

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter consists of findings and discussions. The data taken in this research are the implicatures of Study in Scarlet novel. The analysis of the implicatures here is based on the problems in chapter 1.

A. Findings

This section is concerned with the analysis of the implicatures in *Study in Scarlet* Novel by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle as the main concerns of the study. As mentioned in the previous chapter that the purposes of the study are to identify the implicatures in *Study in Scarlet* Novel.

After the data were observed, it was found that all of the implicatures that found in *Study in Scarlet* novel.

1. Conversational Implicature

Conversational Implicature are the centerpiece of Gricean pragmatics (Grice, 1989) and its subsequent development. 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.

There are seven conversational implicature that found in *Study in Scarlet* novel. To know more about conversational implicatur in *Study in Scarlet* novel can be seen in the following table:

Table 4.1 Conversational Implicature

NO	PAGE	CONVERSATION/STORY	IMPLICATION
1.	18	<p>Sherlock Holmes seemed delighted at the idea of sharing his rooms with me. <i>“I have my eye on a suite in Baker Street”</i>, he said, “which would suit us down to the ground. <i>“You don’t mind the smell of strong tobacco, I hope?”</i></p> <p><i>“I always smoke ‘ship’s’ myself,”</i> I answered.</p>	<p>Mr. Watson is a speaker, violates the maxim of 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</p>
2.	34	<p><i>“I would like to see him clapped down in a third class carriage on the underground, and ask to give the trades of all his fellow-travelers. I would lay a thousand to one against him”</i></p> <p><i>“You would lose your money”</i>, Sherlock Holmes remarked calmly, <i>“As for article I wrote it myself”</i>.</p>	<p>In the conversation, Mr. Sherlock Holmes, who is also a speaker, violates the maxim of relevance. His answer to Mr. Watson’s challenge is relevant and the meaning is implicit. The meaning is unfolded by knowledge that Mr. Sherlock Holmes is a professional detective and he is so clever. The meaning of the utterance is he can determine the trades of all travelers in a third</p>

			class carriage on the underground.
3.	116	<p><i>“Are you... are you sure of this piece of intelligence?”</i> stammered Gregson</p> <p><i>“I have just come from his room”,</i> said Lestrade <i>“I was the first to discover what had occurred”</i>.</p>	Mr. Lestrade violates the maxim of quality. The meaning implicate that Mr. Lestrade just has been discover Mr. Gregson corpse.
4.	146	<p><i>“What would ye think of offering up prayer?”</i> the man asked diffidently.</p> <p><i>“it ain’t night yet”,</i> she answered.</p>	In this conversation, the girl, who is also a speaker, violates the maxim of relevance. Her answer to the man’s question is not relevant and the meaning is left implicit. The meaning is unfolded by knowledge of the girl’s family that will pray when night came. The meaning of the utterance is that the girl refuse the man’s ask
5.	154	<p>“I never heard tell on him,” said the wanderer. <i>“He appears to have chosen a fair crowd of ye.”</i></p> <p><i>“Do not jest at that which is sacred,”</i> said the other sternly.</p>	The man violates the maxim of quality be brief. His answer to short. The meaning, conversational implicature is that the man upset because of Mr.

		<p>"We are of those who believe in those sacred writings, drawn in Egyptian letters on plates of beaten gold, which were handed unto the holy Joseph Smith at Palmyra. We have come from Nauvoo, in the State of Illinois, where we had founded our temple. We have come to seek a refuge from the violent man and from the godless, even though it be the heart of the desert."</p>	Ferrier says.
6.	196	<p>"<i>Good God!</i>" gasped John Ferrier. "<i>How you scared me! Whatever made you come in like that?</i>"</p> <p>"<i>Give me a food,</i>" the other said, hoarsely. "<i>I have had no time for bite or sup for eight-and -forty hours.</i>" He flung himself the cold meat and bread which were still lying upon the table from his host's supper, and devoured it voraciously. "<i>Does Lucy bear up well?</i>" he asked, when he had satisfied his hunger.</p>	Mr. Jefferson Hope violates the maxim of manner. His answer is too long. The conversational implicature is that Mr. Jefferson Hope came plaintively.

7.	251	<p><i>“Gregson and Lestrade will be wild about his death,”</i> Holmes remarked, as we chatted it over next evening. <i>“Where will their grand advertisement be now?”</i></p> <p><i>“I don’t see that they had very much to do with his capture,”</i> I answered.</p>	<p>Mr. Watson is a speaker, violates the maxim of quantity be brief . The conversational implicature is that Mr. Watson didn’t see advertisement about Mr. Gregson and Letsrade.</p>
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In conversational implicature, the reasearcher found all of maxims: one conversational implicature of maxim of quantity, two conversational implicatures of maxim of quality, three conversational implicatures of maxim of relation and one conversational implicature of maxim of manner. Total conversational implicature in *Study in Scarlet* are seven conversational implicatures.

