LIES WITHIN HONESTY: THE STRATEGY TO 'NOT-LIE' USING DECEPTIVE IMPLICATURE

THESIS

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UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK
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I state that the thesis entitled "Lies Within Honesty: The Strategy to 'Not-Lie' Using Deceptive Implicature" is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those ones that are cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is an objection or calim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.
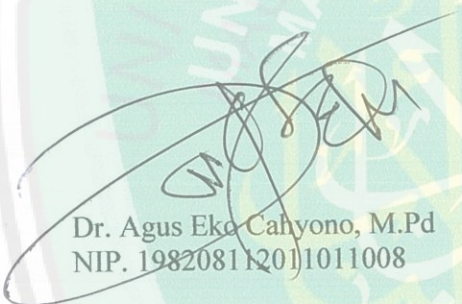
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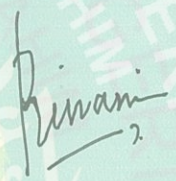
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APPROVAL SHEET

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MOTTO

If one ever made it in life, one only made it with help.

DEDICATION

To my parents; Mama and Ayah

To anyone who benefits from this, and

To my future self

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In the name of Allah, The Most Gracious, The Most Merciful, I thank God for His guidance and blessing that I could come with this finished thesis. For any goodness within comes from Him, and any shortcomings within comes from me. Shalawat and Salam may always be upon my prophet Muhammad saw. The world is a better place due to his effort in conveying Islam to humankind.

I would like to deliver my sincere gratitude to the Dean of the Faculty of Humanity, Ibu Dr. Hj. Syafiyah, M.A and the head of the Department of English Literature, Ibu Rina Sari, M.Pd May Allah always guide and help them be leaders. Also, I am grateful for Bapak Miftahul Huda, S.Hum., M.Pd for he had been a great and supportive academic counselor. He had helped and boosted my confidence so much. May Allah bless him and his family. Further, my deepest gratitude to my advisor, Bapak Dr. Agus Eko Cahyono M.Pd, for his passion and effort in giving me a hand in bringing this thesis to a better version. Last but not least, my courtesy to Ibu Vita Nur Santi, M.Pd and Bapak Masrokhin, M.A. as the examiners of this paper.

As a bow down to my parents, I thank them for their support, help, and prayers under all circumstances. I am the luckiest daughter I could ever be because of that. I would also deliver my warm love and compassion to my brother, which helped me with essential documents through all the life changes in my work on this thesis. Not last and not least, I am also thankful to my second

family in Malang, Pak Halim, and family, the ones who have accepted me with all smiles and hospitality.

Subsequently, I thank the ones who have been giving colors to my life, my beloved friends. Due to all the internal and external circumstances happening around me and all around the earth right now, I had to conduct my thesis alone and administer everything online. Nevertheless, thanks to Ardia, Zaza, Bebe, Jasmin, teman-teman SDA, and Skeleton, I had a blissful time working on this. Besides that, I thank Ardi for the coupons of benevolence and the offer to help me with Mendeley. I also thank Ibu Muhsinah, Zummia, Fadhoil, and Barbara for the help of references and information. After all, I do thank all of my friends for all the help, support, prayers, and discussions for this thesis that I cannot possibly mention one by one. I have them all in my heart.

With all awareness, I state this present study is nowhere near perfect. Hence this paper is open for discussion for anyone who might interested. With all humbleness, if this thesis ever is a help to anyone, it would be such an honor for me; I have provided suggestions for any academics in the future which might help.

God bless.

ABSTRACT

Ahmadhani, Nurina. (2020). *Lies Within Honesty: The Strategy of 'Not-Lying' Using Deceptive Implicature*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Advisor   : Dr. Agus Eko Cahyono, M.Pd.
Keyword   : 'Not-Lying', Deceptive Implicature, Cooperative Principle, Non-Cooperative Settings, The Hunger Games

This present study investigated how someone can lead its targeted addressee to a false belief without telling any actual false statement. This concept recently was developed in Meibauer (2018) that someone can lie (i.e., not being honest and straightforward, hence, mislead) by using deceptive implicature. On the other hand, Dulcinati (2019) suggests that the non-cooperativeness of a speaker influences the hearer's meaning derivation. This present study was undertaken to understand deceptive implicature in non-cooperative settings and how that leads the targeted addressee into a false belief.

Having three research questions; the factors that urge the speaker to produce a deceptive implicature, the nature of the implicature itself, and the role of the non-cooperative settings towards the hearer meaning derivation, I found the descriptive qualitative approach is the best fit with the aim of the present study. The present study's data was acquired from a fictional discourse, The Hunger Games movie sequel, with a total of eight data. It was analyzed based on the phenomenal theory of Implicature and Cooperative Principle by Grice (1975). The one that makes it tricky was the implicature theory, particularly in the present study; it is like normal implicature, except deceptive. Therefore, to follow up on it, I relate to the definition of lies as well, the one developed in Meibauer (2018) by Williams (2004).

The present study shows that deceptive implicature production's background motive varies; to gain trust while betraying, to withhold information, maintain reputation, intrigue or ignite fervor, and set some particular mood in the conversation. Five of the cases had conversational implicature arose while the rest was conventional. All of those was happened within a violation of maxims of the Cooperative Principle, whether it be the Maxim of Quality, Quantity, or Manner. Furthermore, two of the targeted addressees were not affected by the speaker's non-cooperativeness, which suggests that the hearer can be easily duped if they do not have the adequate and particular background knowledge to derive the speaker's hidden meaning.

ABSTRAK

Ahmadhani, Nurina. (2020). *Lies Within Honesty: The Strategy of 'Not-Lying' Using Deceptive Implicature*. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Pembimbing : Dr. Agus Eko Cahyono, M.Pd.

Kata Kunci : 'Tidak Berbohong', Implikatur Tipuan, Prinsip Kerjasama, Keadaan Tidak Kooperatif, The Hunger Games

Penelitian ini menginvestigasi proses dibohonginya seorang pendengar tanpa penutur menyatakan kebohongan. Konsep ini dikembangkan oleh Meibauer (2018); seseorang dapat berbohong (maksud: tidak berterus terang sehingga menyesatkan) menggunakan implikatur tipuan. Di sisi lain, Dulcinati (2019) menyiratkan bahwa sifat ketidakkooperatifan penutur dapat memengaruhi penyerapan makna oleh pendengar. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan untuk memahami penggunaan implikatur tipuan dalam situasi yang tidak kooperatif (menurut Prinsip Kerjasama) dan bagaimana hal tersebut dapat menyesatkan pendengar pada kepercayaan yang tidak benar.

Penelitian ini memiliki tiga rumusan masalah; faktor yang mendorong penutur menggunakan implikatur tipuan, bentuk implikatur yang digunakan, dan peran situasi yang tidak kooperatif dalam memengaruhi pendengar menyerap makna. Berkaitan dengan hal tersebut, pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif dinilai paling sesuai. Data penelitian didapatkan dari karya fiksi; serial film The Hunger Games dengan total delapan data. Data tersebut kemudian dianalisis berdasarkan teori Implikatur dan Prinsip Kerjasama milik Grice (1975). Implikatur dalam penelitian ini agak berbeda karena ia seperti implikatur biasa, hanya saja, bersifat menipu. Dengan begitu, untuk menindaklanjuti kebutuhan ini, saya kaitkan teori tersebut dengan definisi 'kebohongan' yang ada dalam Meibauer (2018) oleh Williams (2004).

Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa faktor yang mendorong penutur memproduksi implikatur tipuan cukup beragam; untuk mendapatkan kepercayaan saat berkhianat, untuk menyembunyikan informasi, untuk menjaga reputasi, untuk memicu rasa ingin tahu dan semangat, dan untuk menjaga suasana percakapan. Lima implikatur dari seluruh data muncul dalam bentuk implikatur percakapan, sedang yang lainnya dalam bentuk konvensional. Semua kejadian dalam data terjadi dalam pelanggaran Maksim, baik itu Maksim Kualitas, Kuantitas, atau Pelaksanaan. Lebih lanjut, penelitian ini menemukan bahwa pendengar dapat ditipu dengan mudah jika mereka tidak memiliki pengetahuan yang diperlukan untuk menyerap makna yang disembunyikan penutur.

مستخلص البحث

نورينة، أحمداني. (2020). .*Lies Within Honesty: The Strategy of 'Not-Lying' Using Deceptive Implicature*. البحث الجامعي. قسم الآدب الإنجلزي، كلية الإنسانية، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج.

المشرف   : الدكتور أغوس إيكو چاهيونو الماجستير

الكلمة الأساسية : لايكذب، الاستلزام الخدعي، القواعد التعاوني، الحال غير تعاون، The Hunger Games

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هذا البحث هو الإنتاج من تحقيق عملية مكذوب المستمع ولو لايظهر الناطق الخطيئات تماما. قد تطور هذه الفكرة عند ميبوير Meibauer (2018)؛ استطاع الشخص لتكذب (المقصود: غير مفتوح وبصراحة حتى مضللة) باستخدام الاستلزام الخدعي. من ناحية الآخرى، دل دولشينتي Dulcinati (2019) أن استطاع غير المتعاون للناطق تأثير استيعاب المعنى عند المستمع. فعل هذا البحث لفهم استخدام الاستلزام الخدعي في أحوال غير المتعاون (عند القاعدة التعاون) وكيف استطاع الحال يضل المستمع ليصدق الحال الغلط.

تتكون هذا البحث على الأسئلة البحث الثلاثة؛ العامل يدفع الناطق لاستخدام الاستلزام الخدعي، أشكال الاستلزام المستخدم، ودور الحال غير المتعاون في تأثير المستمع لاستيعاب المعنى. تتعلق بهذ الحال، احتسبت الباحثة أن البحث الكيفي الوصفي هو الطريق المناسب لتحقيق أهدف البحث. وجدت البيانات من القصة الخيالية. الفيلم The Hunger Games بثمانية البيانات. ثم حلل البيانات على أساس النظري الاستلزامي والقاعدة التعاوني لغريش Grice (1975). اختلف الاستلزام في هذا البحث عن الاستلزام الآخرى. الاستلزام مثل العادية فقط خادعة.لذلك ليعزر هذه الحاجة وصلت النظرية بتعريف "كذبة" في ميبوير Meibauer (2018)

دل هذا البحث أن أكثر من العوامل التي تشجيع الناطق لإنتاج الاستلزام الخدعي، لاكتساب الاعتقاد عندما تخون، لكتمن المعلومات، لمحافظة حسن السمعة، لتشجيع الفضول والحماسة، ولمحافظة بيئة المحادثة. ظهرت خمس الاستلزامات من جميع البيانات في شكل الاستلزام الشفهي، لكن الآخر في شكل العادي. جرى كل الحادث في البيانات بشكل مخالف للحكمة. إما حكمة الكيفي، الكمي، أو تطبيقي. وجد هذا البحث أن يمكن خداع المستمع بسهولة إن كنتم لايملكون المعلومات المطلوبة لاستيعاب المعنى المستتر للناطق.

TABLE OF CONTENT

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter comprises the background, research question, objective, scope and limitation, significance, definitions of key terms, research methodology of the present study, and some related prior studies in philosophy, linguistics, and some other fields in the topic lies, lying, and deception.

