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CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURE ANALYSIS ON FAST FIVE MOVIE

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Abstract: Movie is a medium that can easily attract human attention, in terms of image quality and storyline. However, not everyone is aware of the hidden meaning in conversation between the actors. This research was conducted to explore the hidden meaning of the conversation in Fast Five movie. The objective of this research is to find out and analyse the types of conversational implicature in Fast Five movie. Fast Five movie was directed by Justin Lin and released in 2011. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative method. Researcher employ himself as a research instruments by collecting, observing and analyzing the data. This research are expected to increase people's ability to understand the hidden meaning of a conversation. Conversational implicature is divided into 2 categories, particularized implicature and generalized implicature. Besides, generalized implicature consists of indefinite implicature and scalar implicature. The result of this research are 10 data regarding Particularized Implicature, 4 data regarding Generalized Implicature, 5 data regarding Indefinite Implicature and 7 data regarding Scalar Implicature. The percentage obtained from the 4 types of Conversational Implicature are 39% found in Particularized Implicature, 15% found in Generalized Implicature, 19% found in Indefinite Implicature and 27% found in Scalar Implicature.

Keywords: analysis, conversational implicature, fast five movie

INTRODUCTION

In learning a language we will often hear an utterance. Utterance is a word spoken by someone who is speaking. Utterance has a meaning contained in it, there is a true meaning and a hidden meaning. Utterance with real meaning is called entailment, while utterance that has hidden meaning is called implicature (Hidayati & Mahmud, 2022).

Implicature is a hidden meaning that exists in a conversation or utterance. Any meaning conveyed indirectly or through instructions, and understood implicitly without ever being stated explicitly. Implicature is a component of the speaker's meaning which is an aspect of what is meant in the speaker's speech without being part of what is being said (Sofyan et al., 2022). Implicatures can be used to insinuate something, that is, suggest that things are in a certain way without explicitly committing one self to asserting that they are so (Sbisà, 2021). Implicature does not only convey one particular assumption, but

there are various sentences that can be used to formulate the implicature of a conversation. Technology has developed the ability to provide entertainment to people in Indonesia and the world. Through digital media in the form of laptops, cellphones and TV, people get interesting entertainment to watch together with their families especially a movie. Movie is a tool for conveying various messages to the general public through the medium of stories and can also be interpreted as a medium of artistic expression for artists and movie people to express their thoughts and story ideas. Movies have been attracting audiences repeatedly ever since they were introduced over 100 years ago (Zaidel, 2023).

Research that provides support to this research refers to "Conversational Implicature on Voice Character Dialogue in Genshin Impact" was undertaken by Putri, Simatupang (Maya et al., 2022). This research To determine the functions of conversational implicature, which is the field of pragmatics; the role of conversational implicature itself in the discussion in Genshin Impact. The results show that there are 5 data with their own function in the sentence, which is explained by two meanings, 11 utterances with 3 data in the particularized conversational implicature function, and 6 utterances with 2 data in the generalized conversational implicature function. It could be concluded that the game serves a specific conversational implicature function.

Most research on implicature uses texts from students, game or newspapers. However, the present research uses movie as a research object so that it becomes something new in implicature research particularly in conversational implicature research.

In every movie there must be conversations between the actors. Conversations in movie can help to increase the audience's curiosity to continue watching until the end of the movie. However, to understand the meaning in the conversation between the actors, there are still many people who cannot realize that there is a hidden meaning in the conversation of the movie. Therefore, this research was conducted to find the hidden meaning of the conversation in the movie.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Implicature

Grundy (2000) argues that the concept of implicature offers a clear explanation of how it is possible to convey a meaning that goes beyond the literal interpretation of the words used (Rhamadani et al., 2022). Implicatures contribute to the meaning of a text by making available to the audience some completion or enrichment of it, or adjustment or replacement of its prima facie meaning (Sbisà, 2021). Implicature is the process of giving something a deeper meaning than what is given directly. Implicature is characterized simply as whatever is communicated by people; the sentence's meaning is not part of what is said. It has an implied meaning (Hidayati & Mahmud, 2022; Winarto, 2015).

Implicature is another meaning contained in an utterance and it is understood without ever explaining it directly. Implicature was a process of interpretation based on context of situation, whether mean that it was what speaker implied, suggested, or mean in a different way from what they said. It mean that people did not use direct communication to convey the meaning of their utterances. They wanted to communicate or to inform more than what they said. The hearers might find the obscure meanings in context of situation in conversation (Ansori, 2021).

