Conversational Implicature in The Dialogues of Zack Snyder's Justice League Movie

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Abstract. Conversation is the fundamental for communication, and involves exchanging information and expressing ideas. They follow rules and have an implicit meaning called assurance, which promotes understanding. In filmmaking, embedding helps understand characters and storylines and enhances the cinematic experience. Previous studies have highlighted their importance in language comprehension, sociocultural knowledge, indirect communication, and context interpretation. This research aims to analyze the meaning of generalized and particularized conversational implicatures that appear in the dialogue of "Zack Snyder's Justice League" movie. This study uses a qualitative method to analyze the conversational semantics of the dialogue "Zack Snyder's Justice League". The conversation effect in filmmaking enhances the audience's understanding of the characters, storyline, and the overall film experience. Through the application of H.P.Grice's theory and collaborative principles, the aim is to identify and interpret general and specific conversational semantics in film dialogue. An analysis of the conversational implications of Zack Snyder's Justice League dialogue highlights the importance of understanding the conversation's implicit meaning. Implications play an important role in effective communication by providing additional information, implied meaning, or avoiding repetition. This is in line with Grice's cooperative principle which emphasizes the importance of facilitating conversation. Understanding the implications is very important to improve communication in various social interactions.
Keywords/Kata Kunci: *Conversational Implicatures, Film, Zack Snyder's Justice League.*

INTRODUCTION

Conversation is a form of verbal or oral interaction between two or more people who communicate with each other to express their thoughts, feelings or ideas. Conversation is a communicative activity involving two or more people who take turns talking and listening to one another(Brown & Yule, 1985). However, Text is a language segment that carries complete meaning in a communication situation(Yule, 1996). According to van Dijk and Kintsch(1986), text is a collection of propositions organized in a certain way to achieve a specific goal(Van Dijk et al., 1986). As a written record including all the speech and scenes in a movie, the dialogue script text is essential to the making of movies. For directors and performers, it makes it easier for them to prepare for and comprehend different roles and scenarios. Dialogue involves interaction between speakers, where utterances can take the form of statements, questions, requests, or responses(Blakemore, 1992). In the context of implicatures, Utterances serve as the input for pragmatic

inference, allowing listeners or readers to derive implicatures beyond the explicit literal meaning, emphasizing the significance of context in discerning speaker intentions(Huang, 2013). Implicatures are inferred meanings that extend beyond the literal sense of utterances, influenced by context, linguistic knowledge, world knowledge, and assumptions made by listeners or readers(Blakemore, 1992). It is critical to comprehend implicatures within a pragmatic framework since they provide additional information that improves the understanding of utterances by identifying and enhancing their meaning via the use of context, linguistic knowledge, global knowledge, and assumptions. Implicature is divided into two: conventional and conversational implicatures. Conventional implicature pertains to the choice of words or expressions, while conversational implicature arises from the listener's assumptions based on the cooperative principle(Grice, 1975). The cooperative principle, consisting of maxims such as Quantity, Quality, Relevance, and Manner, guides effective communication by promoting clarity, informativeness, and relevance(Grice, 1989). Conversational implicature plays a vital role in communication and is particularly relevant in filmmaking, aiding the audience's understanding of characters and plotlines, and enhancing the film-watching experience(Sperber & Wilson, 1995). Implied messages may be calculated through conversational implicature, allowing observant viewers to interpret the intended meaning in character provides using their knowledge of cooperative principle. This study focuses on the significance of Particularized and Generalized Conversational Implicatures discovered in the language of Zack Snyder's film Justice League. The issue of conversational implicature was chosen due to its frequency in discussions and previous research emphasizing its importance. Nassar(2021), for example, demonstrated the impact of socio-cultural knowledge and indirectivity on the comprehension of conversational implicatures(Nassar, 2021). Musa and Mohammed(2002) emphasized the importance of context in understanding utterances(Musa & Mohammed, 2022), while Usman(2017) and Septiamaylofa(2020) found Generalized and Particularized Conversational Implicatures in their separate investigations. Ansori(2021) discovered both sorts of Conversational Implicatures, offering contextual explanations for the data. These findings have consequences for language acquisition and comprehending language usage in many circumstances. The research gap in this study and previous research is where previous research focused on flouting maxims of cooperative principle, obeying the maxims of cooperative principles and violating only on these things, but this research focuses more on the meaning of particularized conversational implicature and generalized conversational implicature which are not the focus in previous studies. The research in the previous research is where the previous research focused on violating the cooperative principle maxims, obeying the cooperative principle maxims and only focusing on these things, but this research is more focused on the meaning of special conversational implicatures and general conversational implicatures that do not focus on previous research. the research gap also arises from differences in the objects studied, namely in research conducted by Firman Kuseiri Usman(2017) which was conducted on talk shows as research objects where Particularized Conversational Implicature appeared more frequently because the conversation between the interviewer and the resource person focused on one topic raised in the talk show, this limits the research to only one topic of conversation raised on the talk show. a research gap also appears in research conducted by Ratu Yayanglilis Septiamaylofa(2020) and Adi Ansori(2021) where the films used are Romance, Musical, and Fairytale themed films which create conversation situations that only focus on that theme and have not yet touched on conversational

