

**AN ANALYSIS OF IMPLICATURE AS FOUND IN TRANSCRIPT OF INTERVIEW
BETWEEN BARACK OBAMA AND HISYAM MELHEM FROM AL-ARABIYA TV**

A Thesis

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ABSTRAK

Dalam skripsi ini, penulis membahas implikasi-implikasi yang muncul selama wawancara antara Barack Obama dan Hisyam Melhem di Al- Arabiya TV. Dalam penelitian ini, data berupa respon Obama dalam menjawab pertanyaan dari pewawancara. Wawancara terdiri dari 9 dialog yang mengandung implikatur sebanyak 21 data.

Data dianalisis dengan menggunakan metode padan pragmatik dan menggunakan teori (*SPEAKING*) oleh Hymes dan teori prinsip kerja sama (*Cooperative Principle*) yang dikemukakan oleh Grice.

Dari hasil analisis, temuan penelitian menunjukkan bahwa implikasi ujaran timbul karena Obama melanggar prinsip kerjasama dalam proses wawancaranya. Obama melanggar seluruh maksim yang terdiri dari pelanggaran maksim cara sebanyak 11 data, maksim kualitas 1 data, maksim kuantitas 8 data dan maksim relevansi 1 data. Dalam hal ini, pelanggaran terhadap maksim cara paling banyak ditemukan karena Obama sering menggunakan pernyataan yang bersifat umum dan tidak secara langsung.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

An ideal communication is expected to follow a general idea about communication. The general idea states that people involved in a conversation will cooperate with each other. This cooperation can be manifested in several ways (Leech, 1993). First, people are expected to be as informative as is required and avoid the contrary action. Second, people are expected to say something they believe to be true along with the accuracy of the information given. Third, people are expected to avoid obscurity of expression, avoid ambiguity and labor the point.

However, in daily conversation this ideal communication does not always occur for some reasons. For politeness reasons, for example, some people choose to break the rule of being informative as is required. Instead, they tend to give as much information as they had. On other occasions, people due to their lack of investigation and lack of knowledge may in turn give wrong information to others, information that they are sure about its truth value. It also occurs that people sometimes avoid being relevant in conversation since they assume that their listener has already known what they mean or they deliberately choose to lie. The break up of the idea of mutual cooperation between interlocutors in communication may lead to what is called 'implicature'. Implicature in fact is the process when people fail to cooperate in their exchange. In this process, speakers imply something in their utterances which require the hearer to catch those implications by scrutinizing the context of situation that elicits such utterances. Barnwell (1980) says that "The function of language is to communicate meaning of various kinds." However, people can also see that in languages there are sense and force where they can show what people are saying and what the meaning of their utterances. When

we notice someone speaking, or we realize that he or she is talking. However, if we observe sometimes he or she is not only talking but also referring to his or her implication. What people say is more than words, in Pragmatics, we call it implicature.

Implicature is the assumptions behind the information. In the other word, implicature is the additional information that can be deducted from certain information. The logic and natural feeling can be assured to the listener by using argumentations or information from the speaker without expressing it explicitly. Implicature is used to make listener implicitly accept the assumptions, even though the assumption can be more debated. This can be illustrated through the following example:

“Let’s bring a change” (Thomas, L & Wareing S. in Abdul 2007: 56)

This utterance will have different meaning when it is uttered in different situation or context. Furthermore, implicature may mostly occur in a communication that involves in politics. The political utterances must adapt to the current context. In addition, most of the political utterances or political actions have many implied meanings. One of the political utterances that has implicature is applied in interview.

An interview, the politician may perform interestingly in front of the audience and the interviewer because he or she wants to catch the people’s interest about what he or she talks. Moreover, if it is through the mass media, like television, the speaker will act as well as possible in front of the audience and make his or her statement accepted.

In line with this, there are some implicatures that uttered by some people especially politicians in exposing their parties or interests to public by using television. For most famous people, like celebrities or politicians, television can be used to show their prestige in front of the audiences, their fans, or their supporters. By using television, the implicature happens since the speaker has to keep his or her image in front of the audience. So, the speaker sometimes uses implicature when he or she thinks that the topic is embarrassing.

