

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background of Study

Language is a tool of communication. Whatever else people do when they come together, they talk. We live in a world of language (Fromkin *et al*, 1993, p. 3). Language and human are unity; they can not be separated because human needs the language to express what in their mind and heart are. It is like Allah SWT says in the Holy Quran Surah Al Hujurat verse 13 as follows:

يَأَيُّهَا النَّاسُ إِنَّا خَلَقْنَاكُمْ مِنْ ذَكَرٍ وَأُنْثَىٰ وَجَعَلْنَاكُمْ شُعُوبًا وَقَبَائِلَ لِتَعَارَفُوا  
إِنَّ أَكْرَمَكُمْ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ أَتَقَىٰكُمْ ۗ إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَلِيمٌ خَبِيرٌ ﴿١٣﴾

The verse describes that Allah SWT creates human to know each other with different tribes. From this verse the researcher knows that every tribe and country has its own language to communicate among them.

Languages are sets of signs. Signs combine an exponent (a sequence of letters or sounds) with a meaning. Grammars are ways to generate signs from more basic signs. Signs combine a form and a meaning, and they are identical with neither their exponent nor with their

meaning. In language, linguists mostly study only signs that consist of just one sentence (Kracht, 2007).

English is used throughout the world as a lingua franca. It is used as a medium of communication by people who do not speak the same first language (Kickpatrick, 2007, p.155). There are more people speak English as a second language than people who speak English as a first language. We can find it everywhere, on a can, bottle of drink, an advertisement, etc. Moreover, language is used in the literacy works because it becomes the media of communication, to tell someone else about the writer's and speakers's experiences, thoughts and feelings, either the spoken form like in the play (drama), poetry and song, or the written like in the novel, short story, the song lyric etc.

One of the ways to study about English is to learn about literature. In literature we can find a lot things that can make us fun and more interested in studying English. Literature can be one of the source or media in learning English. Play (drama), poetry and songs are the spoken form of literature, meanwhile, novel, short story, song lyric etc. are the written form of it.

According to Watt (1957) the novel came into being in the early 18th century, the genre has also been described as "a continuous and comprehensive history of about two thousand years". Novel is one of the parts of literature that have some advantages to read or study about it. It is

a narrative which is long story, normally in prose, that describes fictional characters and events, usually in the form of a sequential story. One of the novels that can be as a media in learning English is *A Study in Scarlet* novel by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and published by Aziloth Books in 1887. It is the very first novel featuring English detective Sherlock Holmes and his friend Dr. Watson. The story was written in 1886 and published in 1887 and marks the first appearance of the famous sleuth.

*A Study in Scarlet* is a strange book with a structure which is actually two stories thinly connected. The first part is more interesting, with the legendary meeting between the detective and the doctor, and an introduction to the characters as well as the murder mystery. The second parts shifts from London to Utah where we get a somewhat sympathetic back-story to the murder and his deed. The story gives Holmes his ability to show off his analytical powers as well as his attitude, which makes him a great detective but a lousy human can certainly tell the immense talent the author has as the mystery unfolds. The dialogue is witty, filled with dry humor, and entertaining. The characters are engaging and interesting and it's a nice touch that the protagonist's roommate tells the story.

Dr. Watson, coming back from military service in India and Afganistan, needs a place to live. A friend introduces him to Sherlock Holmes and they end up rooming together in an apartment in Baker Street, London. Holmes, a "consulting detective" and an opium addict, is soon on his first case, a murder, and taking his new friend with him. Watson is

constantly amazed by Holmes' brilliance, arrogance, immense knowledge in some areas, and yet very little in others. Holmes explains that he only needs to know certain subjects for his occupation and not let the rest clutter up his mind.

In learning a language we will find some aspect of language such as Pragmatics that study of the process of communication in the course of which language is put to use, that is, the practical use of language made by individuals and groups in specific circumstances. There are several goals such as to explore how the production and reception of the meaning of a proposition is shaped by various aspects of the context in which language-use occurs, not least the social status of those involved; the establishment of the speaker's intention; the study of implicatures (i.e. the difference between manifest and latent levels of meaning).

An implicature is a proposition that is implied by the utterance of a sentence in a context even though that proposition is not a part of nor an entailment of what was actually said. Grice claimed that there were two types of implicature: conversational and conventional. Conversational implicatures are the centerpiece of Gricean pragmatics (Grice, 1989) and its subsequent developments. On Grice's conception, they require speakers to reason not only in terms of their language but also their understanding of the context and each other's goals and intentions. This places conversational implicatures at the center of debates about the distinction between semantics and pragmatics and guarantees them a leading role in

investigations of language and social cognition. This section reviews the theory of conversational implicature and then describes the prominent approaches that researchers have taken to understanding them.