situations in beyond the theme of the film. The purpose of this study is to identify and analyze the conversational implicatures that appear in Zack Snyder's Justice League dialogues also to examine the meaning of the Conversational Implicature that appears in Zack Snyder's Justice League film.

LITERATURE REVIEW/ TINJAUAN PUSTAKA
Gricean Implicature

Gricean implicature is a language theory idea proposed by H. Paul Grice that asserts that the meaning of a statement in a conversation may be deduced not only from the meaning of the words included in the sentence, but also from the context and purpose of the speaker. Implicature in Gricean's theory occurs when the listener concludes a meaning that is not directly expressed by the speaker, but conclusions can be drawn based on the cooperative principle followed by the speaker in conversation(Grice, 1975). Implicature in Gricean's theory happens when the listener draws inferences based on the cooperative principle followed by the speaker in discussion that are not expressly communicated by the speaker. Grice's theory of implicature is concerned with the ways in which meaning can be communicated not only by what is said, but also by how it is said. Grice wants to show the inferential paths that lead interlocutors from what is said to what is meant(Sigalingging & Sinaga, 2014).Gricean implicature occurs when the speaker conveys more meaning than is expressed directly by using cooperative principles like the principle of honesty (maxim of manner), the principle of relevance (maxim of relevance), the principle of quantity (maxim of quantity), and the principle of quality (maxim of quality). This implicature is not expressed directly by the speaker, but is understood by the listener based on the context and assumptions built in the conversation(Birner, 2013). The meaning of language that is not explicitly said by the characters in the movie can be analyzed using Gricean implicature theory in the context of cinematic dialogue.

Conversational Implicature

Grice argues that in a conversation, speakers often use hidden or implicit meanings that are not contained in the literal meaning of the sentences used(Grice, 1975). In addition to Grice, Paul Watzlawick and his colleagues proposed the concept of axioms of communication which states that humans in communicating use a number of rules and norms that are not always explicit(Watzlawick et al., 1975). Conversational implicature is the term for the suggested meanings that are present in a conversation in addition to the words' explicit meanings. Speakers deliver messages by using implicit or hidden meanings. According to the idea of communication axioms, there are many unwritten laws and conventions that apply to communication. Grice identified four cooperative principles or maxims of conversation, namely the maxims of quantity (speaking according to reality), the maxims of quality(speaking truthfully), the maxims of relevance(speaking that is relevant), and the maxims of manner(speaking in a proper way), that must be met by speakers and listeners in a conversation. A conversational implicature can result if one of these cooperative principles is broken by speakers or listeners. In the context of a film, implicature can appear not only through dialogue, but also through the visuals and situations presented in the story(Sperber & Wilson, 1995).

Generalized Conversational Implicature

Generalized conversational implicature, in Grice's theory, is an implicature that is general in nature and can be applied to various conversations. This general implicature is obtained based on the cooperative principle and the assumption that the speaker will follow these principles in conversation(Sperber & Wilson, 1995).

