Discourse Analysis of Hirak Rajar Deshe : in Search of Conversational Implicature of Satirical Dialogue in the Film

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Letter of appreciation

This is to endorse that Afifah Farzana, ID: 191-10-401, a student of the Department of English of Daffodil International University has completed her research titled "Discourse Analysis of Hirak Rajar Deshe : in Search of Conversational Implicature of Satirical Dialogue in The Film" under my supervision. I approve of the formation and content of this research work.

I am glad to state that she has gone through all the necessary and required steps to accomplish the research and this work contains all the data, information, and analysis from authentic sources. As a result, the research has been completed on a successful note.

I wish her success in every sphere of life.

....
Mr. Al Mahmud Rumman   Date and place: 03 June 2023, Dhaka
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Declaration

I, Afifah Farzana, hereby declare that I have read the guidelines for project paper submission of the Department of English, Daffodil International University and that I accept all the terms and conditions of it. My thesis titled "Discourse Analysis of Hirak Rajar Deshe : in Search of Conversational Implicature of Satirical Dialogue in The Film". While completing this study, I consulted with necessary and relevant sources, which are appropriately cited in this paper. This project is completed in the Spring 2023 semester under the supervision of Mr. Al Mahmud Rumman, Senior Lecturer, Department of English as a requirement for the partial fulfillment of my Bachelor of Arts (Honors) in English. This paper or any part of it has yet not been submitted anywhere else for the degree, scholarship, or publication of any kind. I take all the responsibilities for this work.

Afifah

Date: 03 June 2023

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Acknowledgments

I'm sincerely grateful to my supervisor Mr. Al Mahmud Rumman, Senior Lecturer, Department of English at Daffodil International University. I would like to express my gratitude to him for his immense support, patience, thorough supervision, and his help all the long way.

Afifah
....
Afifah Farzana   Date: 03 June 2023

Dedication

To my Mama who is a source of unwavering support and inspiration throughout my life. His guidance and encouragement have been instrumental in shaping the person I am today. I am forever grateful for his presence in my life and the profound impact he continue to has.

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Abstract :

Conversational implicature - a practical phenomenon of daily human interactions occurs often which makes it important to be studied. This study aims to analyze the classification of conversational implicature resulting from the satirical dialogues in the film "Hirak Rajar Deshe", renowned socio-political satire of its time by Shatyajit Ray. The primary objective is to elucidate the underlying meanings behind these implicature.

To find and describe these implicature, a descriptive qualitative approach is used barring statistical methods. The data is collected by watching the film and taking note of the satirical dialogues that are potential to include implicature.

Through this analysis, the researcher discovers that the characters' breach of the maxims of quantity, quality, relation, and manner are what lead to the conversational implicature. Additionally, two types of conversational implicature emerge: generalized conversational implicature and particularized conversational implicature where particularized conversational implicature is used more frequently than generalized conversational implicature. This study serves as a resource for researchers interested in film analysis, satirical communication, expanding our knowledge of conversational implicature, and cultural context in cinema .

Key Words:

Conversational implicature, utterance, generalized, particularized

Chapter one
Introduction

A. Background of the study

Language serves as a medium for individuals to express their emotions and disseminate information. However, in everyday conversation, we interact with each other through words. Effective communication in a conversation requires the active participation of both the speaker and the listener, with a shared comprehension of the context being discussed to prevent any kind of misinterpretations. Arifin and Suprayitno (2015:1) contend that the participants in a conversation must adhere to a set of common principles in order to appropriately interpret each other's contributions. Furthermore, Yule illustrates in his book entitled 'The Study of Language'(2020) that effective communication necessitates cooperation between the speaker and listener.

While people often participate in a conversation, the coherence of communication is not always uniform. People frequently come across deception, ambiguity, or insignificant conversation that causes miscommunication between participants. The intended meaning of sentences isn't always conveyed explicitly in everyday conversations; it can also be conveyed through implications. According to Thomas (1996), Grice differentiates the concept of implicature into two distinct classifications, namely conventional implicature and conversational implicature. However, the current investigation solely concentrates on the latter. Conversational implicature is the term used to describe the underlying meaning of a particular utterance. According to Yule (1995:45), conversational implicature allude to an infered meaning that is associated with the exchange and requires inference in order to uphold the communicative intention of all participants at the appropriate juncture during the conversation. Hence, conversational implicature is an unavoidable element of everyday conversation, since not all sentences employed by speakers are intended to convey literal meaning.