According to Grice (1967; Wijayatiningsih, 2015) implicature is an inferred meaning and it is defensible and non-detachable. If the context holds, the item with the same meaning will have the same implicature. It is something meant, implied, a suggested

distinct from what is said. It can be part of sentence meaning or dependent on conversational context and can be conventional or unconventional.

Conversational Implicature

According to Grundy (2000: 73), implicature is divided into two categories, conventional implicature and conversational implicature. Conventional implicature certainly derives from the distinctive meanings of multiple sentences supervening the internal knowledge of linguistic expressions (Bach, 1999, p. 327; Samitharathana Thero, 2022). Yule (1996: 45; Nurani, 2015) defines conventional implicatures as those implicatures that are not based on the cooperative principle and are not bound to the special context for their interpretation. Conversational implicature is a hidden meaning contained in a conversation or utterance. According to Wang (2011) "conversational implicature is a particular context of situations in which the perceived meaning goes beyond the literal meaning". Therefore, in everyday language use, the conversational implicature that is implied in conversation is left unspoken (Hidayati & Mahmud, 2022).

This research was conducted to help readers understand more about conversational implicature, conversational implicature consists of particularized implicature and generalized implicature. And generalized implicature consists of indefinite implicature and scalar implicature. Conversational implicature is usually also called implicature as shorthand. The term of implicature was introduced by Grice which refers to implied meaning from what is said. To understand the meaning of conversational implicature, sometimes we must relate it with situation or context where it's happening (Vikry, 2014).

A speaker may utter a sentence, but the meaning depends on what is conversationally implicated in the sentence. Conversational implicature represents a relation between a speaker and a proposition produced by that speaker on the basis of the logic of conversation. In other words, a conversational implicature is part of what a speaker means, though not part of what a sentence means. (Bauer, 2012; Agsa, 2020) stated that conversational implicature refers to representations of what is implicated that arise in a principal way. A speaker implies and the recipient of the information concludes. The explanatory function of conversational implicatures would be picked up by speech act theory. Rather than think about utterances in terms of their contents - which is the sort of explanation we get when we view utterances through the lens of implicatures - they're thought about in terms of what they do (Lassiter, 2021).

Types of Conversational Implicature

Particularized Implicature

Particularized conversational implicature is a conversation that has a special meaning which requires a special context in understanding the meaning implied inside. Particularized implicature is based on a very special context, so the information that is known must be assumed. Therefore, the speaker and the hearer must have the same perception of implicature in the sentence that was uttered by the speaker (Hidayati & Mahmud, 2022).

Particularized implicature is not derived from the utterance alone but from the utterance in context. And it is also inferred in relation to a context. Besides it is particular to the context of the utterance in which they arise. That it must be relevant to the context which is talking about if we pursue the particularized implicature to its logical conclusion (Wijayatiningsih, 2015).

Generalized Implicature

Generalized implicature is a type of conversation that does not require interpretation to find out the meaning in the conversation because the context used is a general conversation which makes the interlocutor understand directly (Grice, 1975; Sofyan et al., 2022). In other words, the kind of conversational implicature conveys an implicit meaning without explicitly mentioning a particular conversational context.

Generalized implicature occurs when the hearer is not required to assume a particular context or scenario: the information is generally assumed, universally or culture-wide. When no special knowledge is required in the context to calculate the additional conveyed meaning. It is also stated that generalized implicatures are similar to the usual or common meaning (Dayanthi, 2017).

Indefinite Implicature

The indefinite article can trigger generalized conversational implicatures concerning the possessor of the indefinite NP. This type is known as the use of indefinite article to show the relation that includes a thing and a subject (Huang, 2014; Agsa & Ambalegin, 2022). According to the Givenness Hierarchy (1998) the indefinite article can be used to encode entities of any cognitive status, since the status 'type identifiable' is entailed by all of the other statuses. It arises through subjective ignorance and disappears when the subject obtains more information (Pirner, 2015).

Scalar Implicature

Scalar implicature is general implicature which marked with scale of values (Vikry, 2014). This is particularly obvious in terms for expressing quantity, where terms are listed from highest to the lowest value. This is particularly evident in terms of expressing quantity. As the term is all, most, many, some, a little, always, often, and sometimes. When speaking, a speaker chooses the words from that scale that are the most informative and correct (quality and quantity) (Sofyan et al., 2022).

