Conversational Implicatures in Persian Movies: Neo-Grician Approach

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The present study was intended to provide the necessary background analyses within Grician and Neo-Grician frameworks. The validity of each point of view was also measured up against the Persian corpus. This thesis was written with the intention to compensate for the insufficiencies of former studies on conversational implicatures as far as Grician and Neo-Grician approaches are concerned. This research was partly descriptive-quantitative and partly qualitative in design. The conversations of movie characters in various contextual settings were transcribed with information available regarding where, when, and in which circumstances (greeting, conflicting) the speech was made. It also dealt with explaining the hidden message of implicatures in movie transcription based on human's cognitive ability through Grician and Neo-Grician perspectives. The data of the study constituted two types of conversational implicatures: Generalized Conversational Implicature (GCI) and Particularized Conversational Implicature (PCI). The findings suggest that GCIs in the movie characters’ expressions occurred more often than PCIs. From the data collected, a total number of 228 implicatures were found; 152 of implicatures were GCI while PCI’s were 76. The data further disclosed that Persian conversational implicatures were produced to show the feelings, to stress the statement, to change the topic, to get attention and to save time. By considering the Persian corpus, no significant differences were found in conversational implicatures based on Grician and Neo-Grician approaches. Grician and Neo-Grician
point of views showed convergent results in this analysis. Key words: Grecian and Neo-Grecian Frameworks, Generalized and Particularized Conversational Implicatures, Movie Transcription, human cognitive ability