A.   Background of the Study

The so-called traditional definition of lies, which is the form of exploitation of the Maxim of Quality; 'Try to make your contribution one that is true' (Grice, Studies in the way of words, 1989), apparently has been subverted and re-questioned for at least the last four decades. Broadly studied by the philosophers of language and cognitive scientists, the lay comprehension of lies and lying has evolved to a skill of more sophisticated communication tricks; I call it the strategy or the art of 'not lying.'

Unfortunately, even though the language is central to human communication, linguistics approaches (which represent language as a whole) towards lying and deception (which is responsible for countless human miscommunication) have only sparked some significance and absorption to human society. Following along Meibauer's (2018) contention, there are some good reasons to view lies and deception from linguistics; lying has to do with truth and falsehood; therefore, there is a semantic side to lying, lying has

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something to do with the speech act of assertion, which is a genuine pragmatic notion, and a reasonable definition of lying needs to encompass semantic and pragmatic properties (Meibauer, 2018).

Before I elaborate on what it means by lies-or deception, I would like to spark some enlightenment about why one would be urged to twine words. I say it needs a delicate, particular, and specific context for the 'twined words' to fit. One would not bother 'indirectly lie' if the consequences would not cost a life or promote a catastrophe. In other words, such a strategy would only become handy if the context accommodating the discourse forces a speaker to generate one.

In this case, such a strategy is being used to perform a betrayal. In a game show, the participants have options to form an alliance or become enemies. If A says to B, '*Let us go and find C together, I am not going to shoot you,*' which implies '*You can form an alliance with me and defeat C together*' when in fact A and C have already allied, A leads B to believe that A has not allied with C (which is false) and hence makes a chance for C to shoot B. A never actually lie to B, but B is duped. Instead of a lie, this concept is called deceiving (Fallis, 2010). Lies and deceptions are ubiquitous and responsible for countless misunderstandings in human communications in different media and discourses (Dynel & Meibauer, 2016). Nevertheless, the comprehension of lies under the study of linguistics is under an on-going debate between linguists, and the adequacy of the theoretical linguistics approach is being fulfilled.

To follow the journey of the search of the essence of lies, I am going to provide a standard definition of lies formulated by Williams (2004) that I hold

onto, 'A lie is an assertion, the content of which the speaker believes to be false, which is made to deceive the hearer concerning that content.'. According to that, there are three necessary components of lies: assertion, belief to be false, and intention to deceive (Williams, 2004). However, this statement later got criticized with more ideas and concepts of lying.

In defining lying, a questionnaire-based study was conducted to evaluate how native American English perceived the verb 'lie' in 1981. This study concludes that a prototypical lie evinces three basic features, but utterances lacking in one or two may also be regarded as lies, albeit to lesser degrees (Coleman & Kay, 1981). Along with that, they integrate intention to deceive as one of the properties of lying; this notion of 'deceitful intention' later pave the way for deceptionists suggesting lies and deception.

Counter attacking the 'deceptionist' approach, which says that a lie has to be a lie with the speaker's intention to deceive, 'non-deceptionist' arose with the concepts of bald-faced lies or bullshits where the speaker's intention to deceive is absent (Meibauer, 2018). Carson (2010) states that the speaker could be in a state of 'warranting' the truth while making a false statement. In other words, they are guaranteeing something despite not having any belief that it is truthful instead of having an intention to deceive. For instance, a man avoids admitting that he witnessed a crime out of fear of being tracked and killed, not to deceive anyone. Meibauer (2014) states that rather than lies, bald-faced lies more of a form of insults. Keiser (2016) argues that bald-faced lies are properties of language games and would not function properly in a conversation.

Assuming pragmatics and taking into account that the speech act does not have much to say about implicature, 'not lying' can as well occur by deceptive or false implicatures. Meibauer (2005; 2011; 2014b) has developed a concept that one can lie without telling lies. He explained that one could lie by implicating q and not believing q (Meibauer 2005; 2011, 2014b). '*I ate three of your cupcakes*' implies '*I only ate three*' while one ate five. To eat five cupcakes, one has to eat three; therefore, the utterance cannot be regarded as a lie.

The deceptive implicature approach eventually promoted objections with the notion that false implicatures conflate lying and so-called 'merely' misleading (Dynel, 2015; Horn, 2017). On the other hand, false implicatures are cancellable, so the speakers' commitments towards their utterances remain unknown. The speakers' commitments are crucial to consider to observe the component of lying, which is the speaker's belief to be false about their utterances' content. If later, after the words are uttered, the hearer puts out a complaint, the speaker could blame the hearer for blindly taking a conclusion instead of providing adequate follow-up questions for the content of the false implicature to be asserted.

Nevertheless, these objections would not have much anything to do with the present study. This research's focal point is to analyze and understand more in-depth about implicit communication, a.k.a false implicature, i.e., of 'not lying.' Thus, whether it is performed to deceive or mislead merely, the study's object is still about 'not lying' for its respective motives. Moreover, Meibauer (2018) has provided rebuttals to reasons to stick to the concept of deceptive implicature. He

argued that the misleading concept remains unclear and that the speaker intends false implicature despite being cancellable (Meibauer, 2018).

While trying to distinguish between lies and false implicatures, academics have cultivated the concept into two; lies are explicit while false implicatures are implicit (Recanati, 2004; Carston, 2009). Having the condition, regrettably, deceptions that are performed by false implicatures remain undiscovered, undocumented even, to be accumulated for scientific purposes. The object of the present study is going to be explained later below.

Taking the nature of deceptive implicature into account, one very likely happens in a conversation where the Gricean Cooperative Principle's submaxims are violated (Franke, Dulcinati, & Pouscoulous, 2019). Very first of all, it is deceptive. No one would want to be known when they are attempting to deceive anyone. Second, the distinction between lies and deception makes it clear that a false implicature is a form of propositions of conversation implicature that can be true or false (Meibauer, 2018).

It is lamentable that the studies of linguistics of lying have a vastly understudied topic; deceptive implicature (i.e., implicit lies) in non-cooperative settings (Franke, Dulcinati, & Pouscoulous, 2019). Experimental investigations of how different types of quantity implicatures are processed and interpreted have been a wave of academic research, yet concerning the Gricean Cooperative Principle, the speaker's cooperation and honesty are taken for granted (Franke, Dulcinati, & Pouscoulous, 2019).

I have found some comprehension studies towards implicature and non-cooperative settings. Those would be Mol, Verbrugge, & Hendriks, 2005; Verbrugge & Mol, 2008; Dulcinati & Pouscoulous, 2017; and Franke, Dulcinati, & Pouscoulous, 2019. In general, those studies investigate uncooperative speakers in respect to how their hearer derive the meaning (Dulcinati, 2018), the speakers' production perspectives (Verbrugge & Mol, 2018), and the comparison of the use of different kinds of implicatures (Franke, Dulcinati, & Pouscoulous, 2019).

As an objection to the approach, Weissman & Terkourafi, 2019 did questionnaire research and found out that participants were unwilling to count false implicatures as lies. They will, only to cardinal implicatures and N and V repetitions. It is predicted that the lesser the liar's degree of intentions to deceive is evident, the more the participants tend to vote for lying. Thus, Meibauer (2018) stated that evaluating target utterances, motives, contexts, and moral attitudes play an essential role.

These studies under the topic of lie and deception are mostly done as questionnaire-based research (Coleman & Kay, 1981; Hardin, 2010; Meibauer, 2016; Weissman & Terkourafi, 2019) and experimental investigation (Verbrugge & Mol, 2008; Montague, Navarro, Perfors, Warner, & Shafto, 2011; Ransom, Voorspoels, Perfors, & Navarro, 2017; Franke, Dulcinati, & Pouscoulous, 2019). While the questionnaire-based wish to explain the lay comprehension of language users towards different types of lies and experimental investigation forced participants to lie in want to understand the use of different kinds of lies, these

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analyses methodically neglect the lies producers had the context of the respective verbal communications.

I believe it will be fascinating to fill in the gap to understand better the factors that influence the speaker to 'not lie,' the role of the non-cooperative settings towards the content derivation, and the nature of the implicit content itself. Having the gap or aim of the present study being mentioned, one may regard it best to conduct an experimental investigation, actual empirical research in the field instead of language games. At first blush, I did think it was right and easy to do as 'not lying' is not rare. However, underlining that deception is not something that would voluntarily surface and show itself up, one must dig into a deep roll of conversation that happens all the time and everywhere. The point here is that it is difficult to detect the strength of extracts of everyday communication. To overcome that, I turn to a fictional discourse where the extract of communications matters and is the key to the storyline's gap holes (instead of being unnoticed like everyday communication).

In fictional discourse, deception is revealed for the sake of the viewer's or reader's comprehension and understanding of the goings-on in the fictional world (Dynel & Meibauer, 2016). The writer of the story never explicitly asserted what assumption is being contrived within the fictional world. The method used is tacit between writer and reader. Along with that, while considering the verisimilitude (i.e., the reasonable actions) of the characters in the story, I take a movie sequel where deception or betrayal holds a significant role, The Hunger Games.

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It is a movie about survival, and more like a country's revolution, but intentions to deceive the characters and implicit lies are here and there, I believe, to spice up some suspense. To anyone who might notice, the character of President Snow acts as the antagonist of the storyline, that expectedly all characters that sided with and the protagonist itself is having conflicts towards him. In this case, most of them are trying to betray him or have him killed. To have their goals and missions accomplished, they would treat the president in a particular way, like telling him actual lies, not being open towards him, and of course, 'not-lying' to him. These actions are mostly combined with non-verbal deception cues, but the present study mainly deals with verbal ones. Their strategic communication towards him and his people are the ones that have the pragmatics feature, especially deceptive implicature, the one the present study is discussing.

B.   Research Question

Based on the background of the study above, the formulated research question for the present study will be,

1.   What factors influence speakers to break Grice's Cooperative Principle and use the 'not lying' strategy of deceptive implicature?

2.   What are the types of implicatures used by the speaker?

3.   How do the non-cooperative settings influence the hearer in deriving the utterances' content with intended deceptive implicature?

C. The objective of the Study

Based on the research question above, the present study has an objective which are,

1. To elaborate on the factors that influence speakers to break Grice's Cooperative Principle and use the 'not lying' strategy of deceptive implicature.

2. To explain the types of implicatures used by the speaker.

3. To elucidate the practice of the non-cooperative settings giving influence the hearer in deriving the utterances' content with intended deceptive implicature

D. Significance of the Study

Theoretically, going along with the aim I mentioned above, the present study provides a new critical analysis of the art of 'not lying' as known as deceptive implicature occurred in fictional discourse. Accentuating the acceptability (i.e., the characters' reasonable actions) of the story, I wish to be able to detect extracts to advance comprehension of the conversation concerning the factors that influence the speaker's decision to communicate implicitly, the hearer's content derivation, and the nature of the utterance itself. Otherwise, the ground theory of deceptive implicature would remain blurry and, unfortunately, unfolded. Furthermore, as it is challenging to gain examples to amplify the concept of deceptive implicature, the research object the present study is coping

with would be a considerable contribution in supplying illustration and its detailed explanation.