Movie

Movie is a work of cultural art which is a social institution and mass communication media that is made based on cinematographic rules with or sound and can be performed. Movies are pictures in frame, where frame by frame is projected through the projector lens mechanically so that on the screen the image looks alive. Movies move quickly and alternately providing continuous visuals (Fasikh & Natali, 2021). In other words, movie is a story or event recorded by a camera as a set of moving images and shown in a theater or on television. Recently, movie watching has emerged as an alternative paradigm that bridges unconstrained resting-state conditions and well controlled task experiments (Di et al., 2023).

Movie is one of the media that can inspire people. Through the movie people can make themselves better or worse depends on the spectacle watching (Aeni et al., 2020). Therefore, the audience must be adjusted based on age. Not all movies can be enjoyed by various age, because they will affect audiences who are not according to their age. For example, children are not allowed to watch horror genre movie to avoid children experiencing trauma caused by the jumpscars in the movie. Instead, children are encourage to watch educational movies to help them become smart children.

Movie can make people enjoy when people watching it. By watching movies, people can get inspiration, ideas, knowledge, learn some new from the movies. That will be interested when somebody to seriously to understanding the movies by watching the setting, plot, dialogue, and characters of the movie (Masturoh & Anggita, 2018).

According to Bordwell & Thompson (1997:3, 2008:2), movie can be described as one of means of communication which used in delivering ideas and information, they provide us places and ways of life we might not reverse know (Rosalia et al., 2018).

METHOD

Descriptive qualitative research is used as a type of research to discover and focus on the conversational meaning in the movie "Fast Five". Researcher employ himself as a research instruments by collecting, observing and analyzing the data. There were some procedures to analyze the movie. First, the researchers downloaded the film in <https://tv2.pusatfilm21.art/fast-five-2011/>. The researchers then choose that website provides free movies with good quality pictures and sounds which can support the accurateness of data. Second, the researchers watched the movie a few times and read the movie transcription. Third, the researchers wrote the utterances which contain conversational implicature. Fourth, the researcher classified data in forms of conversational implicature. The last step, the researchers arranged the obtainable data systematically.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Conversational implicature is divided into 2 types, those are particularized implicature and generalized implicature. Generalized implicature is also divided into 2 types, those are indefinite implicature and scalar implicature. The following are the types of implicature that have been found in the conversation of Fast Five movie.

Table 1. Types of conversational implicature

No	Time	Actor	Utterance of Conversational Implicature	Types of Conversational Implicature			
				Particularized Implicature	Generalized Implicature	Indefinite Implicature	Scalar Implicature
1.	04:48	Mia Vince	Mia: "When was the last time you heard from him?" Vince: " Couple weeks ago . Up in Equador, somewhere."				√
2.	05:55	Brian Vince	Brian: "So, why Rio?" Vince: " You mean after you screwed everything up in L.A? "	√			
3.	06:33	Rose Mia	Rose: "Does he know?" Mia: (shakes her head)		√		
4.	06:46	Vince	Vince: "So, listen.. there's a job coming up."			√	
5.	06:49	Vince	Vince: "I was hoping Dom was gonna be here by now, but this one's clean enough we could do it without him. "	√			
6.	06:57	Vince Brian	Vince: "It's a good gig. Couple high-end				√

			cars. Guy i know is putting together a team to swipe. Just need a few more willing bodies."	
			Brian: "I don't know, man.."	
7.	10:50	Dom Brian	Dom: " I told you to lay low. " Brian: "we were running on fumes. I had to make a call."	√
8.	12:17	Dom	Dom: " Change of plans. Hole up and wait for my call. "	√
9.	20:25	Dom Brian	Dom: "One thing we know for sure, is it they want this car. " Brian: "There's something in it."	√
10.	21:03	Hobbs	Hobbs: "we find them, we take them as a team and we bring them back. And above all else, we do not ever, ever, let them get into cars. "	√
11.	37:41	Hobbs Fusco	Hobbs: "Take this mess and put it back together." Fusco: "That's.. gonna take a while. "	√
12.	41:03	Brian Dom	Brian: "What we got?" Dom: "First, we need a chamelon "	√
13.	41:13	Mia Dom	Mia: "What else?" Dom: " A fast talker "	√
14.	41:48	Brian Dom Brian	Brian: "I got that" Dom: "We need 2 drivers, guys who don't crack on the pressure, guys who never lose." Brian: " You know we got that. "	√
15.	48:14	Hobbs	Hoobs: "Shut got damn shame put bullshit like that on the classic car. "	√
16.	48:43	Elena Wilke s	Elena: "It's them, for sure." Wilkes: "How you know that?" Elena: " Cause no one else stupid enough to rob Reyes. "	√
17.	50:05	Reyes Zizi	Reyes: "I want that money under lock and key.. within an hour. " Zizi: "Understood."	√
18.	01:03: 32	Brian Han	Brian: " Four cameras. "	√