Particularized Conversational Implicature

According to Grice's theory, particularized conversational implicature arises when the speaker violates some conversational rules, forcing the interlocutor to search for indirect connotations. These implications can then be drawn from specific conversational contexts, such as the intonation, gestures, or body language used by the speaker(Grice, 1975).

Cooperative Principle

The cooperative principle, according to Grice, is the fundamental rule that directs the communication between the speaker and the listener. There are four fundamental parts to this rule: politeness, clarity, relevance, and quantity. "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.(Grice, 1975)" In other words, at a given point in the conversation, the speaker must contribute in a way that is consistent with the goal or direction of the discourse.

Maxim of Quantity

Grice states in his book "Logic and Conversation" (1975): "Quantity, in terms of the amount of information needed, should equal the amount needed, no more and no less(Grice, 1975)". Grice highlights the value of giving only the information that is required during a conversation—no more, no less—in this concept. A discussion can become unproductive if there is too much information present, and it can become incomplete or even meaningless if there is not enough information.

Maxim of Quality

The Maxim of Quality asserts that speakers shouldn't make claims they don't have sufficient proof for, or that they think to be incorrect, in accordance with Grice's Cooperative Principle. "The second and more important of the two broad categories of maxims is that of quality, which may, of course, be sub-divided, which I will not attempt to do so here. The basic idea behind quality is very simple: do not say what you believe to be false, and do not say that for which you lack adequate evidence.(Grice, 1975)"

Maxim of Relevance

One version of this principle, which is a particular case of the general principle, may be called the Principle of Relation: Be relevant(Grice, 1975). In other words, the Maxim of Relevance compels speakers to share knowledge that is pertinent to the conversation's subject and advances the conversation's ultimate goal.

Maxim of Manner

One of the cooperative principles in H.P. Grice's Cooperative Principle is Maxim of Manner. This concept highlights the need for information to be communicated in a way that is clear, unambiguous, and pertinent to the conversation's subject. In what way, then, does the assumption that the conversational participants are cooperating help us to understand the nature of conversational meaning? It does so, I believe, by providing a maxim of relevance, which may be formulated as follows: 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(Grice, 1975).

Previous Study

The writer found several previous study that related to this study, The first study is "Conversational Implicature Of Najwa Shihab And Gatot Nurmantyo In Mata Najwa Show" by Firman Kuseiri Usman (2017) examined the conversational implicature patterns used by Gatot Nurmantyo and Najwa Shihab in the Mata Najwa Talk Show. The

study identified two categories of conversational implicatures: generalized and particularized. The findings indicated that 23.53% of the studied utterances were classified as particularized conversational implicatures, while 76.47% were classified as generalized conversational implicatures. The study also discovered the Flouting Maxim of Quantity, the Flouting Maxim of Relation, and the Flouting Maxim of Manner as significant conversational implicature processes. the second is "Conversational Implicature In Beauty And The Beast Movie" by Ratu Yayanglilis Septiamaylofa (2020) it was found that utterances in the movie conveyed implied meanings by defying conversational principles through the use of flouting maxims. The analysis identified 13 cases of generalized conversational implicature and 3 cases of particularized conversational implicature. The study revealed 23 examples of assertive/representative, directive, expressive, and commissive roles in conversational implicature. Additionally, 15 maxim infractions violating quality, quantity, relation, and method were observed. the third is Adi Ansori (2021) with "An Analysis Of Conversational Implicature In The "Maleficent 2; Mistress Of Evil" focused on the film's conversational implicatures. The study employed a descriptive qualitative research approach and identified 15 different forms of conversational implicatures, including 5 cases of generalized implicatures and 10 instances of particularized implicatures. The findings emphasized the film's use of various implicatures to convey inferred messages and underscored the importance of contextual meaning in interpreting movie dialogue. This study carries several theories that are applied to the previous studies above. Namely the cooperative principle theory put forward by Grice (1975) and Grice's conversational implicature theory. The difference between this research and previous research lies in the object being observed, besides that there is also a difference in the method with Firman Kuseiri Usman's research. Firman Kuseiri Usman used the conversation between Najwa Shihab and Gatot Nurmantyo in Mata Najwa Performance as his research object, and Ratu Yayanglilis Septiamaylofa used the film Beauty and The Beast as his research object. and Adi Ansori also used a film called Maleficent 2; Mistress Of Evil as the object. This research also has a different focus from Firman Kuseiri Usman's previous research and Ratu Yayanglilis Septiamaylofa's research, but still has similarities with Adi Ansori's research focus which also focuses on meaning in conversational implicatures that appear, although in this study the author will focus a lot on the meaning of implicatures general conversation and specific implicatures that appear and use dialogue in Zack Snyder's Justice League as the object of research. The data from this study are the utterances in conversations between characters in the film.