Implicature, also known as conversational implicature, is the implicit or inferred meaning in communication that necessitates interpretation among participants. Grice's theoretical framework explores the concept of implicature and its association with the usage of language by individuals. Understanding implicature in conversation is of crucial significance as it helps to elucidate the significance or linguistic details that are

not comprehensively addressed by linguistic theory, offers a concise indication of the speaker's intentions and various interpretations thereof, provides a clear semantic differentiation between clause relationships and conjunctions, and elucidates the association between the participants and their individual expressions as stated by Levinson in 1983.

Films offer a window into these occurrences, as they consist of moving images that convey a narrative and are typically viewed on a screen or television. According to Villarejo(2005), films possess an indexical relationship with their referents and serve as a reflection of them.

The researcher has opted the film "Hirak Rajar Deshe" as the subject of the analysis. The film depicts a work of fiction that centers around a tyrannical king who possesses a valuable diamond mine in his country, is feared by everyone. However, a brave school teacher know the King's corrupt practices and remains unafraid. The teacher is supported by two magical characters and, with their help, he overthrows the king's regime. Despite its seemingly fantastical nature geared towards the younger audience, the film possesses a profound underlying significance.

Hirak Rajar Deshe movie released in December, 1980. The Government of West Bengal produced this Bengali dystopian fantasy musical movie. Satyajit Ray both penned the script and directed the film. The duration of the movie is 118 minutes. The film has received several prestigious recognitions, including the NFA for Best Male Playback Singer in 1980, the NFA for Best Music Direction in 1980, and the Cyprus International Film Festival's Special Award in 1984.

The researcher was intrigued by the characters' frequent use of satirical implicit utterances, which presented intriguing issues. The film mirrored the turbulent political and social situation of India through allegorical portrayals of daily sufferings. Through conversational implicature, the researcher conducted an analysis of implicit communication occurrences in the film. For example:

বাঘা: বয়স কারো ধার ধারে না, বেড়েই চলে

গুপী : হুম তাইতো শুনি, তাইতো লোকে বলে

Gupi and Bagha are talking about their lives, which they perceive as a prison. Gupi's utterance and tonal choices indicate a dearth of enthusiasm or acceptance with Bagha's assertion. This implicature is based on the Maxim of Quality, which requires that speakers only say what they perceive to be true and can support with evidence. Gupi implies that Bagha's assertion lacks significance, suggesting that Bagha has not presented sufficient evidence or reasoning to support his claim regarding age.

The dialogue in Hirak Rajar Deshe imparts a lesson in the use of indirect speech when conveying negative ideas or feelings. It is recommended to choose words that will convey one's feelings while also showing consideration for their sensibilities. Conversational Implicature can be used to evaluate the implicit meanings in the satirical dialogues conveyed by the characters in the film. This analysis has the potential to enhance the comprehension of the speaker's intentions among the audience and enable them to respond in a more reflective manner. The lesson illustrates the importance of thoughtful communication and the potential of language to both express and preserve our emotions.

B. Research Question:

1. What are the maxims of cooperative principle that non-observance in the satirical dialogue of the characters in the film Hirak Rajar Deshe ?

2. How the nonobservance of maxim happens in the dialogue of the characters in the film Hirak Rajar Deshe ?

3. What kind of conversational implicature found in the satirical dialogue of the characters in the film Hirak Rajar Deshe?

4. What is the meaning of each conversational implicature found in the satirical dialogue of the characters in the film Hirak Rajar Deshe ?

গুপী : হুম তাইতো শুনি, তাইতো লোকে বলে

C. Significance of the Study

The research on conversational implicature in the satirical dialogue of the film Hirak Rajar Deshe is expected to be extremely informative to the readers who are interested in this area. The research offers a theoretical framework and significant perspectives on conversational implicature, which can serve as a valuable foundation for future researcher to expand upon. Moreover, the study's findings are useful in practical application since they enable readers, especially for the film buffs to deeper comprehension of the characters' satirical dialogue in the film. Overall, this study has the attributes of an additional resource for readers and researchers who are intrigued in conversational implicature.