			Han: "High end, shit, too. Marker optics. Hundred degree field of view."		
19.	01:09:54	Han Gisele	Han: "Well this is a bust. There's no way we're gonna get his print out here. We're gonna need to do some more recon, pull in a couple extra guys. " Gisele: "Or... you don't send a man to do a woman's job. "	√	√
20.	01:15:16	Chato Hobbs	Chato: "Come on, boss. Another day. Come on." Hobbs: "See you soon, toretto."		√
21.	01:21:54	Brian Roman	Brian: "Stupid boy, Roman." Roman: "I will get these money. I'm hungry."		√
22.	01:50:05	Brian Dom	Brian: "What are you talking about?" Dom: " You're a father now, take care of Mia for me. "	√	
23.	02:00:12	Gisele Han	Gisele: "So where to next?" Han: " I don't know. Never seen Madrid. "	√	
24.	02:00:16	Gisele Han	Gisele: "I thought you want to got to Tokyo" Han: "We'll get there.. Eventually. "		√
25.	02:02:00	Brian Dom	Brian: "You know? I want another shot. " Dom: "yeah."	√	

In the Fast Five movie, data was found that was relevant to conversational implicature, namely 10 data regarding particularized implicature, 4 data regarding generalized implicature, 5 data regarding indefinite implicature and 7 data regarding scalar implicature.

Particularized Implicature

In the Fast Five movie, 10 data regarding particularized implicature have been found. The following are some of the data that have been obtained from the film Fast Five, namely datum 10, datum 12, datum 14, datum 16 and datum 22. The first explanation is taken from datum 10.

When Hobbs heard that Dom's group had appeared in Brazil, Hobbs and his team came straight to Brazil to look for them. When Hobbs had just arrived in Brazil, he told and warned his team to be careful and not let Dom's group drive the car.

Excerpt 1

Hobbs : " We find them, we take them as a team and we bring them back.

And above all else, we do not ever, ever, let them get into cars."
Hobbs team : (Hobbs team listened to Hobbs's explanation)

In this conversation, Hobbs's words indicates a particularized implicature because in telling his team, he mentioned a word about something that makes his team have to stay careful with Dom's group which only them knew, that is " when we find them, we take them as a team and we bring them back. And above all else, we do not ever, ever, let them get into cars." . So it can be concluded that the conversation between Hobbs and his team contains a particularized implicature.

After reading the explanation regarding datum 10, next we will read the explanation regarding datum 12. In the job that Vince got from his acquaintance, it turned out that the person who hired him was a drug dealer. Dom, Mia and Brian are now involved in a situation they did not expect. To give dealer Reyes a punishment, Dom, Mia and Brian plan to destroy his drug business. To do this they need a team.

Excerpt 2
Brian : " What we got?"
Dom : " First, we need a chamelon"

In this conversation, Dom's words indicates a particularized implicature because in telling Brian, he mentioned a word about something that only the two of them knew, that is " First, we need a chamelon" it means they need someone who can easily blend in. So it can be concluded that the conversation between Dom and Brian contains a particularized implicature.

After reading the explanation regarding datum 12, next we will read the explanation regarding datum 14. In the mission to destroy Reyes' drug business, it must be done quickly and accurately. Because Reyes has a lot of subordinates and he also has protection from the police. For this reason, people are needed who can drive cars quickly.

Excerpt 3
Dom : "We need 2 drivers, guys who don't crack on the pressure, guys who never lose."
Brian : "You know we got that."

In this conversation, Brian's words indicates a particularized implicature because in telling Dom, he mentioned a word about something that only the two of them knew, that is " You know we got that. " It means they already have the people they need. So it can be concluded that the conversation between Dom and Brian contains a particularized implicature. This finding is relevant to the results of previous research conducted by Ansori (2021). Here is the example:

Excerpt 4
Maleficent : "I missed you."
Diaval : "Did you bump your head, then?"
Maleficent : "I did."