METHOD

Qualitative research design was used in this research. Qualitative research is a research approach that focuses on deep understanding of the experiences, meanings, and interpretations of the subjects studied(Denzin & Lincoln, 2018). The source of the data in this study is in the form of conversational units obtained from the transcript of the film Justice League by Zack Snyder with a total duration of 4 hours and 2 minutes. the writer transcribes dialogues and events in the film by watching the film repeatedly and then rewriting it from the available English subtitles, the writer also double-checks if there are errors with the subtitles and what the characters say in the film, the writer also rechecks with the transcript available on the internet in particular on the website movies.fandom.com. after the writer completed the dialogue transcription process, then the writer grouped the conversations into conversation units by considering changes in

conversation topics and scene changes in the film as the required data source which eventually collected 333 conversation units as data source. The data for this study is in the form of film utterances sourced from conversations in the film Zack Snyder's Justice League. The writer categorized these conversations into conversation units based on changes in topics and scenes. The selection process involved identifying conversational implicatures using Grice's features, such as dependence on the cooperative principle, conversational context, understanding of what is said, independence from direct words, and truth of statements(Grice, 1989). The data included 104 conversation units containing both Particularized and Generalized Conversational Implicatures, out of a total of 333 conversation units. The author categorized utterances as Particularized Conversational Implicatures if they were influenced by special circumstances or specific contexts in the film. Utterances that were not context-dependent and occurred generally in conversations or films were labeled as Generalized Conversational Implicatures. The writer manually counted and identified 108 dialogues as Particularized Conversational Implicatures and 55 dialogues as Generalized Conversational Implicatures. These numbers were obtained after grouping conversation units and completing the data identification process. The writer was the research instrument since data collection and analysis were done exclusively by the writer without using additional equipment, such as questionnaires or surveys. To finish the data-collecting methods, the writer of this thesis watched Zack Snyder's Justice League witch obtained film by downloading the film from a website called IDLIX as a data source and transcribed the dialogue.

The data in this study were analyzed in several steps with the aim of achieving the objectives of this study. these steps are as follows:

1) Describe the data is categorized as Particularized and Generalized Conversational Implicature using the following criteria as a measure and reference applied by the writer in film dialogue research, while these criteria are as follows:

    A. Generalized Conversational Implicature:
        a) General conversational implicature must comply with the Cooperative Principles in communication
        b) If the conversational implicature contained in the film dialogue can be applied in general in various contexts and similar situations.
        c) If the implicature does not depend on specific knowledge of the characters or events in the film.
        d) Example: In the movie Zack Snyder's Justice League, when Bruce Wayne says, "Well, this stranger... Doesn't come by ship." The implication is that the foreigner in question used some other means to get somewhere.

    B. Particularized Conversational Implicature:
        a) If the conversational implicature in the film dialogue is only relevant in the context of the story and the characteristics being discussed.
        b) If the implicature relies on specific knowledge of the characters or events in the film.
        c) Example: In Zack Snyder's Justice League, when Bruce Wayne says, " The Motherbox did. Victor's father activated a Motherbox more than a year ago, when Superman was still alive. Didn't call out to Steppenwolf. None of the

Motherboxes did. Not until S-" The implication is that the previous activation of Motherbox did not provoke the arrival of Steppenwolf as the antagonist in this film for the reason that Superman is still alive. This implicature will only be found in the context of the film's story.