D. Methodology

The methodology used in this research is descriptive qualitative, as the data analyzed includes dialogues of the characters presented in the film. The descriptive qualitative methodology is employed to provide an elaborate illustration of the phenomenon under study and to establish the interconnections between several aspects of the phenomenon. As statistical analysis is not a part of the research, the collected data will be described to answer the research questions through descriptive approach.

1. Approach of Data collection & Data analysis.

a. Data Collection:

The researchers in this study used a "watch and take notes" approach to compile the data. According to the purposes and goals of the study, this technique is applied to examine at how spoken language is employed and to record pertinent data spontaneously. The process of data collection includes of two steps. The first step entails watching the film in its entirety understand the plot and the contextual framework of the movie. The second step entails applying the note-taking technique to record the satirical dialogues of the characters that are supposed to involve implicature. This task has been accomplished using the previously prepared data card. The inclusion of 'watching and note-taking' techniques makes sure that the data is accurate and related to the study's objectives.

b. Data Analysis:

This research's data analysis phase entails the assessment of the implicature arising from the characters of the film Hirak Rajar Deshe through the lens of pragmatic theory. The theoretical framework employed in this research is Grice's theory of conversational implicature. The data that has been selected will undergo a two-step analysis process. First, the data will be categorized in accordance with Grice's theory of conversational implicature, taking into consideration the various types of data. Second the data will be examined individually to identify the implicature that may be drawn from the context of the film and the utterances made by the characters. This a two-step analysis approach signifies that implicature are properly detected and that their usage context is appropriately considered. This analysis uses Grice's theory of conversational implicature, which offers a thorough framework for comprehending the implications and meaning of the characters' dialogues in the film.

Chapter two
Literature Review/ Theoretical Framework

A. Previous Research

It's important to review the previous studies that have dealt with similar areas to this research. In 2014, Vikry conducted a study aimed at categorizing and elucidating the various types of conversational implicatures that emerge from the characters in Iron Man 3 who intentionally flout Grice's maxims. In order to identify the implicatures encountered in the movie, Grice's theory was used to the conversation analysis. A descriptive qualitative methodology was used for this study; no statistical methods were used in the analysis. The study's data was collected from the researcher's meticulous watching of the film and recording of lines carrying ambiguous meaning. The chosen dialogues were subsequently analyzed on a line-by-line basis in accordance with relevant theoretical frameworks. The findings suggest that conversational implicatures arose as a result of the violation of several maxims, including quantity, quality, relation, and manner, by the characters. According to the results of this study, there are two distinct kinds of conversational implicatures: particularized and generalized implicatures.

The second analysis by Muvida(2015) focuses on how the three major characters in Hotel Transylvania use conversational implicature in their dialogue. The investigation's focus is on analyzing the dialogue between the characters in light of Grice's theory of conversational implicature. The data is provided using the event's contextual framework, different conversational implicatures, the relevant maxim, and the utterance's implicature. The study's findings have two distinct aspects. Overall, the study reveals that generalized implicature is used more frequently than specialized implicature in conversations between the three main characters. The study also investigates the reception of generalized conversational implicature concepts. Most of the time, an audience doesn't require any more verification because they can figure out what was meant by the speaker on their own.

Prior study ends with Akmal's study in 2020. The purpose of this study was to examine the particular conversational implicature and how the characters in William Monahan's writing for the movie Kingdom of Heaven didn't follow cooperative principles in their conversations. According to the analysis of the movie's script, particularized implicatures—which appeared 14 times—were the most commonly used conversational implicatures, followed by generalized implicatures—which appeared six times. The flouting maxim of quantity was the most widely used non-observance maxim, according to the study, with 14 out of the 20 excerpts indicating this behavior. In contrast, the movie's script only contained three instances of the violating maxim. Based on these findings, the researcher suggests that the reason why flouting maxim is used more frequently than violating maxim in conversational implicature is because the speaker assumes a position of safety and assumes that the listener will understand their point without deliberately enticing or manipulating them.