Practically, as the augmentation is being made, the development of the theoretical awareness of deceptive implicature is crucial for professional investigators (e.g., detectives, lawyers, etc.) to get the knack of it. Investigations would not be much work if the investigated would voluntarily be cooperative each time. For other criminal speech acts, the law seems to be sensitive to indirectness (Meibauer 2018). The present study could also understand the movie sequel 'The Hunger Games' deeper and help make a frame for other betrayal techniques for forthcoming fictional discourses. As far as I am concerned, I wasted an abundant amount of time looking for more verbal deception movies. One of the reasons might be that the most prolific investigation area seems to concern the cues for deception instead of verbal deception (Dynel & Meibauer, 2016).

E.   Scope and Limitation

The present study has a focal point on implicit lies, in the essence of deceptive or false implicature in non-cooperative settings. Even though the broad sphere of lying and deception has various luring topics such as bald-faced lies, bullshits, sanctioned lies or white lies, insincere assertion, and many more new unfolded form of lies, I would tie the present study down with the one chosen as stated above for the sake of filling the existing gaps of the investigations.

I limited the investigation only to the Capitol's world and its districts in the movie sequel, with the range 1 – 3a and 3b, of The Hunger Games. I honestly

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would love to acquire data from non-fictional situations, and I might add it in the future. However, I found that this movie has an exciting element of betrayal between the characters that would be deplorable to be left alone. Moreover, the characterization, the storyline, and the movie settings, in general, are well known. I have a hunch it will be easier for me to bring readers' to follow with what I am coming with that we have a tacit understanding of the research object.

F. Definition of Key Terms

To get a general overview and avoid misunderstandings, below are some definition to comprehend before carrying on:

1. 'Not lying'   : A strategy of conversation aiming to deceive hearer without asserting false utterance, arguably by false implicatures.

2. Deceptive Implicature   : Or false implicature is an option of propositions from an utterance expected to lead the hearer into a false belief.

3. Non-cooperative settings : A conversation where the interlocutors are not following Grice's Cooperative Principle.

4. Grice's Cooperative Principle : A set of norms that is proposed by Grice (1975) that consists of four maxims; Maxim of Quantity, Maxim of Quality, Maxim of Relevance, and Maxim of Manner.

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5. The Hunger Games   : A title for a movie sequel, based on a novel series by Suzanne Collins, directed by Gary Ross (first movie) and Francis Lawrence (the other three movies), launched in 2012, 2013, 2014, and 2015 respectively.

G.   Research Methods

The present study is in the form of qualitative descriptive research and will be explained in detail below.

1.   Research Design

The present study seeks to understand the pragmatics phenomenon of deceptive implicature. It takes place in almost everyday communication, but I limit it to a movie as a sample as it is too broad to collect. From the movie sequel, I extract conversation cuts as the data of this research.

The two phenomenal theories by Grice (1975), Implicature and Cooperative Principle are combined and applied to analyze the data. Simultaneously, I also combine Implicature and the definition of lies by Williams (2004) as a filter to obtain a set of data that particularly fit the present study's purpose. Not only that, but I also mix the concept of lying without telling lies developed in Meibauer (2018) called deceptive implicature.

I aim to understand the phenomenon of deceptive or false implicature in the sense of explaining the complexity of reality, which potentially develops the

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theory itself, beaming this research to qualitative research design. Distinguished from quantitative analysis, qualitative one has a constant backtracking circularity to ensure every step, focus, aim, goal, and findings are in sync (Venderstoep & Johnston, 2009). While conducting this research, I began reading, quoting and relating the present study to deceptive implicatures' prior studies. The information acquired from it should give fruitful insights to comprehend the phenomenon in an academic context. Later, the present study results will be related to the present study to ensure continuity and conformity.

2.   Data and Data Sources

As the present study wishes to understand how deceptive implicatures occur in a non-cooperative context, I choose a movie sequel, 'The Hunger Games', to be the best provider for such conditions. The sequel itself consists of four movies, two of which are a combination of one central storyline. The sequel starts from The Hunger Games that was launched in 2012 and directed by Gary Ross. The second one would be The Hunger Games: Catching Fire, established in 2013 and directed by Francis Lawrence. Furthermore, The Hunger Games: Mockingjay Part 1 and Part 2, launched in 2014 and 2015. Suzanne Collins' novel series inspired all these movies.

Any conversation that aims to deceive (without lies) that happens under non-cooperative settings would be extracted out and accepted. The story does not necessarily occupy the communication strategy as the central theme, but I found

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non-cooperative conversation accommodating deceptions and lies are here and there as complement elements.

The raw data is in the form of a movie, meaning it is a pile of the combination of visual and auditory data. In the present study, however, the data is extracted to conversation cuts. I embed some criteria to filter all the implicatures within the movies to only the one related to the present study's topic. In an attempt to make it clear, I try to divide it into; the utterance must have hidden meaning (obviously), the context in which the conversation takes place makes the propositions of a statement be derived wrongly possible, the speaker has a deceptive intent (Willemsen & Wiegmann, 2017).

Honestly, having those criteria gets tricky for me as most of the time, 'normal' implicature occurs naturally and effortlessly. Least of the time, with 'deceptive' implicature, the speaker is committed to an intended and hearer-derived implicature (Meibauer, 2018). Now that I have to look for the tricky and not usual ones, I made sure that I have reached the desired degree of data saturation, and I found eight data in total.

3. **Data Collection**

As the research object of the present study initially is in the form of a movie, according to (Venderstoep & Johnston, 2009), the action of interpreting the conversation that occurs between the characters would be a visual-analysis data collection. However, before I interpret anything, I intended to watch the movie closely and part it into conversation cuts (only the ones that have the

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appropriate features to the focus of the present study) regarding its inextricable context. Thus, this research would adopt the visual analysis data collection, but the analysis of documents and material culture resulting from the movie extraction would be conversation documents (see Vanderstoep & Johnson, 2009 p. 189).

According to Lincoln & Guba (Thomas, 1995) (in Vanderstoep & Johnson, 2009), data collection concerns two main questions guiding; fidelity and structure. I believe the present study's fidelity would cause no misunderstandings as the data collected would be the same thing the characters uttered. The degree of flexibility in evaluating data collection, however, may provide the potential to change questions.

4.   Data Analysis

When the detected non-cooperative conversation has been accumulated, I will recognize why the speaker decided not to be cooperative and whether the hearer noticed that something is off. Before I went further, I would like to highlight the four steps I am intended to evaluate the utterances; to assess what is expected, what is said, what is implied, and what is derived subsequently. With this, I argue that the cooperative principle may be relative that the hearer thought the speaker is cooperative while only the speaker knows what maxim is being violated.

After that, I will analyze the asserted notion together with what is implied by it. I will analyze how deceptive implicature is being used as a strategy with the related context and the speaker's and hearer's speculation towards the

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conversation. This step particularly relates to the assertion and its context. This step is going to answer the second question, as well.

Next, I will inspect how the hearer interprets what is said by the speaker, whether s/he is duped or not. The result of this inspection, hopefully, will explain how the whole communication construction affects the hearer.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter comprises the literature, especially the one that encompasses the theoretical framework of the present study.

A.   Gricean Cooperative Principle

Following his discussion that a conversation is a form of cooperative efforts between interlocutors, he formulated the cooperative principle which participants (of a conversation) will be expected to observe (Grice H. P., 1975). Each conversation within the present study (the ones presented as the datum) is regarded as cooperative, and while not, it is regarded as non-cooperative. However, this decision is never really brought up and agreed upon between interlocutors whether they build a cooperative discussion or not. The deal might be reached if interlocutors honestly asserted that they have been cooperative along with the talk exchange, but this rarely happens, especially in daily conversation. Hence, whether a conversation is cooperative or not is acknowledged only by individuals regarding themselves. Meanwhile, their collocutor cooperativeness is determined only by their own belief, trust, and judgment (unless proven until clear).

This regulation consists of four categories, which he called maxims, and each maxim has sub-maxims which delineate each one it is assorted under.

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Echoing Kant, he divided the foundation into four; Maxim of Quantity, Quality, Relation, and Manner.

The first one, the maxim of quantity, relates to the quantity of information to be provided. Below are the following sub-maxims; make your contribution as informative as is required (for the current purposes of the exchange), do not make your contribution more informative than is required. The second is the maxim of quality. This maxim is related to the quality of the utterances in a conversation. The sub-maxims are; try to make your contribution one that is true, do not say what you believe to be false, and do not say that you lack adequate evidence.

Carrying on with the maxims, the last two are the maxim of relation and manner. Maxim of Relation concerns the kinds and focus of relevance within the discourse, the exchange of shifts of topics, and subjects' change. The sub-maxim of the maxim is only one; be relevant. Meanwhile, the Maxim of Manner pays attention to the way an utterance is being said matters here. Grice included the supermaxims with; avoid obscurity of expression, avoid ambiguity, be brief (avoid unnecessary prolixity), be orderly (Grice H. P., 1975).

These conversational maxims, on the other hand, arguably will not always be followed and fulfilled. In this present study, in particular, the exploitation of these maxims will be taken into account. It wishes to analyze conversational implicature within a non-cooperative setting (a condition where the cooperative principle is exploited intentionally) to mislead or deceive.

B. Non Observance of Maxims

As recognized in the present study, the four maxims of conversational maxims could be exploited and followed by participants in a conversation. Without limiting, below is how a participant in a talk exchange may fail to fulfill a maxim in various ways;

1. Flouting a Maxim

By flouting a maxim, one fails to fulfill a maxim blatantly. Even though he can fulfill it, while not opting out and not violating other maxims, viewing his blatancy, one cannot be considered trying to mislead. In the present study, flouting a maxim probably would not contribute as much as the other proper ways of exploiting the cooperative principle to be qualified as an attempt to mislead interlocutors within a discourse.

2. Violating a Maxim

This particular strategy is strategically common for one to mislead without lying. Grice states that a speaker would intentionally violate a maxim to lead listeners on a false belief (Grice H. P., 1975). By violating a maxim, one has to do it covertly, surreptitiously, and inconspicuously so that their interlocutor does not recognize that their speaker is not cooperative, even having hidden purposes like deceive, cheat, or betray. This action and intention itself is the definition of 'not lying' of the present study or just to mislead without lying. As this strategy is

expected to be the primary, most common approach towards this research, below, I attempted to explain how this method may lie without lying successfully.

a.   **Violating Maxim of Quantity**

As this maxim concerns with a quantity, then logically violating the maxim of quantity would work with scalar implicature like the example below,

Barbara   : "How much did you take my shampoo?"

Rin   : "Just a squirt."

Rin's utterance tacitly produces implicatum(s) such as below;

(a) I used just a little

(b) I squirted it only once

Even though Rin used all of Barbara's shampoo until it is finished only by one squirt, like how it is implied in (b), Rin cannot be considered lying, yet, misleading. In this case, until Barbara finds out how much Rin had used his shampoo, if he believes that Rin used only a squirt like how people naturally squirt shampoo out of its bottle, like how it is implied in (a), Barbara is baffled. Rin violated the maxim of quantity by withholding information of how much shampoo she used, in this case, by implying something false.

b. Violating Maxim of Quality

Fulfilling this maxim means to utter or make a sentence that is true or not lacking evidence. The example below occurs between Ina and Dita after Ina saw one of Dita's video that she took recently. The video shows that there was a party in Dita's house, which in Indonesian culture is known as '*lamaran*' which is an engagement party that takes place before marriage,

Ina　　: "Oh! Are you getting married?"