In conversation, it is very often the speaker does not express the meaning explicitly. The meaning is left implicit and the hearer has to unfold the meaning on the basis of the linguistic input and knowledge of the world. The meaning is not actually stated, it is derived from the violation or flouting of the co-operative principle that consists of: be true, be brief, be relevant, and be clear. The speaker violates one of the conversational maxim on purpose, and the hearer has to interpret the meaning of the utterance on the basis of the violation of the maxim, example of conversational implicature that is found on page 18 in the novel:

Sherlock Holmes : *“I have my eye on a suite in Baker Street”*

*“You don’t mind the smell of strong tobacco, I hope?”.*

Dr. Watson : *“I always smoke ‘ship’s’ myself,”*

Mr. Watson is a speaker, violates the maxim relevance, be relevant. The meaning is implicit. It is unfolded by knowledge of the world that tobacco is one of composition of cigarette. The conversational implicature is that Mr. Watson no objection with the smell of strong tobacco.

Conventional implicatures have more in common with presuppositions and at-issue entailments than they do with conversational implicatures. Grice (1975) echoes this basic intuition when he first offers

the term conventional implicature. In some cases the conventional meaning of the words used will determine what is implicated, besides helping to determine what is said:

*If I say (smugly), "He is an Englishman; he is, therefore, brave", I have certainly committed myself, by virtue of the meaning of my words, to its being the case that his being brave is a consequence of (follows from) his being an Englishman. But while I have said that he is an Englishman and said that he is brave, I do not want to say that I have said (in the favored sense) that it follows from his being an Englishman that he is brave, though I have certainly indicated, and so implicated, that this is so." (Grice, 1975 pg 44-45)*

Based on Potts (2014) Conventional implicatures are not really part of pragmatics. Unlike their conversational brethren, they are encoded in specific lexical item and constructions in a more or less idiosyncratic fashion. Example for conventional implicature is:

*"This fellow may be very clever but he is certainly very conceited."*

At-issue is the fellow is clever and he is conceited. Conventional implicatures is being clever normally precludes being conceited.

The reasons researcher chooses *Study in Scarlet* in Sherlock Holmes novel by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle are that novel has many implicatures. Based on the researcher's knowledge, the implicature has not been observed before at IAIN Antasari Banjarmasin. The types of implicatures: conversation and conventional implicatures have existed in that novel. The novel was published in 1887, it is became the famous fiction story in the both of century, and he gets Oscar Wilde (an award)

for his novel Sherlock Holmes and the language not affected with the modern language.

Based on the description above, the researcher wants to conduct a research with a title “**AN ANALYSIS OF IMPLICATURES IN *STUDY IN SCARLET* IN SHERLOCK HOLMES NOVEL BY SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE**”.

### **B. Problem Statements**

Based on the background of the study above, the main problem investigated in this study is what the implicatures found in the novel *Study in Scarlet* are:

What are the implicatures of the novel *Study in Scarlet*?

### **C. Objective of Study**

Based on the problem above, the purpose of the study is:

To identify the implicatures found in novel in the novel Sherlock Holmes *Study in Scarlet* by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

### **D. Significances of Research**

The significances of the result of this research are expected as below:

1. Enrich the writer’s knowledge and experience in linguistic, culture and literature research especially about implicatures in the novel.

2. As information for the students of the English department IAIN Antasari Banjarmasin about implicature especially in *Study in Scarlet* novel.
3. Be an information and comparison for the next researchers who want to make a research on the same topic

#### **E. Definition of Key Terms**

The terms that need to be clearly and especially defined as follow:

1. Analysis is the study of something by examining its parts and their relationship a statement of the result (Hornby, 1995, p 38). From the problem above. Analysis is a study of finding implicature in *Study in Scarlet* in Sherlock Holmes novel by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.
2. Implicature is part of sentence meaning or dependent on conversational context, and can be conventional (in different senses). Implicature is a part of pragmatics.
3. Novel is a piece of prose fiction of a reasonable length. Even a definition as toothless as this, however, is still too restricted. Not all novels are written in prose.
4. *Study in Scarlet* is a novel that researcher observes has many implicature that written by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle in English Language in 1886 and published by Aziloth Books in 1887 and marks the first appearance of the famous sleuth.