Previous studies have not examined the movie Hirak Rajar Deshe in terms of implicature strategies. Therefore, this research titled "The Conversational Implicature of Hirak Raja's Utterances in the Movie Hirak Rajar Deshe" is distinct from them. The researcher focuses on analyzing the raja's utterances to other characters in the film using conversational implicature theory, making it a new addition to the linguistic field. Although the previous three studies used the same theory of Grice's conversational implicature, they provide valuable insights into implicature strategies.

B. Cooperative Principle

According to Griece (1975), the act of effective communication entails making a contribution to a conversation that is in line with its intended purpose and trajectory. This is known as the cooperative principle. Four subprinciples, which are also referred to as maxims, are further developed by the cooperative principle.

1. Maxim of Quantity: A speaker should provide an adequate amount of information, without exceeding or falling short of what is necessary.

2. Maximum Quality: A speaker must be truthful and offer information that is backed up by facts.

3. Maxim of Relevance: A speaker is expected to give information that is pertinent to the ongoing conversation.

4. Maxim of Manner: A speaker should speak in a clear, succinct, and organised manner.

Non-observance Maxims

Linguist Jenny Thomas has made significant advances in understanding of the Cooperative Principle and conversational implicature. In accordance with Thomas'(2014) assertion, non-observance pertains to the deliberate disregard of one or more conversational maxims by a speaker with the aim of conveying a specific meaning or achieving a particular communicative effect.

Here are five approaches to overlook a maxim:

1. Flouting: Flouting is a communicative strategy in which a speaker deliberately violates a maxim in a conspicuous or exaggerated manner in order to convey a specific message.

2. Violating: This happens when a speaker violates a maxim in a subtler or more indirect manner, requiring the listener to infer the speaker's intended meaning.

3. Opting Out: When a speaker decides not to employ a maxim at all, frequently because doing so would be rude or disrespectful.

4. Suspending: This is the act of momentarily putting aside a maxim in order to attain a certain communicative objective.

5. Inferring: This happens when a speaker purposely breaches a rule in order to make a certain meaning clear.

C. Implicature

Grice coined the term "implicature" to describe how speakers might imply meanings beyond the scope of the literal interpretation of their words. According to Gazdar, implicature refer to propositions that are implied from the spoken sentence, yet are not explicitly expressed or logically entailed by it. In order to illustrate how meaning is communicated through language, Grice looked at instances in which different speakers had different interpretations of the same statement. He also coined the terms "implicate" and "implicature." For example:

Teacher: Do you have a pen?
Student: I think I saw one in my bag.

The implicature is that the student is uncertain of whether he has a pen or not. The term "think" suggests that the student is unsure even if he did not explicitly state that he did not have a pen. The student may have simply replied, "Yes" or "No," but the phrase "think" conveys ambiguity.

According to Grice, implicatures can be classified into two categories: conventional implicatures, which express the same meaning regardless of context, and conversational implicatures, which can take on different meanings in various situations.

1. Conventional Implicature:
Conventional implicature, according to Grice, is a subtype of implicature that results from the common usage of specific words. 'But', 'even', 'hence', 'nevertheless', and 'occasionally' all are examples of such words. Consider the following scenario to illustrate this:

Saba: Do you want a slice of cake?
Tanha: I'm on a diet, but I'll have a small slice.

The use of the word "but" draws attention to the difference between what she genuinely intended to say and what she actually said, which is the additional meaning or

implication. Because they are accustomed to the meaning of "but" in this context, the hearer is able to comprehend this conventional implicature.

2. Conversational Implicature:

Grice's term "implicature" describes how language can convey embedded meanings. According to Levinson, implicature enables speakers to convey information beyond what is expressly spoken, but listeners occasionally fail to pick up on these deliberate hints, infringing on the cooperative principle. Grice divides conversational implicature into two categories that are generalized and particularized coversational implicature. Considering the context is necessary to comprehend conversational implicature.

a. Generalized Conversational Implicature

Generalized conversational implicature is a sort of implied meaning that can be recognized without specific contextual knowledge, according to Yule's explanation in his book on pragmatics. In a similar vein, Levinson argues that generalized conversational implicature can occur without reference to any specific circumstances. In addition, Grice suggests that these implicatures take place whenever particular words are employed in an utterance and typically transmit a particular implicature or type of implicature, unless there are specific facts suggesting otherwise. Scalar implicature, in which information or inferences are derived from words that indicate a single value on a scale, is another method of detecting generalized conversational implicature. For example:

Person A: Have some cookies
Person B: I am trying to watch my weight.