Dita　 : "Well, yes."

Tacitly, one asking 'are you getting married?' at such a context would mean 'is it your engagement party?' In this case, however, it is not Dita's engagement party but her brother's. However, Dita's answer '*yes*' violates the maxim of quality without Ina's knowing. Though, Dita might be considered lying if she has no intention to get married soon.

c. Violating the Maxim of Relation

If one's collocutor's answer or response towards an utterance is out of the topic, then the collocutor could be regarded as disobeying the maxim of relation. Below is an example.

Dila　 : "How do you like my outfit today?"

Bagas : "So much, I cannot wait to go out finally."

Dila and Bagas were about to go out. Dila was so excited that she tried her new outfit and asked Bagas whether he liked it. However, Bagas violated the maxim of relation by answering not relatedly. This might imply that he did not like Dimas' outfit, which he did not give a related answer, or he might like it so much and got so excited to go out finally. If Bagas did not like it and Dila thought he liked it, Dila is duped.

d.   Violating the Maxim of Manner

This maxim concerns the way an utterance is being uttered. Here is an example of how one could violate the Maxim of Manner,

Dhani : "Did you drink last night?"

Ardi   : "Not a sip."

From above, '*not a sip*' may produce the implicatum(s) of both '*not even a sip*' and '*not just a sip*.' Depending on Dhani's meaning derivation, only we could tell whether he is duped or not. In this case, Ardi has violated the maxim of the manner by being ambiguous. Had Dhani believed that Ardi did not drink even a sip while he drunk more than a sip, Dhani is baffled.

3.   Opting Out a Maxim

By opting out a maxim, one is being 'politely' not cooperative within a conversation by saying '*I cannot tell you that*' or something similar. This strategy,

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somehow in a very tricky way, maybe a form of 'not lying' as well, I argue, by withholding information. The clause '*I cannot tell you that*' combined with tacit understanding and aim between interlocutors and the context might imply '*I am not supposed to tell you that here*' while the speaker can tell at the right time and at the right place or '*I can tell you something else.*' However, the speaker chose not to be as informative or many other presuppositions on a particular context, and only if the hearer is sensitive enough to sense that there is a hidden meaning that comes with the utterance. Usually, this opting-out strategy is blatant because one cannot give detailed information and does not want to be asked about it.

If the receiver took it as a signal or blockade through the detailed information and stopped asking, they would be blamed for not giving follow-up questions to make sure the information is asserted. This kind of strategy is considered a cheesy trick (could be impolite) by most people.

4.   **Infringing a Maxim**

Infringing a maxim occurs when one of the participants of discourse cannot speak as usual. This type of event might happen because one is a child and still learning how to speak, because one is drunk or drowsy, or because one is not yet mastered the language (like a non-native speaker). However, this type of cooperative principle exploitation might occur both unintentionally or intentionally as in an act. Thomas (1995) pointed out that maxim infringing occurs when the interlocutor does not intend to produce implicature and has no intention to deceive or mislead. I argue that it is possible to act under the

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subconscious mind's influence, like under the effects of drugs, alcohol, or hypnotic operation.

While an act is intended, that might not be the matter if a man is under the influence of the subconscious mind. He could be sober, and he could be not from time to time. While normal A believes p, says p, and implies p, while not A might believe q, says q, and implies q. This would be considered maxim infringing from the third person (that knows everything) point of view. Moreover, A might deceive its hearers if they are unable to detect A's changes, and their meaning derivation will be affected by that. If normal A believes p, but being not sober, he says q, and the hearers believe q, they are duped.

5. Suspending a Maxim

In every cultural background, there are always words that are not to be said like taboo words. Saying taboo words without consideration to the context and the participants of a discussion would be a form of exploitation of the maxim 'be polite' which is not actually in the four maxims Grice formulated, but he recognized it as a maxim the cooperative principle.

Regarding the present study, or to the intention to deceive, I do not think that one can mislead by suspending a maxim. Rather than lies and deception, I believe maxim suspending has more to do with, inextricably linked even, to politeness and moral values.

C. Implicature

Implicature is sentence inferences that can be determined by sentence meaning (conventional implicature) or conversational context. It has many forms, the earliest I know was in the form of figurative speech, and it was learned in schools as an element of the style of language. Later I realized that figurative speech is a form of implicature together with other common forms of conversational implicature; relevance implicature, quantity (or scalar) implicature, ignorance implicature, metalinguistic implicature, and of course, the one being discussed in the present study; deceptive (or false) implicature. Conventional implicature, on the other hand, is a form of implicature as well in the form of a sentence as it comes from sentence meaning.

When someone says something but at the same time intends to say something else, we have to infer what he says from existed evidence. The evidence here could be anything both the speaker and hearer tacitly know (in ideal conversation). This is why a context in a conversation is importantly being taken into account, especially in conversational implicature. If implicating something is expressing a belief in a particular way, then inferring something is to acquiring or possessing a belief in a particular way (Davis, 2014).

Grice (1975) explains that implicature may arise from the proposition expressed within an utterance, the certain possible features of the context, and the assumption whether the speaker is obeying the rules of conversation to the best of their ability. An implicature with these three characteristics is considered a proper one as it is recognizable and distinguished (from entailment or presupposition)

(Grice, 1975). First, it has to be cancellable. Being a possible reference for meaning derivation from an assertion (not the assertion itself), implicature is naturally deniable with other utterances. Second, it is not attached to how the proposition is being uttered (except for implicatures arising from the Maxim of Manner). In other words, regardless of how the utterance is being said, the sentence's implicatum shall be similar (if not the same). Lastly, implicature has to be able to be calculated. This means there is a trace of the line of reasoning leading from the utterance to the implicature.

H. P. Grice stated that implicature could be conventional and non-conventional implicatures that he calls the conversational implicatures (Grice H. P., 1975). In explaining conversational implicatures, he developed a phenomenal theory of the Cooperative Principle and its associated maxims. In the present study, however, both conventional and conversational implicatures can be used to 'not lie' or to mislead without lying, even though conversational implicature is more likely to be used in the discourse. Below I wish to explain the difference between conventional and conversational implicatures and their probability to be used as a strategy to 'not lie.'

1. Conventional Implicature

Conventional implicature is determined by sentence meaning; therefore, it has something to do with the conventional content or the meaning of natural language words such as *but, even, therefore, not yet,* and so on (Levinson, 1983).

This type of implicature may be triggered by its lexical or syntax features. First, below is an example of conventional implicature by lexical features.

a. The dog is a pit bull breed but very lovely.

The implicatum I could extract out of the sentence (a) would be that pitbull breed dogs are not supposed to be very lovely. For another reference, the statement that the dog is being very lovely contradicts the fact that the dog is a pit bull breed; therefore, the dog being lovely does not follow the fact that it is a pit bull breed. While this example is lexically triggered, I will try to show the one which is syntactically triggered.

b. My brother is an Arabic Teacher.

Sentence (b) above has two different meanings and the potential to cause a false belief. First, it could be that my brother is Arabic and he is a teacher regardless of the subject he teaches, or second, that my brother is a teacher and he teaches the Arabic language regardless of his nationality. The conversational meaning of the utterance honestly would depend on the context which one would fit and suitable. If my brother is Arabic and a teacher and the hearer derives the second meaning, he is duped, and vice versa. However, I admit this kind of deception is practically nonexistent due to the automatic and effortless meaning derivation by interlocutors in the context.

2. Conversational Implicature

Conversational implicature refers to the listener's conclusions about the meaning of the speaker's intention, which arises from using the literal meaning of what the speaker says (Paltridge, 2006). As opposed to conventional implicature, H. P. Grice was the first to coin that what a speaker means may differ from what the sentence speaker used; hence, conversational implicature came (Davis, 2014).

Levinson (1983) explains that conversational implicature references may lie outside the language organization; therefore, it offers some significant functional explanations of linguistic facts. In other words, to explain implicature, one needs to gain as much information from any detectable context as to make implicature extracting possible. This way, conversational implicature may explain how an utterance could mean more than what is said.

Furthermore, he explained that this type of implicature might affect substantial simplification in both the structure and semantic description content. '*He drove his car and went to her house*' has a different sense with '*John's house is white and his father's is blue*' as the first sentence seems to mean '*and then*' but not with the case with the second sentence (Levinson, 1983).

The topic of conversational implicature has been divided into two; particularized and generalized conversational implicature. Generalized implicature is the one that the interpretation of it does not require any specific knowledge (Yule, 1996). In other words, it does not depend on particular features of the context but is associated with the proposition expressed. Meanwhile, particularized implicature needs to take context into account to derive meaning

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out of an utterance. Particularized conversational implicature meaning derivation would not work looking merely at the proposition uttered. Examples are below;

    (a) Michael   : "She said yes, but I do not think she means it."

    (b) Rafa   : "I have memorized the whole book."

The utterance (a) implies that Michael is unsure whether the girl she asked meant her answer or no. From the perspective of a third person (not knowing the situation accommodates the utterance), we automatically and effortlessly recognize that Michael's utterance would imply such. Meanwhile, for (b), Riefa's utterance does not convey anything, such as refusing to reread a book.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter comprises the findings and discussion of the present study. It will explain what is being analyzed, how it is done, and how it is presented before analyzing each data below.

A. Research Findings

The findings and the present study would be the complete analysis of some conversation cuts I obtained from the movies. Briefly, as a starter, I wish to explain how the analysis is going to be conducted. I will elaborate roughly three aspects of the chosen conversation cuts; they are the factors that influence speakers to break the Grice's Cooperative Principle and use the 'not lying' strategy intentionally, the nature of the implicature used within the conversation, and the role of the non-cooperative settings in giving influence towards the hearer's meaning derivation.

Each datum would have two subtopics for easier understanding; **Datum Context** and **Datum Analysis**. Each would have paragraphs dedicated to a particular topic. As to how it is called, datum context consists of the context of the corresponding conversation cut, and the other one would be the analysis. I realized that separating them would be a good idea for chronological comprehension. To help with that, tacit understanding among the people who have

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watched the movie might help, and if one does not have, then Datum Context is provided for necessary information regarding the analysis.

As for the context, at this point, I predict the kind of information needed would be intrinsic features of the story like the general settings, the conversations, the speakers' background knowledge and goals, some characters' relationships and conflicts, and some other particular features. Each conversation would tend to differ according to its characteristics and importance in the plot, either explained in the data's respective subtopics.

While the other part, Datum Analysis, is expected to be answering all the three research questions of the present study. To highlight, the first one seeks to know the factors that influence the speaker to conduct the strategy of 'not-lying,' the second seeks to know the nature of the implicature itself, and the last one tries to understand the role of non-cooperative settings towards the hearer's meaning derivation.

As mentioned in Data Analysis in Chapter I, I have prepared a strategy to answer these questions. I prepared four frame inquiries; what is expected, what is asserted and what is implied, and what is derived. I came up with this strategy while considering the detailed information needed to answer the research questions and some postulates from former academics in linguistics, especially implicature and deceptive implicature.