The reason why they include in conversational implicature is because they are on conversation in novel (the utterance in the quotations marks) and that meaning of speakers are implicit, for example: on page 18, chapter 1, part 1. Mr. Watson said that he always smoke ‘ship’s’ himself, it means that Mr. Watson is no objection with the smell of strong tobacco from Mr. Sherlock Holmes.

2. Conventional Implicature

Conventional implicature is the kind of implicature that is what a speaker can imply, suggest, or mean, as distinct from what literally says, according to Grice, determined by “the conventional meaning of the words used” (Grice 1975, p 44)

There are five hundred forty three (543) conventional implicatures that are found in *Study in Scarlet* novel. To know more about conventional implicature in *Study in Scarlet* novel can be seen in the following table:

i. Conventional Implicature Adverbs

Table: 4.2 Conventional Implicature Adverb “Almost”

Book	Sentence	Entails	Conventional Implicature
Page 34, Chapter II, Part 1	That all united should fail to enlighten the competent enquirer in any case is almost inconceivable.	That all united should fail to enlighten the competent enquirer in any case is inconceivable.	Its imposible to fail if all of clue has been get.
Page 192, Chapter IV, Part 2	A horror which was almost superstitious came upon him at the sight of them.	A horror superstitious came upon him at the sight of them.	He is afraid when he saw number of the day from Prophet and Council of Four

Table: 4.3 Conventional Implicature Adverb “Already”

Book	Sentence	Entails	Conventional Implicature
Page 4, Chapter I, Part 1	On landing at Bombay, I learned that my corps had advanced through the passes, and was already deep in the enemy’s country	On landing at Bombay, I learned that my corps had advanced through the passes, and deep in the enemy’s country	His Corps is deep in the enemy’s country
Page 5, Chapter I, Part 1	Here, I rallied, and had already improved so far as to be able to walk about the wards.	Here, I rallied, and improved so far as to be able to walk about the wards.	He was improved so far to be heal

Table: 4.4 Conventional Implicature Adverb “Even”

Book	Sentence	Entails	Conventional Implicature
Page 120 Chapter 7, Part 1	I felt a creeping of the flesh, and a presentiment of coming horror, even before Sherlock Holmes answered.	I felt a creeping of the flesh, and a presentiment of coming horror, before Sherlock Holmes answered.	Before Sherlock Holmes answered why the word RACHE written in letters of the blood. Mr. Lestrade felt creeping of the flesh.
Page 173, Chapter II, Part 2	never even looking round	Never looking round	Jefferson Hope is not looking to Lucy that he was leaving

Table: 4.5 Conventional Implicature Adverb “Only”

Book	Sentence	Entails	Conventional Implicature
Page 35, Chapter II, Part 1	“Well, I have a trade of my own. I suppose I am the only one in the world. I’m consulting detective, if you can understand what that is.”	“Well, I have a trade of my own. I suppose I am one in the world. I’m consulting detective, if you can understand what that is.”	Mr. Sherlock Holmes is a consulting detective that no one can equal his intelligence.
Page 198, Chapter IV, Part 2	Once on the road we are only two miles from the Ravine where the horses are waiting.	Once on the road we are two miles from the Ravine where the horses are waiting.	It just two miles to go to place where they horses are waiting

Table: 4.6 Conventional Implicature Adverb “Still”

Book	Sentence	Entails	Conventional Implicature
Page 40, Chapter 2, Part 1	I was still annoyed at his bumptious style of conversation. I thought it best to change the topic.	I was annoyed at his bumptious style of conversation. I thought it best to change the topic.	Mr. Sherlock Holmes was expected not annoyed at his bumptious style of conversation
Page 215	He was still	He was speculating	Jefferson Hope was

Chapter V, Part 2	speculating as to what this might mean when he heard the clatter of horse's hoofs, and saw a mounted man riding towards him	as to what this might mean when he heard the clatter of horse's hoofs, and saw a mounted man riding towards him	expected not speculating as to what this might mean when he heard the clatter of horse's hoofs, and saw a mounted man riding towards him
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Table: 4.7 Conventional Implicature Adverb “Yet”

Book	Sentence	Entails	Conventional Implicature
Page 9, Chapter 1, Part 1	“you don’t know Sherlock Holmes yet,” he said.	“you don’t know Sherlock Holmes,” he said.	Mr. Watson don’t know who is Sherlock Holmes
Page 10, Chapter 1, Part 1	I am not strong enough yet to stand much noise or excitement	I am not strong enough to stand much noise or excitement	Mr. Watson is weak because he was struck on the shoulder by a Jezail bullet and he must take a rest