In this case, consider Person B's refusal of cookies, which without further explanation suggests he is on a diet or are health-conscious.

b. Particularized Conversational Implicature

Particularized conversational implicature is a kind of Grice's conversational implicature that arises from specific contextual factors in an utterance. These implicature are inferred from the statement's context rather than being stated expressly in the sentence itself. For example,

Customer: Can you please pass me the salt?

Waiter: We don't have any salt shakers on the table, but I can bring you some.

The phrase "We don't have any salt shakers on the table, but I can bring you some" means that the restaurant does not supply salt shakers in a setting where condiments are not left on the table. This implicature arises from the particular context of the restaurant, highlighting how individual conversational implicature depend on the context of the discourse rather than the words used.

Chapter Three
Research Findings

A. Data Description

Datum	Non-Observance	Maxim	Type of Conversational Implicature
1	Flouting	Quantity	Particularized
2	Flouting	Quantity	Particularized
3	Flouting	Quality	Particularized
4	Violating	Quantity	Particularized
5	Flouting	Manner	Particularized
6	Flouting	Quality	Generalized
7	Flouting	Quality	Particularized
8	Flouting	Quality	Particularized
9	Opting out	Quality	Generalized
10	Flouting	Quantity	Particularized

B. **Data Analysis**

Datum 01

Duration: 00:17:08>00:17:20

Context: The King is asking the finance minister about the revenues, if the mass people of the kingdom paying the revenues or not.

রাজা: রাজ কর, কি খবর? (King: What is the news of the revenues?)

মন্ত্রী: মহারাজ, অীর্ধেক হয়েছে আদায়। (Minister : Your majesty, we have collected half of the revenues.)

রাজা: সেকি! এতো মহা দায় (King: What are you saying?)

এখনো অর্ধেক বাকি! (Still half left.)

একি মগের মুল্লুক নাকি (What a state of lawlessness!)

The dialogue above shows that the minister not observe the cooperative principle in his conversation. He flouting the maxim of quantity in his utterance. In this dialogue, the breach of the maxim of Quantity occurs when the Minister responds to the King's question about the news of the revenues by saying, "Your majesty, we have collected half of the revenues." This response is considered a breach because it lacks complete information about the revenues. The Minister only provides partial information by stating that they have collected half of the revenues, leaving out any further details or clarifications.

This implicature is particular to this conversation and cannot be generalized to all conversations about revenue collection. Therefore, it is an example of particularized conversational implicature.

Datum 02

Duration: 00:17:36>00:17:48

Context: The King is saying that if the people don't want to pay the revenues, they will face harm or force as a consequence.

রাজা: রাজস্ব দানে যেইখানে গাফিলতি, সেইখানেই ক্ষতি, সেইটাই অন্যায় (King : It's unfair when people doesn't want to pay the revenues.)

চুপচাপ দিয়ে দিলেই গোল মিটে যায় (They won't be harmed if they pay revenues on time)

না দিলে জুলুমই হলো একমাত্র উপায়। (Otherwise applying force is the only way.)

In the dialogue, the King flouting the maxim of Quantity with provide nonspecific details of insufficient information about why it is unfair when people refuse to pay the revenues. The statement lacks clarity regarding the reasons for the unfairness and the specific consequences that may occur. The King's response is brief and lacks elaboration, violating the Maxim of Quantity by providing insufficient information to fully understand the situation.

In this dialogue, the implicature is more specific to the situation of not paying revenues and the potential consequences of doing so, making it a particularized conversational implicature.

Datum 03

Duration: 00:18:38>00:19:05

Context: The king is instructing the Defense Minister to ensure that all signs of poverty are wiped out as it may create a negative impression on the guests.

রাজা: নগর রক্ষার কাজে যত বরকন্দাজ, তাদের প্রধান কাজ রাজপথের ধারের কাছে দারিদ্র্যের যেতো চিহ্ন আছে তা দূর করা। (King: Tell the soldiers to wipe out all the signs of poverty from the side of the highway.)