Davis (2015) stated that to work out an implicature is to infer it in a specific way from the Cooperative Principle [interpreted in the present study 'what is derived' as the role of the conversational norms in meaning derivation from the

point of view of the hearer] using particular facts about the meaning of the sentence uttered [interpreted in the present study 'what asserted and what is implied' which will be responsible in determining the nature of the implicature] and the context of the utterance [interpreted in the present study as 'what is expected' which leads to the tacit understanding on what is going on at the place the conversation occurred].

Sequentially, the first paragraphs of Datum Analysis would be dedicated to answering 'what is expected,' which leads to understanding the circumstances within the conversation. Logically, the factors that might push a speaker to commit 'not-lying' would only be elucidated if one has already understood the speaker's condition. Luckily, like inferring implicature (Davis, 2015), our recognition of what might urge a speaker not to be blatant is commonly automatic and effortless. Particularly for the present study, it only gets complicated that it happens in a fictional world, and as a bibliophile, one ought to get into the story. This part is closely pertinent to the context of the datum. This detailed analysis is anticipated to explain the first RQ.

Once the analysis is done with the first component, the next one would be about the present study's focal point; the assertion and implied. Following Grice's theory, implicature could be conventional and non-conventional (Grice, 1975). If an implicature is in the form of conventional implicature, the word that triggered the implicatum would be made clear, and if it is a conversational implicature, it has to have the characteristics of it; calculable, not attached to the assertion, and cancellable.

Underlining that implicatures are additional propositions of an utterance that can be true or false (Meibauer, 2018), which spearheads the deceptive ones, this concept is reinforced by the concept of the "total signification of an utterance" (TSU) (Grice, 1989) which comprises both "what is said" ['what is asserted' in the present study] and "what is implicated" ['what is implied' in the present study] (Martinich, 2010). This second component of explanation is anticipated to answer the second RQ.

Lastly, the cooperative principle's role will be taken into account to determine whether each participant in a conversation is cooperative or not, which leads to the hearer's meaning derivation. In this case, however, the participants are expected to be not fully cooperative; therefore, all of the conversations are expected to occur in non-cooperative settings. Within such settings, the hearer's condition not noticing the speaker's non-cooperativeness is expected to affect meaning inferring. This Cooperative Principle analysis is anticipated to provide an answer for the third RQ.

Below is the data.

Datum 1.

Primrose	:	*screaming in a sleep out of a nightmare* "It was me! It was me!"
Katniss	:	"I know. I know, but it's not. *It's your first year, Prim. Your name has only been there once. They are not going to pick you.* Try to go to sleep."
Primrose	:	"I can't."
Katniss	:	"Just try. Just try."

(Ross, 2012)

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Datum 1 Context

This conversation takes place in Everdeen's house at night before the reaping. The reaping is when the districts select one lass and lad to participate in The Hunger Games and fight to the death until one lone victor remains.

The scene was where Katniss was trying to calm her sister down as she was afraid she might be chosen for the game. This conversation is considered Katniss's not-lying strategy to calm her sister down by implying that she is unsure whether her propositions are true or false. Tacitly, people who have been following the movie must have known that the reaping works for lass and lad in the age of 14-17. One will have their names on the 'choosing box' if s/he has not been chosen the year before. One might have one or two tosses as they could trade their names for anything they might need to survive life, such as food and money.

Datum 1 Analysis

From the context of the datum, anyone may see that Katniss is trying to calm her sister down. This motive should provide the answer for the first research question; her relationship with the hearer, her intent to calm her sister down is the factor that influences her to use a deceptive implicature, even though in this case the deceptive intent is null (she merely tries to calm her sister down, and potentially hide the idea that she planned to volunteer for her sister if she ever will be chosen). However, it still got extracted from the movie as the present study data due to the hearer's potential in believing an ambiguous belief, if not false.

To sum this case, as I planned to assess what is expected, what is asserted, what is implied, and what is derived subsequently to determine whether a strategy of 'not lying' has been successfully attempted.

The second research question seeks to understand the nature of the utterance's implicature. From this point forward is going to be the explanation about the implicature of the first conversation cut. For this case, at this stage, Primrose expected nothing from Katniss. Alternatively, if she is to expect, it would be for Katniss to say something to help her calm down. It began with Katniss voluntarily tried to calm her sister down by uttering,

    (a) It is your first year, Prim.

    (b) Your name has only been there once.

    (c) They are not going to pick your name.

These utterances above imply that

'*I believe they will not pick your name as the probability for it to happen is small.*'

It arises from the proposition expressed in the utterances. This implicature might seem to be not cancellable, but it potentially is by something I could not confirm whether it is true or not that Katniss is already planning to volunteer as tribute if her sister ever chosen. Before the reaping, Katniss gave Prim a

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Mockingjay pin to suggest that she always be protected. Katniss might cancel the implicature by saying, '*because I already planned to volunteer for you,*' but she did not say. In the movie, though, that is just eventually what she did.

This conversation is a not cooperative contribution from Katniss's point of view and a reasonably cooperative one for Primrose, arguably because it is about Katniss calming down Primrose. Prim would not have the slightest thought that Katniss would deceive her as she does not have any intention to.

Primrose's meaning derivation might not matter the most for this case. She did not complain or anything and followed Katniss's lead tucking her back in bed, symbolizing her approbation to her sister's pacification. Hence, this case says non-cooperative settings' role does not do much towards the hearer's meaning derivation for the third research question. Primrose did not derive any false meaning, and the aim of the conversation has successfully achieved.

I would say Katniss 'not-lying' strategy here has been successfully conducted. She intended to withhold information (per se, if she already planned to volunteer as tribute), intending to calm her sister down, and her sister calmed down regardless of the flouted maxim. In this case, she tells lies (flout the maxim of quality) but implies the truth.

Datum 2.

K and P	:	*Katniss and Peeta get out of their houses to see each other. They suddenly fall and continue to kiss each other*
Caesar	:	"Ehem, anyone at home? Should we come back later?"
Katniss	:	"Sorry, Caesar." *gets up, giggles*
Caesar	:	"Nope, it's alright. It's your day. So, how's it going?"
Peeta	:	"We're good."

Caesar	:	"That's it? That's all we get? We're good? So frigid all of a sudden. Peeta! Give me some details!"
Peeta	:	"Yeah things are uh… things are great here in twelve."
Katniss	:	"*Thanks to the generosity of the Capitol we've never been closer.*"
Peeta	:	"Twenty five yards, to be exact."
Caesar	:	"Hahahahaha! Fantastic! We'll be checking on both of you throughout the victory tour. Thank you so much to Katniss Everdeen and Peeta Mellark."

(Lawrence, 2013)

Datum 2 Context

This conversation cut took place when Katniss and Peeta were about to start their victor tour before the next Hunger Games of the year commenced. To survive, both acted to be in love and convince the people, and the play continues. Before the shooting, President Snow came to Katniss's house to give her a deadly threat that if she does not seem in love with Peeta and makes people believe it, he will start a war in the Capitol.

In the scene, Katniss and Peeta are trying to convince (i.e., deceive) the people that both of them are madly in love with each other. To do so, they had to seem in love (in which the kissing is responsible) and use the strategy of 'not lying.' This communication, however, involves not only two but multi parties interlocutors. First-person would be Katniss and Peeta, and second would-be Caesar, of course, and the people of all Panem (the people of the Capitol and all districts that watch the show), and third would be Snow, who knows that the first person is trying to deceive the second person. The cooperative principle for this communication might be different for each party; therefore, it might affect the meaning derivation.

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Datum 2 Analysis

Below is the analysis, what is expected, asserted, implied, and derived consequently.

Following along the context, it is understandable that the people would expect Katniss and Peeta's interaction to show how they express their love. As Caesar is the TV show host, his job is to sell the 'madly in love' star-cross lover victors. Snow, however, expected both of them to keep playing the 'little love game,' so more or less, he expected the same.

In this case, the people Katniss and Peeta are trying to convince (i.e., deceive) is nearly everyone, to be dramatic, even their selves. At the moment, a deadly threat Katniss received from Snow not so long ago might still linger in her head; hence she kissed Peeta first when they fall. This information should be enough to answer the factors that courage her to use deceptive implicature.

Carrying on to the nature of this datum's implicature, the explanation from this point forward will do. Playing along with the little acting game, Katniss and Peeta asserted below

"Thanks to the generosity of the Capitol, we have never been closer."

These utterances above imply

(a) *Before they became victors, they have never been so close* (close in the sense of feelings)

(b) *Before they became victor, they have never been so close* (close in the

sense of having close houses)

These implicatures, however, I believe, are not a form of conversational instead of conventional implicatures. The reasoning would be that the words 'have never been' indicate 'never before'; therefore, it is relatively safe to say that the implicatum is attached to the words. Regardless of the way the speaker says it, the possible preposition reference would remain the same. On the other hand, semantics would play a small role here to provide an opportunity for meaning derivation. The word '*close*' has two different possible connotations, as distinguished above.

In the quick interview before the star TV show carries on with their job, Caesar Flickerman demanded Peeta to give people 'some details' about his life recently in district twelve after being a victor. Peeta's "*Great*" seem to be too short, and if Katniss did not help him, they would have seemed to be flouting the Maxim of Quantity as not being as informative as Caesar expected. At the end of the interview later, Peeta managed to joke, "*Twenty-five yards to be exact*"; hence people forget his uncooperative nature. I say, at the end of the day, Caesar and the viewers might just let the slight incongruity away and went with the joke. Besides, the kiss before the interview began might say something not verbally.

For this case, Peeta and Katniss's communication and Caesar Flickerman carried were somehow quite convincing to all Panem people. The role of the non-cooperative settings, in this case, seems to be a part of a joke that Peeta does;

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hence, it does not do much from a second-person point of view (i.e., President Snow, Caesar, and the people of Panem) in deriving meaning (i.e., the clue that Katniss and Peeta are in love). However, from the third-person point of view (the reader of the novel, someone out of the story), it is pretty clear that their acting is intended and not natural.

At the time, the couple was not actually in love just yet, and all the 'lovey-dovey' actions were fake. Katniss did not lie; they are precisely close, whether with the first or the second meaning, and people seem to get away with it.

In the end, for this case, I have to explain that the implicature of (a) later gets canceled by Peeta's assertion "*twenty-five yards to be exact*." This utterance made sure that the '*close*' Katniss mentioned refers to the distance of their houses. Linguistically it might matter, but in fiction, he said those jokingly, and people laughed without actually caring about the possible prepositions the conversation might carry.

Datum 3.

Plutarch	:	"Seneca decided to… quit breathing."
Katniss	:	"Decided."
Plutarch	:	"It was that or the poison berries. Being a head game maker has never been the most secure job in the world."
Katniss	:	"Then why are you here?"
Plutarch	:	"Same reason as you. I volunteered."
Katniss	:	"Why?"
Plutarch	:	"*Ambition. The chance to make the games mean something*."
Katniss	:	"The games don't mean anything. You only mean to scare us."
Plutarch	:	"*Well, maybe it's you that inspire me to come back.* Ah, the presidential welcome. I'm sure we'll meet again."

