularized conversational implicature because of its special context which is required to 'unfold' the hidden notion in it. It is almost similar to Yule's view about the particularized type, he explained that this type of conversational implicature really needs a special context to work out the conveyed meaning (1996:42). By paying attention to the particular context which Cole gets

the truly horrific sight from the ceiling of the gym, it is easy to figure out the intended notion that is intentionally hidden by Cole. Further, by saying this utterance Cole wants to express his fear towards Malcolm. He wants to say that he is able to see dead people like nobody else can do and he is very unpleasant about this ability. Cole also wants to say that there are some ghosts in that place, they do exist and their existences make him very scared. He implies these all, probably, because he knows that Malcolm cannot see them and Malcolm will not believe him.

4.1.15 Datum 15 (fortieth fragment)

Malcolm : You want to know a secret? I was a paper champion. Do you know what that means?

Cole shakes "No".

Malcolm cries.

Cole : Don't cry.

Malcolm: I means I wasn't what everyone thought I was... I was a fake.

Cole : You weren't a paper champion.

Malcolm : Someone else can help you. Someone else can make you happy.

This conversation happens in the den, afternoon. The den is very quiet. Cole and Malcolm sit around the multi-colored table. Malcolm leans back in his small plastic chair, arms folded over his chest and Cole sits slumped over the table. Suddenly, tears fall down Malcolm's cheeks. His problem with his wife, Anna Crowe, makes him says that he is a paper champion. He cannot talk with her anymore, he is a fake. Malcolm cannot find the solution to solve his problem with his wife, in consequences, Malcolm states that he cannot help Cole anymore. Moreover, Malcolm wants to transfer Cole to two psychologists that are exceptional. Malcolm compares himself as a paper champion, but Cole convinces Malcolm that his argument is not true. Ignoring Cole's words, Malcolm keeps

thinking to release Cole and says “Someone else can help you. Someone else can make you happy”. Then Cole starts crying, but immediately he wipes his eyes with his sleeve. Malcolm’s utterance might have a hidden conveyed notion because seemingly it has no relevance about the prior topic. This makes the researcher considers it as a conversational implicature. Similar to Cruse’s explanation that the conversational implicature refers to what the speaker intends to convey by making an utterance (2000:26).

Having explained that Malcolm is frustrated about his problem with his wife, in addition, he feels so guilty because until this time he cannot find the solution for Cole’s psychological problem. Malcolm surrenders and states “Someone else can help you. Someone else can make you happy”. This utterance makes Cole crying because he knows that, implicitly, Malcolm wants to abandon him without any clarity about his psychological problem. But this is not the only reason for Cole to cry, after all this time Malcolm is Cole’s best friend who always accompanies Cole and to be the one who is Cole talking to. In the other hand, Malcolm thinks that transferring his patient is the only way to get the best solution because he feels that he has already failed Cole. Having known the possible conveyed notion from Malcolm, the researcher decides this conversational implicature as the particularized type because the ignorance of particular context will not help the researcher to figure out the hidden notion. It is in accordance to Yule’s statement that the particularized conversational implicature requires such a special context to work out the conveyed meaning which is stated indirectly by the speaker (1996:42).

Having read this utterance, it might be possible to abbreviate into a simpler way without causing ambiguity. In fact, Malcolm prefers to emphasize the

'someone else' parts, he repeats it twice by saying "Someone else can help you. Someone else can make you happy". It is reasonably argue that this utterance is one case of expressive repetition where the emphasis of particular part has a rhetorical value for expressing the desperation. According to Leech, this repetition is defined as the value of expressivity principle which might not require its speaker to simplify the utterance where possible (1989:68-69). Thus, the repetition of 'someone else' parts seem carrying the implicature that someone else and really someone else who can help Cole to find the solution of his psychological problem.

4.1.16 Datum 16 (forty first fragment)

Cole : *Dr. Crowe?*

Malcolm : *Yes.*

Cole : *You believe me, right? Dr. Crowe, you believe my secret, right?*

Malcolm : *I don't know how to answer that.*

Cole : *How can you help me if you don't believe me? Some magic's real.*

This conversations is still taken from the same scene as the previous fragment, in the den, afternoon. After Malcolm expresses his desperation to find the solution for Cole's psychological problem, Cole feels that Malcolm believes him as a liar. Cole thinks that Malcolm does not believe in Cole's ability to see dead people. To make sure his argument, Cole asks Malcolm directly whether he believes Cole's secret or not. The answer is "I don't know how to answer that". It seems Cole understands what Malcolm's conveyed meaning is, thus Cole states "Some magic's real". The researcher considers these two utterances as the conversational implicature because they carry the hidden notions from each of their speakers. Both of them seem irrelevant but the researcher is quite sure that the speakers want to express something by saying those utterances. The existences of the intended

conveyed notions from their speakers might become the reason to consider these utterances as the conversational implicature. The similar explanation comes from Grundy, he stated that the conversational implicatures arise when there is a meaning which is conveyed but it is not stated by its speaker (2008:116).