মন্ত্রী: সেতো করবেই মহারাজ (Defense Minister: They will definitely do that, your majesty.)

নগরে যা কিছু দৃষ্টিকটু, সে সব মুছে দিতে পেয়াদারা যথেষ্ট পটু (The soldiers are expert enough to wipe out anything that looks bad.)

রাজা: প্রথম দর্শনে কারোর মনে সন্দেহের উদয় মোটে বাঞ্ছনীয় নয় (King: Well it's not good that any guest suspect anything at first sight.)

The dialogue arises conversational implicature. The King flouting the maxim of quality. In this dialogue, the breach of the maxim of quality occurs in the King's statement: "Well, it's not good that any guest suspects anything at first sight." The King's statement is not supported by evidence or a factual basis. It is a generalization without providing any specific information or reasoning. The King's intention seems to be to avoid any suspicion from guests, but the statement lacks substantive support or factual accuracy, thereby breaching the maxim of quality.

This implicature is derived from the particular context of the conversation and the assumption that the soldiers possess the necessary skills and expertise to carry out the task assigned to them, then the implicature comprised in the particularized conversational implicature.

Datum 04

Duration: 00:19:32>00:19:41

Context: The minister is describing how the statue of the king will look like and what its dimensions will be - length and width.

বার্তা মন্ত্রী: মূর্তি হবে যবরদস্ত, মহারাজ মস্ত, প্রায় বিশ হস্ত, (Information Minister : There will be a huge statue of yours, your majesty, the statue will be a huge one,a full length statue of yours)

রাজা:   এই মূর্তি দেখে লোকে পায় যেন টের, কত শক্তিধর এই রাজা হীরকের (King: I want people to see this statue and understand how much strength the king of Hirak possesses.)

In the dialogue above shows that the information minister explicitly mentions that the statue will be huge and a full-length representation of the King. The implicature is that the King wants people to see the statue and understand the strength he possesses as the King of Hirak. This implicature is specific to the context and intentions of the King in this conversation.

In this dialogue, the Information Minister's statement, "There will be a huge statue of yours, your majesty, the statue will be a huge one, a full-length statue of yours," can be seen as violating the Maxim of Quantity. The repetition and emphasis on the size of the statue appear excessive and redundant. The Information Minister could have provided the necessary information about the statue without repeating the same information multiple times, breaching the Maxim of Quantity.

Datum 05

Duration: 00:22:02>00:22:13

Context: The King is discussing the matters of education with his education minister. The King is concerned about the increasing rebellious behavior among the educated individuals in his Kingdom so seeks to limit the influence of knowledge and learning.

রাজা: তারে বলবে সে নাড়ায়েছে ঢের (King: Tell him that he has taught enough.)

এরা যত বেশি পড়ে,তত বেশি জানে,তত কম মানে। (The more they study & more learn the more, they become rebel.)

The utterance of the king is unaccommodating based on Grice's theory in conversation. He doesn't follow maxim with flouting the maxim of manner. The Maxim of Manner is also breached in the dialogue because the statement "The more they study & more learn the more they become rebel" is unclear and ambiguous. It does not provide a clear and concise message, and it may be difficult for the recipient to understand the intended meaning.

In this dialogue, the implicature is that the person being referred to (referred to as "him") has taught enough, and as a result of studying and learning more, they become rebellious. The implicature arises from the specific context and circumstances of the conversation, indicating that the person has reached a point where further teaching may have negative consequences therefore the implicature comorised into particularized conversational implicature.

Datum 06
Duration: 00:27:36>00:28:21
Context: The court poet has written this incantation for the farmers according to the king's order, which will be used to brainwash the farmers by the brainwashing machine.
বাকি রাখা খাজনা,মোটে ভালো কাজ না (Keeping revenues due is not a good thing to do.)
ভরপেট নাও খাই,রাজকর,দেওয়া চাই (Even if one doesn't have food, one should always pay the revenues.)
যায় যদি যাক প্রাণ,হীরকের রাজা ভগবান (Even if we die, the king of Hirak is god.)