Based on the explanation above, in this research the writer is interested in analyzing the transcript of interview between Obama and Hisyam Melhem on Al-Arabiya TV. The interview which occurred between Obama and Hisyam Melhem on 26 January 2009 is taken to be an example. This interview is conducted to evaluate Obama's work. In this interview, Obama as a recently elected president is being asked about his political view of Moslem world and solution to the conflict between Palestinians and Israelis. In an occasion, the interviewer asks about Obama personal role in making peace between Palestinians and Israelis as what he said previously in his political campaign.

This study is important to be conducted in order to investigate the violation of principle of being cooperative in interview especially when it is dealing with sensitive issue, such as the role of Obama as the new elected president and his contribution as the world peacemaker. Through this research, the writer expects to catch Obama's goals behind the language he uses.

1.2 Research Questions

Based on the background above, the writer attempts to study implicatures as found in the interview between Obama and Hisyam Melhem on Al-Arabiya TV. This study focuses on one main problem, that is "What are the implicatures that can be found in the transcript of interview between Obama and Hisyam Melhem about Moslem world and negotiations between Palestinian and Israeli".

1.3 The Objective of the Study

The goal of this research is to find out the implicatures existing in the transcript of interview between Obama and Hisyam Melhem. During the interview, the interviewer asks Obama about his political view of Moslem world and solution to the conflict between Palestinian and Israeli.

1.4 The Scope of the Study

This research focuses on the implicature as found in the transcript of interview between Obama and Hisyam Melhem. In this case, the writer applies Grice's theory about the cooperative principle and Hymes' theory about context.

1.5 Methods of the Study

Firstly, the writer collects the data in the form of the transcript of interview, from the internet, downloading and then prints them. The interview discusses about Obama's political view of the Moslem world and negotiation between Palestinian and Israeli. In this step, the writer reads the transcript of the interview repeatedly then identifies the sentences which consist of implicature. Finally the writer analyzes them based on the research questions.

In analyzing the data, the writer uses pragmatic identity method, (Sudaryanto, 1993) by which the data are analyzed by determining the unit of certain language used by the speaker as a certain purpose out of the text. In the other word, the writer analyzes the data by using the context of the language used by the speaker. Moreover, in this case, the pragmatic tool is focused on the speaker, Barack Obama. Thus, to get the validity and reliability of the result, the writer tries to view the object from the context in order to get the conclusion. The analysis is supported and referred to the object of the data. In analyzing the data on the first step, the data are analyzed by using Hymes' theory about the context (Hymes, 1972). Then, the data is analyzed by using the theory proposed by Grice about the cooperative principle. In this step, the interview analyzed deals with the violating maxims based on cooperative principle. In the next step, the data are identified based on what kinds of implicature that often happen during the interview.

In the last step, the writer applies formal and informal methods (Sudaryanto, 1993). The formal method is applied to present the result of analysis in the form of table and the

informal method is in the form of verbal language. In conclusion, the writer finds the reason why Obama uses those implicatures in that situation.

CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSION

During the process of interview Hisyam Melhem as the interviewer expects the needed response from Obama. It fulfils the cooperative principle. The result of analysis shows that Obama violates all of the maxims and this causes the occurrence of implicature and precisely, he violates cooperative principle. In the process of communication between the interviewer and Obama, the form of violating the maxim that dominant occurs is violation of maxim manner. The violation of maxim manner often occurs because Obama often speaks in general. He often states indirectly to answer the interviewer's question. Furthermore, the second violation is in the form of violation of the maxim quantity. The writer finds out that Obama violates the maxim of quantity because he often answers the question insufficiently by explaining in the other way more than expected. Other causes of the occurrences of implicature in his utterance the violation of maxim quality and relevance. The result of analysis shows that Obama only violates 1 maxim of quality and 1 maxim of relevance. The violation of maxim quality happens because Obama speaks contradictive in his utterances. In addition, he also gives rrelevant statement in answering the questions.

Moreover, Obama's reasons using implicature during the interview is that he wants to show the power of the United State. However, the statements are bias to one side only. Nevertheless, he wants to be careful with what he says in commending the point of view about the track between Palestinians and Israeli.

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