The first analysis goes to the Malcolm's utterance, "I don't know how to answer that". It is clear that Malcolm, implicitly, doubts Cole's secret which he can see dead people around him, talk to him about their life story or something that happen to them. As it is initially assessed, Malcolm considers that Cole's problems are acute anxiety, socially isolated, possible mood disorder, and communication difficulty between mother-child dyad. After Cole tells his secret that he can see and communicate with the dead people around him, Malcolm considers Cole's pathology is more severe. Malcolm notes that Cole is suffering from visual hallucinations, paranoia—symptoms of some kind of school age schizophrenia. The medication and hospitalization may be required, however, Malcolm is sure that he is not helping him. He is desperate and give up in finding the solution for Cole. The only reason for implying his disbelieving is to propose a politeness strategy. Malcolm use a particular utterance to communicate his goal without causing the discord between them, as it is stated by Leech that politeness is an aspect of goal-oriented behavior and it is also the matter of avoiding discord (1989:131). Thus, the utterance "I don't know how to answer that" is favorable to say.

The second analysis goes to Cole's utterance "Some magic's real". Implicitly, Cole wants to say that he does not lie and his ability to see and communicate with dead people is real. The word 'magic' refers to his ability which seems unrealistic especially in Malcolm's view as a psychologist. This utterance is

said because, perhaps, Cole wants to ensure Malcolm to help and find the solution of his problem which relates to unrealistic things. Cole believes that Malcolm is the only one who can help him. Having found the possible conveyed notion in them, the researcher is sure that the particular contexts play an important role to help the ‘unfolding’ process. In consequences, these two utterances are identified as the particularized conversational implicature. The almost similar statement comes from Yule (1996:42), he said that the particularized type requires a special knowledge and particular context to work out the conveyed meaning.

4.1.17 Datum 17 (forty second fragment)

Malcolm : Hello again.

Cole : You been running around?

Malcolm nods “Yes”.

Cole : It makes you feel better?

Malcolm nods “Yes”.

Cole : I like to run around. It's good exercise. You want to ask me questions now?

Malcolm shakes “No”.

Cole : You want to be a lance corporal in Company M, 3rd Battalion, 7th Marines? We're being dispatched to the Quang Nam province.

Malcolm : May be later.

This fragment is taken in a part of conversation which happens in a church, late afternoon. Malcolm stands in the aisle a little out of breath, then Malcolm’s eyes float up to the balcony where the toy soldiers sit on the bannister and Cole’s head pops up. With Malcolm is a little out of breath, Cole asks him if he has been running around. But in the last part of conversation, it is considered as an irrelevant topic and might be puzzled to find out what is probably meant. The utterance “You want to be a lance corporal in Company M, 3rd Battalion, 7th Marines? We're being

dispatched to the Quang Nam province” seemingly has the intended conveyed meaning because of its irrelevance and confusing notion. Thus, this utterance is considered as a conversational implicature similar to Grundy’s opinion that the conversational implicature is the utterance which is produced with a conveyed meaning but it is not stated (2008:116).

Because of the irrelevance that may lead to the ambiguity, it requires the specific coherent context to figure out Cole’s notion. Having known that before Malcolm enters the church, Cole is playing in the balcony with his plastic soldiers and rifleman. Cole questions whether Malcolm is going to ask something to Cole or not, and the answer is “No” from Malcolm. Knowing that there will be nothing to discuss, Cole utters utterance “You want to be a lance corporal in Company M, 3rd Battalion, 7th Marines? We're being dispatched to the Quang Nam province”. Most likely, this utterance contains an invitation towards Malcolm to join or accompany Cole. If Malcolm wants to join the game, Cole will offer the position as a Lance Corporal in Company M, 3rd Battalion, 7th Marines. It has already proven that the special context is needed to find the relevance of that utterance. Thus, this type of conversational implicature is considered as a particularized type. It requires a special knowledge to work out the conveyed meaning as it is stated by Yule (1996:42). Further, the only possible reason to Cole in implying his notion by saying this is Cole want to continue his playing if there is no important thing to talk. So, if Malcolm wants to join him, they can play together. If Malcolm does not want, Cole will continue it by himself. The implied meaning makes this way becomes very polite and favorable to say.

4.1.18 Datum 18 (Forty fourth fragment)

Cole : What happened?

Malcolm : These people... People that died and are still hanging around. Maybe they weren't ready to go.

Cole : You really look better.

Malcolm : Maybe they wake up that morning thinking they have a thousand things to do and a thousand days left to do them in... And then all of a sudden, it's all taken away. No one asked them. It's just gone.

Cole : You have nice red in your cheeks now.

This conversations happens in the same scene as the previous fragment. In this fragment, the researcher finds two irrelevant responses from Cole. They are “You really look better” and “You have nice red in your cheeks now”. The irrelevance makes the researcher thinks that there must be something is hidden by uttering this, thus these utterances are considered as the conversational implicature. This supposition is taken based on Grundy’s opinion that the conversational implicatures arise when the speakers utter their conveyed meanings indirectly (2008:116).

