CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

Death of a Salesman is a drama that was written by Arthur Miller in 1949. The writer takes this drama because this thesis needs data in conversation form. This thesis' problems are about the kinds of implicature in Arthur Miller's drama, maxims of conversation that are violated in the conversational used in Arthur Miller's drama, and the purpose of the use of implicature in Arthur Miller's drama. The objectives of this thesis are to describe the kinds of implicature in Arthur Miller's drama, to describe the maxims of conversation that are violated in the conversational in Arthur Miller's drama, and to describe the purpose of the use of implicature in Arthur Miller's Death of a Salesman. The data of implicature in Arthur Miller's Death of a Salesman are 29 data, that is in conversation form that was taken from a drama entitled " *Death of a Salesman*" that was written by Arthur Miller.

In fact, some kinds of implicature occurs in Arthur Miller's *Death of a Salesman*, in particular conversational implicature and conventional implicature. The data of Arthur Miller's *Death of a Salesman* are 29 data. The Conversational Implicature occurred in Arthur Miller's *Death of a Salesman* are 14 data (48,3%). Whereas the Conventional implicature occurred in Arthur Miller's *Death of a Salesman* are 15 data (51,7%). therefore the characters use conventional implicature more than conversational implicature.

Based on violation of maxims, the characters violate one of the maxims, they are maxim of quality, maxim of quantity, maxim of relevance, and maxim of manner. Violation of maxim of quality occurred in 1 data (3,4%), violation of maxim of quantity occurred in 7 data (24,14%), violation of maxim of relevance in 1 data (3,4%), and violation of maxim of manner in 2 data (6,9%). Based on the analysis above, the researcher can conclude that the most violated maxim that occurs in Arthur Miller's *Death of a Salesman* is the violation of maxim of quantity.

Based on the speech act, the purpose of the use of implicature is divided into five purposes. They are representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives. Representatives occurs in an utterance when the speaker conveys his believe that some proposition is true or not. The use of implicature based on the purpose of representatives are 10 data (34,5%). Directives occurs in an utterance when the speaker attempts to get the listener to do something in order to the speaker trying to get the listener to carry out some action. The use of implicature based on the purpose of directives are 3 data (10,3%). Commisives occurred in an utterance when the speaker is comitting himself to some future course of action. The use implicature based on the purpose of commissives are 2 data(6,9%). Expressives occurred in an utteance when the speaker expresses how good or bad the speaker's feel about some event. The use of implicature based on the purpose of expressives are 3 data (10,3%). The last is declaratives, based on the five categories of peech act, in uttering a declaration is usually used in special institutional role, suca as in government, church, and company. The writer does

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