The utterance of the Court Poet arises generalized conversational implicature with the flouting the maxim of quality. In the statement "Even if we die, the king of Hirak is god" breaches the maxim of quality by making an unsubstantiated and potentially false claim. It presents the king as a god without providing any evidence or justification for this assertion. It is an exaggerated and possibly manipulative statement aimed at instilling unwavering loyalty rather than providing accurate information. By breaching

this maxim, the utterance of the Court Poet may employ rhetorical techniques to manipulate the farmers' beliefs and actions, inducing compliance through the use of persuasive language rather than objective and truthful communication.

The phrases "Keeping revenues due is not a good thing to do" and "Even if one doesn't have food, one should always pay the revenues" convey a general moral or ethical principle, even in difficult circumstances. Additionally, the phrase proclaiming the king as God reflects extreme loyalty and reverence towards the king, emphasizing belief in his divine authority. These statements rely on generalized conversational implicatures to instill a sense of moral duty, obligation, and unwavering loyalty among the farmers.

Datum 07

Duration: 1:16:43>1:17:01

Context: Udayan Pandit and all the workers are chanting the incantation in unison to the King which has been written by the Court Poet for the workers according to the king's order.

যে করে খনিতে শ্রম,তারে যেন ডরে যম, (Those who work in the mines, even the god of death is afraid of them,)
অনাহারে নাহি খেদ,বেশি খেলে বারে মেদ, (There is no repentance even if our stomachs are empty, overeating makes people fat,)
ধন্য শ্রমিকের দান, হীরকের রাজা ভগবান। (The workers are blessed, the King of Hirak is a god.)

In the dialogue above, Udayan Pandit and the workers don't observe cooperative principle. They flouting maxim of quality with hyperbolic expression. This maxim states that one should provide information that is true. The incantation breaches this maxim when it claims that "even the god of death is afraid of" the workers in the mines. This statement is presented as a hyperbolic expression rather than a literal truth.

The utterance of Udayan Pandit & the workers implies that the workers in the mines possess great courage or strength, which intimidates even the god of death. The implicature here categorized as a particularized conversational implicature because it

seems to refer to the specific workers in the mines, highlighting their exceptional qualities.

Datum 08

Duration: 00:34:48>00:36:05

Context: The education minister of the kingdom has come to the school and is ordering Udayan Pandit to stop teaching the students.

লেখাপরা করে যে,অনাহারে মরে সে, (He who learns dies of hunger,)

জানার কোনো শেষ নাই,জানার চেষ্টা বৃথা তাই, (There is no limit of knowledge so the attempt to learn is useless.)

বিদ্যা লোভে লোকসান,নাহি অর্থ নাহি মান (Learning brings loss, it neither brings fame nor money,)

হীরকের রাজা বুদ্ধিমান,করো সবাই তার জয়গান। (King of Hirak is wise, everybody sings praises for him.)

The statement in the dialogue "He who learns dies of hunger" and "Learning brings loss, it neither brings fame nor money" above is conversational implicature because the speaker doesn't follow the maxim of quality. The speaker flouting maxim of quality by making statements that appear to be exaggerated and lacking in evidential support. For instance, the claim "He who learns dies of hunger" suggests that gaining knowledge and education leads to negative consequences such as poverty or starvation. This statement seems highly improbable and lacks any evidence or logical reasoning to support it. Similarly, the assertion that "Learning brings loss, it neither brings fame nor money" lacks substantiation and appears to be an unsubstantiated generalization.

The dialogue includes additional statements unrelated to the order given to Udayan Pandit, such as "There is no limit of knowledge so the attempt to learn is useless" and "Learning brings loss, it neither brings fame nor money." These statements further contribute to the particularized implicature that the Education Minister holds a negative view towards education and learning.

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Datum 09

Duration: 1:50:18>1:50:40

Context: Udayan Pandit is telling the King that if he indulges in misconduct, he will lose his power. It is a sin to exploit the poor. Even if he seeks forgiveness afterwards, it won't be granted.