In conventional implicature “Adverbs”, the reasearcher found seven (7) sentences for adverb *almost*, eighteen (18) sentences for adverb *already*, sixteen (16) sentences for adverb *even*, twenty nine (29) sentences for adverb *only*, twenty five (25) sentences for adverb *still*, and twenty one (21) sentences for adverb *yet*.

ii. Conventional Implicature Additive Particles

Table: 4.8 Conventional Implicature Additive Particle “Too”

Book	Sentence	Entails	Conventional Implicature
Page 129, Chapter 7, Part 1	Lestrade went after his man, Stangerson, and it appears that he was wrong too.	Lestrade went after his man, Stangerson, and it appears that he was wrong	Stangerson was wrong like Lestrade
Page 108 Chapter 6, Part 1	she is too innocent to understand.	she is innocent to understand.	She is not understand

Table: 4.9 Conventional Implicature Additive Particle “Also”

Book	Sentence	Entails	Conventional Implicature
Page 141, Chapter I, Part 2	Before sitting down, he had deposited upon the ground his useless rifle and also a large bundle tied up in a grey shawl, which he had carried slung over his right shoulder.	Before sitting down, he had deposited upon the ground his useless rifle and a large bundle tied up in a grey shawl, which he had carried slung over his right shoulder.	Useless rifle and a large tied up in a grey shawl are things which he had carried together

Page 214, Chapter V, Part 2	With indomitable patience and perseverance, Jefferson Hope possessed also a power of sustained vindictiveness, which he may have learned from the Indians amongst whom he had lived.	With indomitable patience and perseverance, Jefferson Hope possessed a power of sustained vindictiveness, which he may have learned from the Indians amongst whom he had lived.	Jefferson Hope are indomitable patience, perseverance and have a power of sustained vindictiveness
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Table: 4.10 Conventional Implicature Additive Particle “Either”

Book	Sentence	Entails	Conventional Implicature
Page 92 Chapter 5, Part 1	"Either his whole theory is incorrect," I thought to myself, "or else he will be led now to the heart of the mystery."	His whole theory is incorrect or else he will be led now to the heart of the mystery."	No matter his theory is incorrect or correct, he will be led now to the heart of the mystery
Page 94 Chapter 5, Part 1	without either you or the driver seeing her?"	without you or the driver seeing her?"	Mr. Sherlock Holmes and driver are not seeing her

In conventional implicature “Additive Particles”, the researcher found twenty six (26) sentences for additive particle *too*, four (4) sentences for additive particle *also*, and six (6) sentences for additive particle *either*.

iii. Conventional Implicature Connectives

Table: 4.11 Conventional Implicature Connective “But”

Book	Sentence	Entails	Conventional Implicature
Page 4, Chapter I, Part 1	The campaign brought honours and promoting to many, but for me it had nothing but misfortune and distater	The campaign brought honours and promoting to many and for me it had nothing but misfortune and distater.	Mr. Watson had misfortune and distater from the campaign.
Page 142, Chapter I, Part 2	The child was pale and wan, but her healthy arms and legs showed that she had suffered less than her companion	The child was pale and wan, her healthy arms and legs showed that she had suffered less than her companion	It show that her companion are pale, wan, sickly arms and legs, different condition between the child.

Table: 4.12 Conventional Implicature Connective “So”

Book	Sentence	Entails	Conventional Implicature
Page 134, Chapter 7, Part 1	So powerful and so fierce was he	Powerful and Fierce was he	More powerful and fierce than usually

Page 199 Chapter IV, Part 2	All looked so peaceful and happy.	All looked peaceful and happy.	All looked more peaceful and happy than usually.
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Table: 4.13 Conventional Implicature Connective “Therefore”

Book	Sentence	Entails	Conventional Implicature
Page 260, Chapter VII, Part 2	I therefore organised my Street Arab detective corps, and sent them systematically to every cab proprietor in London until they ferreted out the man that I wanted.	I organised my Street Arab detective corps, and sent them systematically to every cab proprietor in London until they ferreted out the man that I wanted.	There was no reason to suppose that he was going under an assumed name and Jefferson Hope organised his Street Arab
Page 231, Chapter VI, Part 2	It is enough that they were guilty of the death of two human beings—a father and a daughter—and that they had, therefore, forfeited their own lives	It is enough that they were guilty of the death of two human beings—a father and a daughter—and that they had, forfeited their own lives	It is enough that they were guilty of the death of two human beings and forfeited their own lives

In conventional implicature “Connectives”, the reasearcher found a hundred sixty six (166) sentences for connective *but*, seventy five (75) sentences for connective *so*, and six (6) sentences for connective *therefore*.

iv. Conventional Implicature Implicative Verbs

Table: 4.14 Conventional Implicature Implicative Verb “Fail”