As it is known that Malcolm does not believe in Cole of what he says before. Malcolm merely considers it as a children’s hallucination though Cole has already coded that it is real in many times. In the other way, Malcolm keeps thinking that Cole has a visual and auditory hallucination as if he can see and communicate with some people in his own imagination. Of course Malcolm’s hypothesis is not his own thought, it is based on some theories in his study. Cole’s phenomenon is not happened to Cole Sear and Vincent Gray only, but many other kids have it and this phenomenon is beyond Dr. Malcolm Crow as an expert in children psychologist. That is the reason for disbelieving Cole’s secret.

In this fragment, Malcolm thinks about this stuff carefully. Then, he tries to speak up his critical thinking about this problem to Cole. He utters his thinking in understandable words so that Cole might catch the point. In fact, Malcolm's has changed his perception towards this problem, he believes in Cole's secret and Malcolm says as if he knows what those dead people feel. Then, Cole responds with the utterances which have no correlations about Malcolm's explanation. If the researcher looks back to the previous discords between them, it is known that at this time Cole is very happy to see Malcolm's passionate face in giving this explanation. Malcolm eventually realizes that Cole's statements are true. This Cole's ability which is very special and Malcolm will not think it as a mental illness or severe pathology. By implying his happiness through saying "You really look better" and "You have nice red in your cheeks now", Cole wants to deliver his compliment and thanking towards Malcolm for believing what he says. Indeed, the 'new face' from Malcolm brings a new spirit for Cole to do their cooperative mission in finding the solution of Cole's psychological problem. From these analysis, the researcher really needs a particular knowledge in interpreting the irrelevant responses from Cole. Without the particular knowledge, it may rise the different meaning which leads to the wrong interpretation. Thus, the conversational implicature is particularized. This explanation is similar to Yule's statement, he stated that to work out the conveyed meaning which is stated indirectly, it needs a special knowledge and particular context (1996:42).

4.1.19 Datum 19 (forty fifth fragment)

*Malcolm : Do you know what 'Yo no quiero morir' is?
Cole shakes "No".*

Malcolm : It's Spanish. It means 'I don't want to die'. Not all the ghosts are scary, are they? Like Mrs. Marschal?

Cole : No.

Malcolm : What do those ghosts want when they talk to you? Think real careful now, Cole.

Cole : Just help.

Malcolm : Yes! I think that's right!.. I think they all want that. Even the scary ones.

Cole : You believe now?

Malcolm : I believe both of you now. And I think I might know how to make them go away.

Cole : You do?

Malcolm nods "Yes".

Malcolm : I think they know you're one of those guys rare people can see them. You need to help them. Each one of them. Everyone wants to be heard. Everyone.

Cole : What if they don't want help? What if they're just angry and they want to hurt somebody?

Malcolm : I don't think that's the way it works, Cole.

Cole : How do you know for sure?

Malcolm : I don't.

This conversation happens in the same scene as the previous fragment. Malcolm gives some explanations and the solutions of Cole's problem which is caused by his own supernatural ability. Cole start to listen Malcolm's explanation carefully. Finally, Malcolm considers that the only way to solve Cole's anxiety about the dead people is by helping them. Malcolm wants Cole to help them, but in the next part of his utterance Malcolm says "Everyone wants to be heard, everyone". It seems irrelevant according to the previous part of this utterance, because there will be some misinterpretation between the word 'help' and 'heard'. It is supposed to be weird that Cole can help them only by listening to them. The researcher believes that Malcolm hides a lot of notion by saying this utterance. Because it carries some possible conveyed notions, this utterance is identified as the conversational implicature. The researcher takes the idea from Grundy to strengthen this argument, he explained that the conversational implicature refers to

the utterance which contains a conveyed meaning but it is stated indirectly (2008:116).

By uttering “Everyone wants to be heard, everyone” Malcolm, implicitly, wants to ask Cole to help the dead people who are still hanging around by listening to them. After listening to them, Cole can think what kind of helps that they want Cole to do. Hopefully, after helping them, these ghosts will not bother Cole anymore and they will go away forever. According to Malcolm, Cole is one of those guys rare people can see them. Thus, Malcolm concludes that those ghosts who want to communicate with Cole only want a help. Malcolm wants Cole to overcome his fear and anxiety when he faces the ghosts even the scary ones. In the other hands, Cole doubts Malcolm’s suggestion because he thinks these ghosts are just angry and they want to hurt somebody, but Malcolm convinces him to do what Malcolm has already suggested. Thus, it can be analyzed that the possible reason for implying the hidden notion is Malcolm wants to ensure Cole that this is the only solution to make them go away. There are no other appropriate solutions to overcome Cole’s anxiety. It can be seen then, the particular context is required to interpret the appropriate notion from Malcolm. The ‘decoded’ process will not produce a good inference if the researcher does not involve the special knowledge in it. In consequences, because of the involving of special knowledge in this process, this conversational implicature is identified as the particularized type. The ignorance of the particular context in finding out the hidden notion may cause the misleading interpretation. It is in line with Yule’s opinion, he proposed that the particularized type of conversational implicature is calculated by its special knowledge and particular context (1996:42).