By using this measurement, the writer can determine whether the conversational implicature in the film dialogue is generalized or particularized conversational implicature, depending on the level of relevance in the context of the film being considered.Describe the implicit meaning that appears in the data.

2) Describe the explanation of the implicit meaning that appears in the data.
3) Draw conclusions from the results of the study of the meaning and reasons that have been done before.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION (HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN)

This chapter consists of two sections based on the research questions in this study. The first part is an analysis of the meaning of Generalized Conversational Implicature. The second part is an analysis of the meaning of Particularized Conversational Implicature in Zack Snyder's Justice League. There are 104 identified speech units in the film's transcript. After selecting the data, 56 utterances were identified as Generalized Conversational Implicature and 108 utterances were identified as Particuralized Conversational Implicature, some of which analyze in this chapter.

Generalized Conversational Implicature

In this sub-chapter, several examples analyze from a total of 56 utterances identified as Generalized Conversational Implicature. After going through several considerations, the writer provides a discussion of the analysis of several utterances as examples of discussions to illustrate appearances in different communication contexts. By exploring the criteria as the reasons, meanings, maxims behind these phenomena we can increase our understanding of how implications work in everyday speech, literary works, and other forms of discourse.

U1G (09:27-10:01)

Generalized conversational implicature can be seen in the conversation unit at the beginning of the film where Bruce Wayne first interacts with Arthur Curry with the aim of recruiting him into the team. This is shown in the following conversation units:

Arthur Curry: Talk.
Bruce Wayne: I believe there is a stranger, comes to this village from the sea. He comes in the winter when the people are hungry. He brings fish. He comes on the king tide... That was last night.
Arthur Curry: You have eyes, so see -- Icebergs in the harbour. It's four months since the last ship got through.
Bruce Wayne: **Well, this stranger... Doesn't come by ship.**

The reason why the utterance is included in the category of generalized conversational implicature is because the utterance contains certain implications that are not directly expressed in the conversation. In this case, generalized conversational implicature is based on the cooperative principleand conversational maxims(Grice, 1989). The cooperative principle emphasizes the value of mutual understanding and collaboration in discussion. By providing information in an indirect manner, the speech in this instance meets the cooperative principle. Additionally, the use of indirect utterances illustrates the application of the maxim of quality of speaking truthfully and

offering pertinent information. This utterance implies that the foreigner's mode of entry is uncommon or out of the ordinary. This came about because Bruce Wayne decided to provide information subtly. The utterance is used by Bruce Wayne when discussing a scenario or occurrence that involves strangers in a larger discourse. The utterance "doesn't come by ship" in this context implies that immigrants arrive in a unique or unexpected manner. This context provides a basis for listeners to interpret the broader implications.

The meaning of the implicature is that Bruce Wayne is only reporting that the stranger did not arrive by ship, but the implied connotation is that they arrived through some other unexpected or unconventional method or methods. The main conclusion that can be made is that the stranger employed an unusual way of entry.

U4G (11:58-12:44)

In a conversation where Bruce Wayne tries to convince Arthur Curry to join the following superhero alliance, the Generalized Conversational Implicature is also found:

Bruce Wayne: When the fight comes, we'll need you.

Arthur Curry: Don't count on it, Batman.

Bruce Wayne: Why not?

U4G1 Arthur Curry: **Because I don't like you coming here, digging into my business, getting into my life. I wanna be left alone.**

Bruce Wayne: That why you do this? Help these people out here in the middle of nowhere? I read the stories, your good deeds. You think no one sees? You'll join us.

U4G2 Arthur Curry: **Strong man is strongest alone. You ever heard that?**

[Arthur takes off his shirt and casts it aside.]

Bruce Wayne: You ever hear of Superman? He died fighting next to me.

U4G3 Arthur Curry: **My point exactly.**

[He wades into the waters.]