Book	Sentence	Entails	Conventional Implicature
Page 63, Chapter 3, Part 1	They evidently failed to appreciate the fact, which I had begun to realise, that Sherlock Holmes' smallest actions were all directed towards some definite and practical end.	They evidently did not appreciate the fact, which I had begun to realise, that Sherlock Holmes' smallest actions were all directed towards some definite and practical end.	Gregson and Lestrade are not identify all clue from that room
Page 247, Chapter VI, Part 2	I fancy that he suspected something when Drebber failed to put in an appearance.	I fancy that he suspected something when Drebber did not put in an appearance.	Drebber did come to the hotel

Table: 4.15 Conventional Implicature Implicative Verb “Manage”

Book	Sentence	Entails	Conventional Implicature
Page 201 Chapter IV, Part	Only once did they meet anyone, and then they managed to slip into a field, and so avoid recognition.	Only once did they meet anyone, and then they slipped into a field, and so avoid recognition.	They made some effort to slip into a field
Page 222 Chapter V, Part 2	Rumour reported that Drebber had managed to convert a large part of his property into money, and that he had departed a wealthy man, while his companion, Stangerson, was comparatively poor.	Rumour reported that Drebber had converted a large part of his property into money, and that he had departed a wealthy man, while his companion, Stangerson, was comparatively poor.	Drebber required some effort to convert a large part of this property into money.

In conventional implicature “Implicative Verb”, the researcher found seven (7) sentences for implicative verb *fail* and nine (9) sentences for implicative verb *manage*.

v. Conventional Implicature Subordinating Conjunctions

Table: 4.16 Conventional Implicature Subordinating Conjunctions“Even though”

Book	Sentence	Entails	Conventional Implicature
Page 155, Chapter II, Part 2	“We have come to seek a refuge from the violent man and from the godless, even though it be the heart of the desert.”	“We have come to seek a refuge from the violent man and from the godless, it be the heart of the desert.”	They know that they will go to heart of the desert.

In conventional implicature “Subordinating Conjunctions ”, the reasearcher found one (1) sentence for subordinating conjunction *eventhough*.

vi. Conventional Implicature Epistemic

Table: 4.17 Conventional Implicature Epistemic “Would”

Book	Sentence	Entails	Conventional Implicature
Page 24, Chapter II, Part 1	My health forbade me from venturing out unless the weather was exceptionally genial, and I had no friends who would call upon me and break the	My health forbade me from venturing out unless the weather was exceptionally genial, and I had no friends who call upon me and break	Mr. Watson isn't have a friends can he call to take him out of his daily life that very monoton.

	monotony of daily existence	the monotony of daily existence.	
Page 167, Chapter II, Part 2	It was all that the girl could do to keep herself in the saddle, yet a slip would mean a terrible death under the hoofs of the unwieldy and terrified animals.	It was all that the girl could do to keep herself in the saddle, yet a slip mean a terrible death under the hoofs of the unwieldy and terrified animals.	if the girl slip, she will death.

Table: 4.18 Conventional Implicature Epistemic “Must”

Book	Sentence	Entails	Conventional Implicature
Page 180, Chapter III, Part 2	This must be the gossip of idle tongues.	This be the gossip of idle tongues.	the fact that gossip is from people who have idle tongues
Page 212, Chapter V, Part 2	Jefferson Hope had almost persuaded himself that they must have done so, when his eye fell upon an object which made every nerve of his body tingle within him	Jefferson Hope had almost persuaded himself that they have done so, when his eye fell upon an object which made every nerve of his body tingle within him	Because Jefferson Hope saw a low-lying heap of reddish soil which Council Four do that.

In conventional implicature “Epistemic ”, the reasearcher found ninety two (92) sentences for epistemic *would* and thirty five (35) sentences for epistemic *must*.

B. Discussions

1. Conversational Implicature

Conversational implicatures is the kind of implicature that the speaker’s means in another way in conversation. In our life, we can use conversational implicature for express another style in speaking. For example: 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. The answer “*I always smoke ‘ship’s’ myself*” can replaces with “*I am no objection with it (the smell of strong tobacco)*”. There are seven conversational implicatures that found in *Study in Scarlet* novel.

2. Conventional Implicature

Conventional implicature is what a speaker can imply, suggest, or mean, as distinct from what literally says, according to Grice, determined by “the conventional meaning of the words used” (Grice 1975, p 44).

Conventional implicature can explain the words meaning. For example in Page 142, Chapter I, Part 2 in “Study in Scarlet” novel:

Sentence : The child was pale and wan, but her healthy arms and legs showed that she had suffered less than her companion

Entails : The child was pale and wan, her healthy arms and legs showed that she had suffered less than her companion

Conventional Implicature : It shows that her companion are pale, wan, sickly and legs, different condition between the child.

There are fifty hundred forty three (543) conventional implicatures that found in *Study in Scarlet* novel.