(Lawrence, 2013)

Datum 3 Context

This conversation takes place at the end of the victor tour at the mansion in the Capitol. Peeta and Katniss were dancing on the dancing floor until Plutarch interrupted and had some chit chat with Katniss.

Overall the conversation above, it is Plutarch to be the one who carries a conversation. His aim seems to give Katniss some clue. Further in the movie, he was one primary key of a rebellion team that his conversation with Katniss here, besides giving a sense of clue to Katniss's character, I believe it was as well function as a foreshadow element for the viewers.

Underlining that his aim is not to lie or deceive Katniss, the implicature his assertions carry might not be false, but it came from the assumption that the speaker is not obeying the rules of conversation to the best they could pull off. The character Plutarch did that, I believe, because he meant not to let Katniss know (later in the movie, it is revealed because Katniss might get upset if she knows they are allying with the head of the game maker, so they kept it as a secret from her) but he wanted to ignite some curiosity, or anger even, out of Katniss.

Datum 3 Analysis

Given the context above, it is understandable that Plutarch is a part of the rebellion and keeping it a secret from Katniss. At the same time, he wants to give Katniss some clue or provoke her. His action seems to be closely related to his intention, which should answer the first research question. In other words, his

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purpose of sparking some fervor in Katniss would be the influential factor in pushing him to talk in such a strategy.

At first glimpse, it is not easy to evaluate Katniss's expectations from Plutarch as she was not the one who carries the conversation. However, her assertion, '*The game don't mean anything, you only mean to scare us*,' tells something that she seems to know that the whole conversation that her interlocutor carries was to scare her. Before that, she was absorbed in the conversation flow by asking questions 'Why?' that shows she was interested and expected Plutarch to give cooperative answers.

To answer the nature of the implicature, the explanation of the implicature for this datum follows. Being the one who leads the conversation and successfully enticed Katniss to his tactics, he uttered these assertions:

(a) Ambition. The chance to make the game mean something.

(b) Well, maybe it is you that inspire me to come back.

The implicature of both assertions would be,

(c) *I want to take the chance to make the game mean something* (for the rebel)

(d) *I want to take the chance to make the game mean something* (for Snow)

(e) I want to support you

(f) I want to kill you

The implicature (c) and (d) is established for (a) while (e) and (f) is for (b). Two implicatures arise from (a) because if we think it through two points of view, Plutarch will seem to be withholding information as to whom he made the game mean something for. From Katniss's point of view, as she thought Plutarch is Snow's people, the game could be meaningful for Snow. For Plutarch, as he supports the rebellion, he meant the game means something for the rebel. While for cancellation, he could say that he will make the game meaningful for Snow, but he did not say.

On the other hand, assertion (b) has two possible prepositions because of a similar reason. From the point of view of Katniss, Plutarch would want to have her killed. While for Plutarch, instead, he wanted to support her and let her be the symbol of the revolution.

To answer the third research question, it is relatively difficult to evaluate to what extent Katniss is deriving meaning from Plutarch's utterances. It does not show in the conversation itself and only later a little bit in the movie where she went mad seeing Haymitch, Finnick, and Plutarch were having a meeting together. However, from the point of view of a third person, Plutarch appeared to be violating the submaxim of the Maxim of Quantity, *be as informative as needed*, and arguably the submaxim of the Maxim of Manner, *avoid ambiguity*. Judging from how Katniss believed that Plutarch was one of the capitol people, she is duped.

Carrying on, as a rough examination, Katniss seems to be enticed and failed to realize what Plutarch is hiding that he is her part. I regard Plutarch has

successfully 'not lie' to Katniss even though I could not be sure what his aim was (arguably it is to trigger Katniss' curiosity though) because he did not lie at all, but his utterance may lead Katniss to a false belief (which I cannot be sure either, unfortunately).

Datum 4.

Pr. Snow	:	"She became a beacon of hope for the rebellion. And she has to be eliminated."
Plutarch	:	"*I agree she should die, but in the right way, at the right time.* It is move and its counter-move. That's all we gotta look at. Katniss Everdeen is a symbol. Their mockingjay. They think she is one of them. We need to show that she is one of us. We do not need to destroy her, just the image. Then we let the people do the rest."
Pr. Snow	:	"What do you propose?"
Plutarch	:	"Shut down the black market. Take away what little they have. Double the mulct of vloggings and execution, put them on tv, broadcast them live. Show fear, more fear."
Pr. Snow	:	"It won't work. Fear does not work as long as they have hope and Katniss Everdeen is giving them hope."
Plutarch	:	"She is engaged. Make everything about that. What kinda dress she going to wear? Vloggings. What is the cake going to look like? Execution. Who is going to be there? Fear. Blanket coverage. Shove them in their faces. Show them that she is one of us now. They're gonna hate her so much. They might just gonna kill her for you."
Plutarch	:	"Brilliant."

(Lawrence, 2014)

Datum 4 Context

This communication occurred in a meeting of Plutarch and Snow. For whom may have known, Plutarch Heavensbee is a game maker that is betraying President Snow, the president of the Capitol.

In this case, it is Plutarch, the one who leads the conversation. In the scene, he is proposing to Snow what to do with Katniss Everdeen. Given that he has Snow's trust, he has to be careful with it as he supports Snow's government's rebellion and fall.

Datum 4 Analysis

Snow is expecting Plutarch to come with ideas on how to execute Katniss. In his scenes with Plutarch, he does not seem to suspect or smell anything fishy at all until a point in the plot where the arena blew out and Plutarch's absence when he called him. For the apparent reason, Plutarch's factor in committing 'not-lying' was his intention to deceive and betray President Snow.

From this point forward will explain the nature of the implicature for this datum. Here are some of Plutarch's utterances that I believe are a form of 'not lying' strategy;

(a) I agree she should die, but at the right time, at the right place.

In this case, the implicature that arises from the utterance above would be different according to different points of view. As a third-person myself, it could be anything from

(b) '*Plutarch wants Katniss to die the usual way due to old age or due to natural*

(c) '*Plutarch wants her to die the way that she promotes the rebels' anger/bravery.*'

Both (b) and (c) are cancellable if later Plutarch says something else the opposite. His utterance might mean something else if the context is not in the middle of a warlike it is in the movie, so it is not attached to his assertion. However, from Snow's point of view as the second person, he might get different implications from the utterance due to the cooperative principle's distinct role. In calculable assumption, below is what Snow may derive,

(d) 'Plutarch wants her to die the way that makes the rebels lose hope on her as the symbol of revolution.'

Judging from how Plutarch is working on Katniss behind Snow's back, he certainly wants Katniss to stay alive and well. He meant while saying (a) never actually confirmed in the movie, but I am sure the viewers tacitly know that it is a part of his strategy in deceiving Snow. As a matter of fact, in line with no confirmation on what his utterance meant (a), he cannot be regarded as lying as there is a possibility of other meanings like (b), and if it is, then it is safe to say that he violated the submaxim of the Maxim of Quantity. He is charged with withholding information while his interlocutor believes that he is fully cooperative and, therefore, possibly deriving (d).

Unfortunately, I admit I cannot be sure whether each interlocutor meant the implicature within their assertions, but I am sure it is intended and not as informative like I have explained above. With that being said, this one attempt of Plutarch reassuring Snow is has been successfully conducted. For reassurance, this whole conversation was ended by Snow saying '*Brilliant.*' as a form of approval. With that, I am confident to say that the role of non-cooperative does lead President Snow deriving the false meaning from Plutarch.

Datum 5.

Haymitch : "Look, commander. You're new here. Trust me, I am trying to help you. I am Haymitch. You recognize her, Katniss Everdeen, darling of the capitol?"
Commander : "She interfere with the Peace Keepers."
Haymitch : "*I never say she was smart*. Look, you already got a couple of lash."
Commander : "That's not good enough. She's an agitator!"
(Lawrence, 2014)

Datum 5 Context

This conversation takes place in the square of district twelve while Gale was being flogged in public because he fought a peacekeeper. Katniss made an extempore exposure at the flogger and made him mad. Haymitch came attempting to stop him.

The implicature arises from Haymitch's utterance, '*I never say she was smart*.' The implicatum out of the utterance should be in the form of conventional implicature. However, it triggered by the word 'never.' Regardless of how Haymitch thinks about Katniss's cleverness is (whether he thinks she is smart or

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no), he is not saying anything (i.e., avoiding confirming anything) by uttering a negation sentence.

Datum 5 Analysis

The condition here is that the commander was interrupted by Haymitch. After hearing what Haymitch has to say, he stated something in the form of refusal. This means he followed Haymitch's lead well and expected to be still able to resume what he was doing. Trying to stop what the commander was doing, Haymitch attempted to convince the commander by applying the 'not lying' strategy.

In this case, having the goal to save both Gale and Katniss from being flogged by the Peacekeepers Commander was the factor that pushes Haymitch to commit such an utterance with certain implicature. The explanation of the nature of the implicature itself is going to be elaborated below.

Having a specific purpose, Haymitch asserted like below;

(a) I never say she was smart.

(b) Look, you already got a couple of lash.

Both assertions above have two different forms of implicature. (a) It comes with a conventional implicature triggered by the word 'never.' It is attached to the assertion regardless of how it is being said. This characteristic of implicature is against the qualification of conversational implicature, which is nondetachable.

On the other hand, (b) is a conversational implicature because it is attached to the conversation context. If said somewhere else, with a different context, it may mean differently. Below is the implicatum(s) arises from both assertions;

(c) I do not guarantee her cleverness

(d) She has already been flogged. That should be enough

I argue (c) would be a false implicature because implicature that arises from negation may lead its hearer to believe the exact opposite of the utterance, especially when the interlocutor is expecting an answer. While (d) being an establishment of an attempt to stop the commander giving more lashes to Katniss, I regard, does not include any intention to deceive at all.

For Haymitch, he intentionally is being not cooperative by saying a negation. The maxim he violated would be the submaxim of the Maxim of Manner, I believe, as he is ambiguous in the sense of not being clear or not confirming anything, therefore, putting his interlocutor in no position regarding the particular case. From the commander's point of view, whether he noticed or did not that Haymitch was not cooperative does not seem to matter much for this case. Even though Haymitch was not fully cooperative, being interruptive even, the commander seemed to be not having any significant difficulty deriving meaning from Haymitch. The scene above ended by the commander agreed to stop flogging both Gale and Haymitch with a specific agreement. If he had any trouble or were not happy with anything that Haymitch says, he would not comply

at ease as he did in the movie. This condition should provide an answer for the third research question related to the fifth datum.

Datum 6.

Katniss	:	*sees Finnick*
Finnick	:	*shows Katniss Haymitch's gold bangle on his hand*
Finnick	:	*"You think we're allies, right?"*
Katniss	:	"Where did you get that?"
Finnick	:	*"Where do you think?"*
Finnick	:	*sees an enemy behind Katniss* "Duck!" *throws an ax towards the enemy*
Finnick	:	"Don't trust 1 and 2. I'll take this side, you hold them off. I'll go find Peeta."

(Lawrence, 2014)

Datum 6 Context

This scene takes place in Cornucopia, the central square of the Hunger Games arena. It has all the tributes that may need to survive, such as weapons, survival kits, food, etc. This conversation occurred early after the game began.