Diaval's words, "Did you bump your head, then?" imply that Maleficent is in good health, as Maleficent rarely misses him. To understand the exchange above, Diaval need unique information of the current situation, which has prevented him from meeting Maleficent in the last few days. According to the explanation, communication is contained in particularized conversational implicature.

Generalized Implicature

In the film Fast Five, 4 data regarding Generalized Implicature have been found. The following are the data that have been obtained from the film Fast Five, namely datum 3, datum 8, datum 23 and datum 25. The first explanation is taken from datum 3.

When Mia and Brian were at Vince's house, they met his son. Mia tries to learn to play and put a child to sleep because Mia feels she is pregnant with Brian's child. But when she finished playing with the child, Mia felt nauseous again.

Excerpt 5

Rosa : " Does he know?"

Mia : (Mia just shakes her head)

In this conversation, Mia answer indicates a generalized implicature because in answering Rosa's question, she is not mentioned a word about what was asked, because (Mia just shakes her head). So it can be concluded that the conversation between Rosa and Mia contains a generalized implicature.

After reading the explanation regarding datum 3, next we will read the explanation regarding datum 8. Dom, Mia and Brian split up after they were declared fugitives. When Mia and Brian looked for help they came to Vince and they were given a job. While doing this work, Dom arrives and is reunited with Brian and Mia. However, in the middle of doing this work something strange happened.

Excerpt 6

Dom : " Change of plans. Hole up and wait for my call."

Mia : (Mia just nodded her head)

In this conversation, Mia answer indicates a generalized implicature because in answering Dom's command, she is not mentioned a word about what was asked, because (Mia just nodded her head). So it can be concluded that the conversation between Dom and Mia contains a generalized implicature.

After reading the explanation regarding datum 8, next we will read the explanation regarding datum 23. Dom and his team's plan was successful and they earned a lot of money. With the completion of this plan, this team will be temporarily disbanded. On the other hand, Han and Gisele are falling in love.

Excerpt 7

Gisele : " So where to next?"

Han : " I don't know. Never seen Madrid."

In this conversation, Han answer indicates a generalized implicature because in answering Gisele's question, he just said " I don't know. Never seen Madrid." It means that even without being told, Gisele would have understood that he just wanted to try visiting Madrid. So it can be concluded that the conversation between Dom and Mia contains a generalized implicature. This finding is relevant to the results of previous research conducted by Ansori (2021). Here is the example:

Excerpt 8

Princess Aurora : "Hello. Can you come here?"

Maleficent : "Yes?"

Princess Aurora : "Will you give me away?"

Maleficent : "Never."

The phrase "Will you give me away?" was used by Princess Aurora to inquire about Maleficent's readiness to accompany her down the aisle at her wedding. Based on the explanation, it is possible to conclude that conversation is included in Generalized Conversational Implicature since command sentences are used without specific knowledge or context.

Indefinite Implicature

In the film Fast Five, 5 data regarding Indefinite Implicature have been found. The following are the data that have been obtained from the film Fast Five, namely datum 4, datum 9, datum 15, datum 18 and datum 21. The first explanation is taken from datum 4.

Mia, Brian and Vince get together after not seeing each other for a long time. The last time they met was in Los Angeles, United States where Mia, Dom and Vince first met Brian. After almost never seeing each other, they were finally able to get together and start a conversation.

Excerpt 9

Vince : " So, listen.. there's a job "

Mia & Brian : (Mia and Brian listened to Vince's explanation)

In this conversation, Vince's words are indicates a indefinite implicature because in telling to Mia and Brian, he did not mentioned the owner of what he said, that is " So, listen.. there's a job " then we don't know who own the job. So it can be concluded that the conversation between Vince, Mia and Brian contains a indefinite implicature.

After reading the explanation regarding datum 4, next we will read the explanation regarding datum 9. When Dom, Brian, Mia and Vince do their jobs, it turns out they get bad jobs. In the middle of work, Mia was told to go first by driving the car from work. However, unexpectedly, what the criminals were targeting was the car brought by Mia. And currently they are being chased by these criminals.

Excerpt 10

Dom : " One thing we know for sure, is it they want this car."

Brian : " There's something in it."

In this conversation, Dom's words are indicates a indefinite implicature because in telling to Brian, he did not mentioned the owner of what he said, that is " One thing we know for sure, is it they want this car " then we don't know who own the car. So it can be concluded that the conversation between Dom and Brian contains a indefinite implicature.