অনাচার করো যদি, রাজা তবে ছাড়ো গদি, (King if you do wrong, then leave the throne.) যারা তার ধামাধারী,তাদেরও বিপদ ভারী। (Those who are the king's followers,their lives are also in danger.) গরিবে শোষণ পাপ,ক্ষমা চেয়ে নাহি মাফ (It's a crime to torture the poor, to seek forgiveness won't be weal.) নাহি কোনো পরিত্রান, হীরকের রাজা শয়তান। (The king of Hirak won't be spared, he is a devil.)

The utterance of Udayan in the dialogue above is conversational implicature. He doesn't observe the cooperative principle. He opting out the maxim of quality. This maxim needs that the speaker provides truthful and accurate information. In the dialogue, Udayan refers to the king as a devil without providing specific evidence or justification for this claim. This breaches the maxim of Quality as it lacks truthfulness and specific supporting details.

In this case, the speaker, Udayan Pandit, is conveying a general principle that if the king engages in misconduct, he will lose his power. The implicature is not specific to a particular conversation or context but is a general statement about the consequences of the king's actions. Similarly, the statement about seeking forgiveness not being granted and the declaration that the king of Hirak won't be spared are also conveying general expectations or predictions rather than being tied to a specific conversation. Therefore, the implicature in the dialogue appears to be a generalized conversational implicature.

Datum 10

Duration: 1:51:22>1:52:0

Context: Udayan Pandit is invoking the mass people to pull down the rope of the King's statue.

দড়ি ধরে মারো টান,রাজা হবে খান খান (Pull the rope, the King's statue will be broken into pieces.)

The dialogue above doesn't observe cooperative principle of conversation. By this utterance Udayan Pandit and the mass people - they flouting maxim of quantity with limited information. In the dialogue the speaker only provides limited information, stating "Pull the rope, the King's statue will be broken into pieces." The speaker does not elaborate on the reasons or potential consequences beyond the statue being broken. In the case of this dialogue the implicature is that if the people pull the rope, the King's statue will be broken into pieces. The implicature is derived from the explicit statement and the context provided, suggesting a cause-and-effect relationship between pulling the rope and the statue's destruction, therefore it appears to involve a particularized conversational implicature.

Chapter Four

Conclusion and Suggestion

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A. Conclusion

Based on the findings, this movie illustrates the generalized and particularized conversational implicatures, which Grice's theory describes as the two types of implied meanings in conversations. During the course of analysis, the author identified a significant imbalance in implicatures present within the satirical dialogues of the characters. It's interesting to note that the author mostly encountered particularized conversational implicatures, which accounted for 8 out of 10 instances that recorded. Most of these implicatures emanate from the deliberate flouting of the maxim of Quality by the characters, wherein they intentionally furnish ambiguous information during their communicative acts.

It is noteworthy that particularized conversational implicatures arise as a result of particular contexts or the need for specialized knowledge to facilitate comprehension. The continuity of the communication process is maintained and even becomes captivating when the participants possess an understanding of the limitations of communal knowledge and the cultural backgrounds of the conversations. The inclusion of multiple implicatures in films may be a motivating factor for the filmmakers. The objective of this approach is to emphasize the uniqueness of characters, not solely through their acting abilities, but also by means of their lexical choices. Therefore, one must thoroughly immerse oneself in the universe of the film in order to fully comprehend the implicatures in the film. Through an in-depth analysis of the film, we are able to attain a more profound understanding of the individuals involved and the intricate contextual nuances. This comprehension not only engrosses the audience but also satisfies the filmmakers' intention for their work to be engaging and interesting to the viewers.

B. Suggestions

This study offers recommendations for future research endeavors.
1. The analysis of data in pragmatic research necessitates contextualization, and films are a highly suitable corpus for this purpose. Movies offer a clear representation of the external components of language, such as contexts (time and place) and traits of participants. This makes them richer in context than objects such as books or novels.

2. In addition to the generalized and particularized conversational implicatures, which are the two main categories of implicature, there is also a third sort of implicature referred to as conventional implicature. It would be beneficial for future research to contemplate analyzing this additional type of implicature.

3. The analysis of films can encompass various linguistic domains, including speech acts, metaphors, semantics, and morphology but not limited to implicatures. This offers opportunities for examining numerous linguistic concerns within the context of the film.

This research topic has the potential to serve as a valuable point of reference for scholars and students in the English Department who wish to explore equivalent cases within the discipline of English language research.

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