Being in the arena, all of the tributes' movements, gestures, location, sayings, expressions are all tapped by the game maker, and President Snow has full access to it. Knowing that they are closely surveyed, I notice Finnick is always not blatant on what he meant by his sayings. Finnick was one of the rebellion team key thinkers, shown at the end of the movie Mockingjay part one. His vagueness notion is his strategy, so Snow would not notice that there is a bigger plan going on.

Following along Finnick's palter, his strategy of avoiding Katniss's questions by throwing other questions raise the implicature that could be false, not

for Katniss, for Snow. Tributes forming alliances is a fairly common strategy to win the game, and Snow might like it as he wants Katniss to destroy her image by betraying her allies. This two-way conversation with a third person (Snow) being out of the context, listening to everything while interpreting alone is a risky tactic for him. Later in the movie, until the game is finished (ruined), Snow overlooked another game the tributes are playing inside the arena.

Datum 6 Analysis

At a glimpse, this conversation consists of two persons, Finnick and Katniss. However, as it occurred in the arena, Snow, Plutarch, and all the people of Panem are also consuming what the tributes are plotting; of course, it is different to a certain extent. For this case, the object's focal point to deceive would-be Snow, so it is his expectation matters. Given the circumstances, Finnick is forced to use the strategy of 'not-lying' by using deceptive implicature. As for Katniss, as the second person, she might expect Finnick to be blatant and explain where he got Haymitch's gold bangle.

Not being transparent and cooperative, Finnick asserted below:

(a) You think we're allies, right?

(b) Where do you think?

To answer the present study's second research question, explaining the nature of the sixth datum's implicature follows. The implicature that arises from

both assertions is conversational implicature. Both may mean differently in different contexts and settings. According to the situation where it occurs, below are some options:

    (c) I want you to realize for yourself that we are allies

    (d) I believe you know where I got this bangle

Say this conversation does not occur in a fictional world, Katniss would be the one and only one who knows what Finnick meant. Considering she has all the clues (Haymitch's gold bangle on Finnick's hand, Finnick's behavior did not kill her instantly, and protected her even) and Snow does not, Finnick's attitude answering Katniss appear to be a not lying strategy from the third person point of view like me. Besides being calculable, both are always cancellable by Finnick being blatant like '*I stole it from Haymitch*' then all thoughts about them being allies would disappear.

This point is supposed to be the stage to explain the role of the non-cooperative settings on the hearer meaning derivation. However, for this case, as Katniss seems to be having no significant trouble deriving meaning from Finnick's palters (shown from her intermittent cooperativeness with Finnick throughout the game), it is Snow the one whom I believe had trouble deriving meaning from Finnick as a third person out of the conversation. It is mostly because he does not expect Finnick to be not cooperative, especially not being blatant in the game; therefore, he did not realize that Finnick is in the game while

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being supervised, deceiving, and hiding a bigger plan within the arena. This paragraph is responsible for answering the third research question for this datum.

Finnick's 'not-lying' strategy should be regarded as a successful information concealing technique even though it is not an effort to deceive a direct hearer within the conversation.

Datum 7.

Peeta	:	"I should have just run off with her. Earlier at the day like she wanted to."
Caesar	:	"But you didn't. Why? Were you caught up in Beetee's plan?"
Peeta	:	"No. I was caught up trying to play allies. And then they separated us, that's when I lost her. And then the lightning hit in, and then uh… and the whole force field around the arena just blew out. "
Caesar	:	"Yes, but Peeta, Katniss is the one who blew it out."
Peeta	:	"No."
Caesar	:	"You saw the footage."
Peeta	:	"She didn't know what she was doing. *Neither of us knew there was a bigger plan going on.* We had no idea."
Caesar	:	"You had no idea?"
Peeta	:	"No."
Caesar	:	"Alright. Well Peeta, there are many who finds this suspicious to say the least, it seems as though she was part of a rebel plan."
Peeta	:	"Well, *do you think it was a part of her plan to be almost killed by Johanna?* Or part of plan to be paralyzed by the lightning? No we were not part of any rebel plan. We had no idea what was going on."
Caesar	:	"Alright, I believe you Peeta Mellark. Thank you."
Peeta	:	"Yeah."

(Lawrence, 2015)

Datum 7 Context

This interview happened after the Quarter Quell (the 75th Hunger Games) had made technical mistakes. Katniss and Finnick were taken by the rebels' team to District 13, while Johanna, Anne, and Peeta were taken to the Capitol. In the

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war in the movie, each party (the pro-capitol people and the rebellion headquartered in thirteen) have victors of the Hunger Games as their mains and weapons against each other, like symbols.

This Interview above is one of a discourse used by the capitol and is classified as a mandatory viewing to all of the Panem citizens. The capitol is trying to tear down the ideology and the belief that Katniss is a pro-rebellion victor. Hence, the capitol uses Peeta, Katniss's ally and someone she trusts, to spell out how he and Katniss did not know anything about the rebel plan and eventually that she is being used in a wrong way by the rebels.

As an essential insight, I would like to highlight that the victors in the capitol were being tortured, especially Peeta. They were infused by the venom tracker jacker (fictional venom from a fictional poisonous kind of bee) that causes them to hallucinate and disorient their ability to recognize what is real and not real anymore. Interviews such as above happened a couple of times, and as it was, Peeta changed so much; he looked worse, skinny, and unhealthy. The interview above was the first one to happen, so Peeta did not look as worse.

After the individual interview, Katniss and Gale wondered, '*why would Peeta do that?*' because they believe if Peeta took sides, it would be with them instead of the Capitol. Their discussion ended with *'He is still playing the game,'* which is an essential clue for the viewer to reveal that Peeta is pro-rebellion and possibly betraying Snow as well to the limit of his ability.

I inspect, Peeta's utterances about the story are in the form of past tenses as he was explaining about the incidents that have passed. However, he does not

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assert anything about what he believes now, as Caesar's conversation takes place. The possibility that he believes the opposite of his sayings intrigued me. As a viewer myself, I saw Peeta seem to overheard one or two things in the Capitol about thirteen and Katniss, that in the last interview they recorded Peeta divulge the plan of capitol to bomb thirteen by one morning. I suppose he overheard much more than that; therefore, it makes sense for him to use the strategy 'not lying' to save his life and yet to have a hidden meaning for Katniss to believe in him still.

In particular, this conversation cut is quite long, so I would choose one or two of his assertions that I repute to represent the other and all his beliefs.

Datum 7 Analysis

As explained before, Peeta's condition here is that he is being tortured, yet the viewers of the movies supposed he is trying to betray the capitol and help district thirteen to the fullest of his ability. Caesar, the people of the capitol, expected him to be pro-capitol and against the rebels, so he will only say things that favor them, but at the same time, if Katniss's presupposition towards him were true, then he would not want to lose her trust as well that he will not blatantly say that he is pro-capitol. Given the capitol's tight demand, this notion will answer the first research question for this datum.

While for the implicature, I have chosen some of Peeta's utterance that is similar to the others and more or less represents what he has to say all along;

(a) Neither of us knew there was a bigger plan going on.

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(b) Do you think it was part of her plan to be almost killed by Johanna?

I believe the implicature that arises from (a) is conventional. However, instead of being triggered by lexical or semantical features of the sentence, it is more because of the grammatical aspect, which is the word 'knew.' It indicates that *at the particular time, both Peeta and Katniss were in the dark about the rebel plan,'* but at the same time it indicates that '*they know now.'* Nevertheless, those implicatures do not say anything that Peeta is pro-capitol, just the image that he goes live from the capitol, having interviews with Caesar said enough until Peeta divulges some vital information. Meanwhile, for (b), Peeta's strong rejection was that Caesar said that Katniss is a part of a rebel plan. The implicatum for (b) would be more or less be like this, I argue, '*It does not make sense for her to be part of a plan that put herself in danger*' which ultimately entails that she is not part of the rebel plan.

The ones who derive meaning from Peeta's sayings would be all of Panem people who watch the interview. Nevertheless, in this case, I would like to focus on Caesar as the interviewer and the one who is accountable for presenting the whole dialogue's image. In my examination, Caesar seems to be unaware that Peeta did not once say that he or Katniss is a part of a rebel plan when the talk occurs. After several discussions, in the end, the time for Peeta to betray Snow came but at the beginning, regardless of being tortured into saying what the capitol wants him to say, Peeta managed to violate Manner's maxim as he was not clear on what he is saying. It is that, or, the maxim of Quantity as he withholds

information. As we all know, negation does not give any definite statement. All the ideas about who is on which side are entailments and implicature, which is not directly asserted by the speaker.

Peeta's 'not-lying' strategy by violating the maxim of Manner or Quantity in front of Caesar and ultimately all people of the Panem appear to be doing just right that he is continuously interviewing until he asserted something does not meet the capitol likings. Thus, I say the role of non-cooperative settings here affects Caesar's meaning derivation as he thought Peeta seems to be cooperating. With this, some of the present study data revealed that one could 'not-lie' by not being clear on what he or she truly thinks about what is true or false.

Datum 8.

Gale	:	"Squad 451? Looks like you got your meals prepared."
Katniss	:	"*Just trying to be prepared.*"
Gale	:	"Don't lie to me. We have been hunting together all of our lives. I know when you are going off on your own. You're leaving me behind too?"
Katniss	:	"As a fellow soldier, I suggest that you stay with the unit, but, I can't stop you if you want to come."

(Lawrence, 2015)

Datum 8 Context

This conversation takes place in the last movie of the sequel, where Katniss was preparing her meal in a tent at their camp for she wanted to flee out of her unit to kill President Snow. While doing so, Gale caught her.

In this case, Katniss was the one who produces an implicature; it is out from her utterance 'just trying to be prepared.' The utterance at first does not seem

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wrong or breaking the law of conversation, but it does not fulfill Gale's satisfaction when involved in the context.

In the story plot, her sister was killed unintentionally; Katniss thought Snow killed her. After all the chaos Snow has caused, Katniss was determined to kill Snow herself. Hence, she planned to run out of the unit, and of course, she wants no one to know about her plan. Having her concerns mentioned, it is understandable if she wants no one to know about her plan because the others probably will stop her.

Datum 8 Analysis

As explained above, Katniss is in a tight position and plans to kill Snow herself while keeping it a secret from her unit. I regard she intended to thwart the conversation with Gale to hide her plan. This condition is the factor that pushes her to conduct the strategy of 'not-lying' by deceptive implicature. Having the first research question answered, below is the explanation for the second.

To accomplish her goal, she asserted this;

(a) Just trying to be prepared.

Her assertion above at a glimpse does not have any much other hidden meaning, but when the context involved, it is a response to Gale's utterance that

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implies '*what are you up to*?' hence (a) implies that she was '*just*' preparing for the march to the capitol while in fact, she prepares for her flee later.

Being so close, Gale noticed that something is off of Katniss. He did not ask Katniss, 'what are you up to?' but he expected Katniss to be informative about her action preparing her meals. Given a half-hearted answer, Gale immediately recognizes that Katniss is violating the submaxim of the maxim of Quantity, be as informative as needed. Not being a linguist, Gale told Katniss, '*don't lie to me*' even though Katniss was not technically lying about anything, just being uninformative.