Bruce Wayne: Believe me, we're stronger together. We owe it to him.

Arthur Curry: I don't owe anyone anything. Dressed like a bat... You're out of your mind, Bruce Wayne!

In Arthur Curry's utterances, he demonstrates obedience to the Cooperative Principles and the Maxims of Grice. In U4G1, he obeys the Maxim of Quality by providing the information he believes to be true regarding his dislike of others coming to his place and interfering in his affairs. He also follows the Maxim of Relevance by keeping his utterance relevant to the topic of conversation, expressing his desire to be left alone. Additionally, he obeys to the Maxim of Manner by using indirect and rhetorical language while still providing clues that allow the listener to understand his point. In U4G2, Arthur Curry obeys the Maxim of Quality by expressing a belief or saying that he has heard before, presenting it as something he considers to be true. The utterance also relates to the topic of strength and independence, obeying to the Maxim of Relevance. His use of indirect and rhetorical language aligns with the Maxim of Manner, engaging the listener while conveying his message. Furthermore, in U4G3, Arthur Curry reinforces his previous point and supports his argument, aligning with the Maxim of Relevance. He concisely and clearly conveys his agreement and alignment with the discussed topic, obeying to the Maxim of Manner. These utterances suggest a wider meaning than what is explicitly communicated in the dialogue, indicating the presence of generalized conversational implicature. Arthur Curry, also known as Aquaman, expresses his disapproval and the need for seclusion in his speech, stating that he doesn't appreciate others coming into his life and interfering. This suggests his desire to maintain privacy

and live independently. The application of Cooperative Principles and the analysis of Generalized Conversational Implicature help explain the underlying meaning in these utterances. Aquaman conveys his disapproval and his demand for solitude, expressing his preference to be left alone without intrusions or interference. Additionally, phrases like "My point exactly" and "Strong man is strongest alone" further illustrate Aquaman's belief in the power of independence. These utterances employ indirect information transmission, aligning with the Cooperative Principle and facilitating comprehension.

The utterance includes significant implicature meanings. Arthur Curry (Aquaman) said "Because I don't like you coming here, delving into my business, getting into my life. I don't want you coming here, getting into my life. I desire to be left alone. This claim suggests that Aquaman wants to live alone and keep others at a distance. Additionally, utterances like "Strong man is strongest alone" and "My point exactly" highlight Aquaman's belief that independence and independence from others are the keys to ultimate strength. The inference is that Aquaman prefers to operate alone and is unwilling to form allies. Through the use of the implicatures in the speech, Aquaman conveys his greater understanding of personal freedom, independence, and authority.

Particularized Conversational Implicature

This sub-chapter is not too different from the previous sub-chapter, this sub-chapter analyze several utterances as data collected as many as 108 utterances. In this sub-chapter, the researcher considers and then selects several utterances from a total of 108 utterances identified as Particularized Conversational Implicature.

U1P (09:27-10:01)

In the conversation unit that occurs at the beginning of the film where Bruce Wayne has a conversation with Arthur Curry with the aim of recruiting him into the team, a Particularized Conversational Implicature is found. This is shown in the following conversation units:

> Arthur Curry: Talk.
> Bruce Wayne: I believe there is a stranger, comes to this village from the sea. He comes in the winter when the people are hungry. He brings fish. He comes on the king tide... That was last night.
> Arthur Curry: **You have eyes, so see -- Icebergs in the harbour. It's four months since the last ship got through.**
> Bruce Wayne: Well, this stranger... Doesn't come by ship.

The utterance "You have eyes, so see -- Icebergs in the harbor. It's four months since the last ship got through." is a particularized conversational implicature because it provides specific information directly related to the ongoing conversation. Inferring the presence of icebergs in the port, the speaker, Arthur Curry, anticipates that listeners would notice this fact based on their own visual awareness. He also notes that it has been four months since the previous ship made it through the port safely. These ramifications are particular to the current circumstance and provide the viewer with further information. In conclusion, the utterance fits into the category of particularized conversational implicature since it relates to the context of icebergs in the port and how they affect ship travel.