After reading the explanation regarding datum 9, next we will read the explanation regarding datum 15. Hoobs gave an order to his team to put the car back together that they had dismantled. However, after checking for a long time, but his team did not find anything missing from the car. When his team reported it to Hoobs, Hoobs immediately checked it himself.

Excerpt 11

Hoobs : " Shut got damn shame put bullshit like that on the classic car."

Hoobs team : (Listen To What Hoobs Says)

In this conversation, Hoobs's words are indicates a indefinite implicature because in telling to his team, he did not mentioned the owner of what he said, that is " Shut got

damn shame put bullshit like that on the classic car." then we don't know who own the car. So it can be concluded that the conversation between Hoobs and his team contains a indefinite implicature. This is relevant to the results of previous research carried out by Huang (2014) and Agha & Ambalegin (2022). Here is the example:

Excerpt 12

(A car runs over John's foot)

(Not John's car or the speaker's car)

The example above, "A car runs over John's foot," demonstrates that we cannot determine the relationship between the subject and the object under discussion. This is known as the usage of an indefinite article to indicate the relationship between an object and a subject.

Scalar Implicature

In the film Fast Five, 7 data regarding Scalar Implicature have been found. The following are some of the data that have been obtained from the film Fast Five, namely datum 6, datum 11, datum 17, datum 19 and datum 20. The first explanation is taken from datum 6.

Brian and Vince are still gathered in the same room and still talking about the job Vince got from his acquaintance. It's time to talk about the details of the work.

Excerpt 13

Vince : " It's a good gig. Couple high-end cars. Guy i know is putting together a team to swipe. Just need a few more willing bodies."

Brian : " I don't know, man.."

In this conversation, Vince's words indicated a scalar implicature because in telling job to Brian, he mentioned a scale, that is " It's a good gig. Couple high-end cars. Guy i know is putting together a team to swipe. Just need a few more willing bodies.". So it can be concluded that the conversation between Vince and Brian contains scalar implicature.

After reading the explanation regarding datum 6, next we will read the explanation regarding datum 11. Hoobs comes to Rio to look for Dom, Mia and Brian. When Hoobs and his team arrived in Rio they encountered a little harassment from local gangs, but that didn't make them back down. When they arrive in front of Dom, Mia and Brian's hideout, Hoobs sees them running away. On the other hand, there are Reyes' men who are targeting them too. In the pursuit of Dom and the others, inevitably Hoobs' team clashes with Reyes' men. After everything ended with the escape of Dom, Mia and Brian. Hoobs returns to where Dom and the others left. They were looking for something strange and they saw a car stored inside. to find information behind the car, the car was dismantled. However, there is nothing strange about the car.

Excerpt 14

Hoobs : " Take this mess and put it back together."

Fusco : " That's.. gonna take a while."

In this conversation, Fusco's words indicated a scalar implicature because in telling to Hoobs, he mentioned a scale, that is " That's.. gonna take a while.". So it can be concluded that the conversation between Hoobs and Fusco contains scalar implicature.

After reading the explanation regarding datum 11, next we will read the explanation regarding datum 17. When Reyes received information about his residence being robbed by a group of people, Reyes was worried that several of his residences would be robbed again. Because of that, Reyes ordered to immediately secure all the money from several of his residences.

Excerpt 15

Reyes : "I want that money under lock and key.. within an hour."
Zizi : "Understood."

In this conversation, Reyes's words indicated a scalar implicature because in telling to Zizi, he mentioned a scale, that is "I want that money under lock and key.. within an hour." . So it can be concluded that the conversation between Reyes and Zizi contains scalar implicature. This finding is relevant to the results of previous research conducted by Huang (2014) and Agsa & Ambalegin (2022). Here is the example:

Excerpt 16

A : "How did yesterday's guest lecture go?"
B : "Some of the faculty left before it ended."

The example given above states, "Some of the faculty left before it ended." This signifies that not all of the professors left before the lecture ended.

CONCLUSION

The objective of this research is to explore the types of conversational implicature on Fast Five Movie. After the researchers analyzed the data obtained from the Fast Five movie using Grundy's theory, the researcher got 26 utterances from several characters that contain conversational implicatures. The types of conversational implicatures obtained from this movie include 10 data regarding particularized implicatures, 4 data regarding generalized implicatures, 5 data regarding indefinite implicatures and 7 data regarding scalar implicatures. This research is expected to help people realize the hidden meanings that exist in conversations in a movie. This research also expected to increase people's ability to understand the hidden meaning of a conversation.

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