In this case, in particular, the non-cooperative settings' role has successfully failed, affecting Gale's meaning derivation as the hearer of the conversation. He did not fall into Katniss' strategy, arguably because both characters have emotional closeness among them, proven by Gale's line, *"We have been hunting together all of our lives. I know when you are going off on your own"*. Thus, for this one, the non-cooperative settings' role is meaningless in the hearer's meaning derivation.

This kind of conversation is why being not cooperative (violating the norms of cooperative principle) is regarded as lying even though no actual lies were told. Katniss's intention to withhold information and eventually deceive Gale is detected as a lie, or at least an attempt to lie, in Gale's eyes as her interlocutor.

B.   Discussion

The tricky situation, the speaker's particular goal, and aim make it typically tricky to find more strategies of 'not-lying.' The eight data above hopefully is sufficient to fill in the gap and absence of false implicature analysis in non-cooperative settings. Following three research questions of the present study, I seek to know the factors influencing such a strategy, the nature of the implicature itself, and the role of non-cooperative settings towards the hearer meaning derivation.

Out of the eight data, I found out that the reason one decided to use such a strategy is extraordinarily varied and connected to their personality, goal, and situation and condition. The consequences if they do not commit such a strategy give attribution as well. For instance, Katniss committed a 'not-lie' strategy to calm her sister down from the first example. In other words, she did it to give her hearer some sort of serenity and safe feeling even though it is just a counterfeit one. False implicature is also being used to convince people to a false belief, as shown in data 2, 4, and 7. In datum 7, especially, a bit unique analysis occurred like the one who is being deceived is Snow, which in that case, holds the point of view of a third person. In comparison, the rest of the data shows that a speaker might commit a 'not-lying' strategy to deceive, to keep things a secret, to give some sort of indirect hint, or to save a human life.

The implicature of each data does not necessarily in the form of false implicature. I mean the assertion with a couple of propositions that could be false or wrong by false implicature. Along with that, the implicature at a couple of

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times does not come to deceive the hearer. From Datum 1, Katniss does not necessarily want to deceive her little sister; she just wants her to get the idea that she is safe. False implicature does happen, though in datum 2 and 8. In datum 2, Katniss wanted to deceive Caesar and the viewer of their show to believe that she and Peeta got a lot closer in the sense of their relationship, yet it got canceled by Peeta jokingly saying the exact distance of their houses. Regardless, people fall for their spoken words and fake action of love. In data 8, Katniss lied to Gale that she was just being prepared for the battle while preparing herself to flee the unit. This was also canceled not because of the speaker's further information but because the hearer noticed the ineptness. While the rest of the implicature arises from the vague assertion from the speaker, therefore, the implicature gives meanings contextually.

In every data, except the last one, the entire hearers or the deception targets in the conversation cuts fall for the strategy. I believe, as long as the hearer does not expect the speaker to be not cooperative, and the speaker managed to utter assertions that appear to sound cooperative, the hearer gets duped. In the last one, though, the hearer noticed the speaker is not as informative as expected.

The big topic about the strategy of 'not-lying' by deceptive implicature is not new (Dynel, 2015). Until the present study is being written, there is a debate between academics determining whether this kind of strategy may be regarded as lies or no. The most recent findings on the degree of acceptability of deceptive implicature to be regarded as lies suggest that it is acceptable only if the speaker's deceptive intents are made explicit (Wiegmann & Willemsen, 2017). In particular,

the present study seeks to understand how deceptive implicature is being applied in everyday-normal life by considering the verisimilitude of the story taken. In other words, my research does not concern much about the acceptability of each lie to be taken as lies; therefore, I focus on the use of the implicatures in each setting.

The present study results show that it goes in line with Fallis (2009, 2010, and 2012) that suggests one can lie by asserting by violating maxim of quality. The ones in data 1, 2, 4, and 7 are the Maxim of Quality violation. This means half of the datum is a strategy of 'not-lying' conquers half of the findings that make it the most common way to imply something false. Calculably, this result suggests that this strategy is a form of reputation management that one would seem information-source worthy like it is stated in Mazzarella, Reinecke, Noveck, & Mercier (2018). Specifically, in the present study, in Datum 4, Plutarch needs to gain President Snow's trust, so his rebellion plan goes unnoticed. While in Datum 6, Finnick needs to gain Katniss's trust for the same motive as Plutarch's.

On the other hand, in contrast with Jaszczolt (2009), the present study, especially in Datum 2, shows that this kind of intended implicit meaning **may** lend speakers and the addressee to unproblematic cancellation. In his paper, he convincingly elucidates that firmly intended implicit meanings often surface as primary meanings, as intended by the model speaker and recovered by the model addressee, and these may **not** lend themselves to unproblematic cancellation (Jaszczolt, 2009). In this case, it is understandable because instead of withholding

information, Katniss and Peeta's utterances tend to mislead; hence, luckily, the targeted addressee took it as a joke.

Studies about deceptive implicature in non-cooperative settings are argued to be a vastly understudied topic (Franke, Dulcinati, & Pouscoulous, 2019). Franke et al. (2019) found that speakers in their experimental research expect their interlocutors to infer implicatures from their utterances [could be false implicature] even in contexts where they know they will be perceived as uncooperative. At a glimpse, this result is impressive as opposed to Mazzarella et al. (2018), which concerns trust and reputation between speakers and targeted addressee. However, Franke et al. (2019) was experimental research, so arguably, what happened within the circle stays within.

About the present study, I found the context of my datum and Franke et al. (2019) is different; hence I did not found any that shows the speakers to be willing to be perceived as uncooperative. On the other hand, nevertheless, I found my results to be following along his that listeners faced with uncooperative speaker tend to infer fewer implicatures than if they are faced with a cooperative one (Pryslopska, 2013; Dulcinati & Pouscoulous, 2017; Franke, Dulcinati, & Pouscoulous, 2019). My entire data findings prove this (except for Datum 8), show that the entire targeted addressee failed to derive the meaning the speaker hides.

As mentioned above, I found that half of the data suggest that the strategy of 'not-lying' is mostly done by falsely implicating in a violation of the Maxim of Quality. This majority of findings suggest that the speaker committed to such a

strategy to deceive yet still gain trust while the motive of it may differ. This result appears to be strengthening the findings of Fallis (2012) that suggest one lies if and only if one asserts what it believes to be false with the intent to deceive. Simultaneously, the rest found to be a form of violation of the Maxim of Quantity (Datum 3 and 8) and Manner (Datum 5 and 6). The reason for that is strongly related to the context of the datum. While for Datum 3 and 8, instead of deceiving while gaining trust, they intended to withhold information, afraid that their interlocutor reacts differently when faced with a blatant speaker. On the other hand, in Datum 5 and 6, the speakers are not evident by not declaring any statements as expected. Instead, they put out an interrogative utterance (Datum 6) or one with negation (Datum 5).

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A.   Conclusion

Driven by the thought that lies and honesty are now intertwined, this present study seeks to investigate how such a phenomenon happened. Someone could lie (i.e., leads the hearer to a false belief) without actually telling lies. Instead, they imply deceptively. By leading their targeted addressee to a false belief, someone might state something truthful or ambiguous and exploit the cooperative principle while leaving hearers some room to interpret and infer meaning potentially in a wrong way. Now that it is reaching the last chapter, in wish to understand the result of this research more straightforward, I made a conclusion elaborated below.

Having been conducted with a qualitative approach, this research aimed to understand the phenomenon deeper in the sense of the factors that urge speakers to commit to such a deceptive implicature, the nature of the implicature itself, and the role of the non-cooperative settings towards the hearers' meaning derivation.

Apparently, despite being taken from a fictional world with enforced settings and situations, the analyzed data showed that the factors of why a speaker would conduct such a tricky communication strategy vary. From the findings, I sum it is due to some motives like; a speaker is trying to set a particular mood to the conversation, gain trust while betraying, intrigue, withhold information, and maintain a reputation as a trustworthy person ignite fervor. These factors are

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different to some degree, but I notice what unites them all is that the speaker intends them. That intention came as opposed to 'normal' implicature, which usually happens voluntarily.

The implicature has shown in the data above in Chapter III mostly came out as conversational implicature. Only three were found to be conventional, while the rest is non-conventional. However, these types of implicature do not have much to do with the factors that influence the speaker or anything at all in particular. From my humble observation, when committed, the speakers intentionally let out any utterance that potentially implies (expectedly deceptively) any implicature types (e.g., conversational or conventional) that suit the situation. Nevertheless, to be assured about this argument, further research is needed.

It is found that at every each datum there is at least one or two maxims are being violated. This defines the non-cooperative settings that occur with the hearer not knowing it does. In this present study, however, the data analysis results show that the hearers did not have any real problem deriving meaning from the speaker. This happened for reasons like; the hearer understood it as a joke, or both the speaker and targeted addressee are closed emotionally that the hearer could quickly notice when something is off. This indicates that when in non-cooperative settings, and the hearer does not equip with adequate background knowledge, they are easily duped.

The complete analysis of the present study provides a fruitful insight and understanding of the strategy of 'not-lying' using deceptive implicature. For better or worse, deceptive implicature is evolving to be a strategy to communicate that

might have been happening all around us that goes successfully done and unnoticed. As the research object, within the fictional world, 'not-lying' occurred for diversified reasons, in the form of any type of implicature, and potentially deceive hearers.

B. Suggestion

The result of the present study had shown some significance towards the topic as explained above. However, as the whole data takes context in a fictional world, more or less, the findings of the present study might only fit within the context. Had it happened somewhere else, the motive of the 'not-liers', the context in which the conversation takes place may differ and may cause a different result analysis. I strongly suggest for other academics to conduct one with an empirical approach (so it is more relatable). Besides, it would contribute such an expansive vision to the topic deceptive implicature or as well the other kinds of communication strategy.

Linguistically, lies and deception is a broad topic that has only touch the surface of semantics and pragmatics. Not only deceptive or false implicatures, lies and deception might as well be an insincere assertion, bald faced lies, proviso lies, bullshits, etc. Not only semantics and pramatics, lies and deception would be interesting to be overviewed from neurolinguistics or pyscholiguistics. Overall, lying has so much to do with linguistics yet it being a status quo of a vastly understudied topic is lamentable.

On the other hand, reagrding lies and deception, scholars are debating on the actual definition of lies, the indicators of it, the cues, the acceptability, and the moral values to it. However, never have I found the one that has done an investigation towards the acceptability and moral values to it from the point of view of Islam as in Islamic values does not take truthfulness and lies for granted.

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CURRICULUM VITAE

Nurina was born in Pangkalan Kerinci, Riau, on July 15th, 1998. She was raised 'all over the place' around Indonesia; she has spent more or less--seven years in Pelelawan, five years in Bali, five years in Balikpapan, four years in Malang, a couple of months in Jakarta, and some short times in some other places. In all these places, she encountered new people with new languages and 'new' ways of talking. When she was small, she liked to run; her mother had to sit her down with Barbie Movies; she enjoys English spoken movies until now. Through all those times, she unconsciously learned different languages and their patterned communication techniques.

Given the opportunity to study advanced linguistics in university, she goes deeper in Pragmatics, especially deceptive implicature, rooted in the concept or pattern that one could lie without actually telling lies. Look forward to her forthcoming inscriptions in Philosophy of Language or Cognitive Linguistics.