Arthur Curry's utterance "You have eyes, so see -- Icebergs in the harbor. It's four months since the last ship got through" has a particularized conversational implicature. Regardless of the actual interpretation of Arthur Curry's utterance, we may draw a certain inference from his utterance. According to Arthur Curry, Bruce Wayne should have concluded that the unique extraterrestrial group they were discussing did not arrive by

ship as usual based on the presence of ice in the harbor and the absence of ship activity for four months.

U4P (11:58-12:44)

In a conversation where Bruce Wayne tries to convince Arthur Curry to join the following superhero alliance, the Particularized Conversational Implicature is also found:

U4P1 Bruce Wayne: **When the fight comes, we'll need you.**

Arthur Curry: Don't count on it, Batman.

Bruce Wayne: Why not?

Arthur Curry: Because I don't like you coming here, digging into my business, getting into my life. I wanna be left alone.

Bruce Wayne: That why you do this? Help these people out here in the middle of nowhere? I read the stories, your good deeds. You think no one sees? You'll join us.

Arthur Curry: Strong man is strongest alone. You ever heard that?

[Arthur takes off his shirt and casts it aside.]

Bruce Wayne: You ever hear of Superman? He died fighting next to me.

Arthur Curry: My point exactly.

[He wades into the waters.]

U4P2 Bruce Wayne: **Believe me, we're stronger together. We owe it to him.**

Arthur Curry: I don't owe anyone anything. Dressed like a bat... You're out of your mind, Bruce Wayne!

The utterances U4P1 and U4P2 are identified as particularized conversational implicatures that reveal special knowledge about the context of the conversation and the situation being discussed. The utterance "When the fight comes, we'll need you" indicates a future battle or threat in which the interlocutor's participation will be critical. It denotes that the interlocutor's presence and engagement will be critical in certain yet-to-occur scenarios. Similarly, "Believe me, we're stronger together." "We owe it to him" refers to the benefits and qualities that come from working together. By saying "we're stronger together," it indicates that unity and collaboration among the parties concerned will improve their capacities and effectiveness in dealing with a certain issue or job. Furthermore, the utterance "We owe it to him" suggests a sense of obligation or devotion to a third individual who is not present in the dialogue. Both implications are particular to the circumstances of the current debate and have no universal application. In summary, these utterances are examples of particularized conversational implicatures, conveying specific knowledge about the scenario, setting, and interlocutors' connection, as well as providing more information within the current conversational context.

Bruce Wayne's utterance, "When the fight comes, we'll need you," implies that there is an upcoming threat or battle and emphasizes the importance of Arthur Curry's presence. It implies that, in the face of a specific looming catastrophe, Arthur's engagement is critical to the group's success or protection. Furthermore, when Bruce Wayne says, "Believe me, we're stronger together," "We owe it to him," he says, implying that collaboration and alliance formation among superheroes is crucial for effectively confronting issues. The utterance expresses the conviction that collective power and unity will provide better outcomes than individual efforts. Furthermore, it conveys a sense of duty and a desire to continue Superman's legacy, highlighting the need of cooperating to remember and uphold the ideals connected with their fallen partner.

CONCLUSION/KESIMPULAN

In Conclusion, After analyzing the meanings that appear in Particularized Conversational Implicature and Generalized Conversational Implicature and the reasons for identifying these utterances as Particularized or Generalized Conversational Implicature in the dialogue of the film Justice League by Zack Snyder. From the analysis of the meaning of Particularized Conversational Implicature and Generalized Conversational Implicature carried out by the writer, it can be concluded that it is very important to understand the implied meaning in a conversation, this is not only devoted to understanding the conversation and the content and context in a film, but also understanding the implicature. the author even concludes that understanding the meaning of implicatures is also very important in everyday conversations, this is because the authors conclude that implicatures always appear in every conversation. additional meanings, or avoiding conveying information that is already known, this is in line with what Grice said about the Cooperative Principle that "implicatures play an important role in facilitating conversations and making them more efficient (Grice, 1989)"

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