

**Implicatures in Lenrie Peters**  
« *The Second Round* »

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**Summary**

Research on this subject ‘‘Implicatures’’ in LENRIE PETERS ‘‘The Second Round’’ focuses on different types of Implicatures used in the Novel under study through characters interaction. It describes how characters convey their message by using Implicatures.

This work aims at depicting how implicatures are used in the Novel under study enabling readers to have an overview on different cooperative principles used in the novel under study.

To reach these objectives, some methods and techniques were referred to Implicature in the field of linguistics applied to literature especially in the field of pragmatics.

The present survey is carried out under the title of ‘‘implicatures in Lenrie Peter’s *The Second Round*.’’ The study of implicature is achieved thanks to the analysis found in the work of art under consideration.

**Key words:** *Implicature – Explicature - Cooperative principles, Maxim, Calculable, Conversational.*

**Résumé**

Cette étude est basée sur *IMPLICATURE* dans l’ouvrage de l’intitulé LENRIE PETERS *THE SECOND ROUND*.

Cette recherche est principalement concernée par l’implicatures utilisées dans notre Roman en étude et cela à travers l’interaction des personnages du roman précité.

Ce travail cherche à étudier comment les implicatures sont utilisées dans ledit ouvrage afin d’aider les lecteurs à saisir le message et avoir une vue d’ensemble sur les principales coopératives utilisées dans ce Roman.

Pour atteindre nos objectifs, quelques méthodes et techniques ont été utilisées pour confirmer nos hypothèses à la problématique.

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*Mots clés : Implicature, Explicature, Principe des coopératives, Maxim, Calculable, Conversation.*

### General introduction

The ‘*Second Round*’ is set on Dr KAWA, The character of the Novel in Gambia. It portrays African life during the post colonial period. A time came when Dr KAWA arrived home from England and met that there was no harmony between the steady frankness of the sun and dark raging horrors of the water. As it was a long time that Dr KAWA was absent in his community, people were doing whatever they want as : making sexual intercourse, doing other businesses which were not allowed in the community.

Then Dr KAWA being a Gambian elite, did not like to use explicit language in front of young children and old persons. He decided to use implicature which is the fact of suggesting that you feel or think something is true without saying so directly. Gazdar-Gerald (1979 :3)

Our main concern in this work is ‘Implicature as depicted in LENRIE PETERS, The ‘*Second Round*’. It’s purpose is to find out Implicatures which are exploited throughout the novel. We have been interested since in daily life, most people express their utterances and emotions in different circumstances.

The present labour intends to depict how Implicatures are used in LENRIE PETERS ‘*The Second Round*’. It is therefore very important to be informed how Implicatures affect people during their speech or conversation, how people are often affected by their interlocutor’s utterances. Thus, this work intends to enable readers to have an overview on different cooperatives principles used in the novel understudy.

Most readers and researchers get problems to perceive ‘*Implicature*’ in the work of art, because the interpretation requires not only sufficient reading, but also logical interpretation and inference.

This study is carried to indicate how Implicature is conveyed in LENRIE PETERS ‘*the Second Round*’. The topic arouses some questions that need answers from the work to enhance our study. The questions below has been raised :

- What does the term Implicature refer to?
- Are there any positive and negative impact of Implicature during conversation?
- How are utterances perceived by the addressee during interaction?

Our assumptions are that most people use entertainment and implicit language to isolate their message. In doing so, they do not want the hearer to grasp directly what they want really to mean. We also assume that the positive impact of Implicature is to make hearers more mindful to decipher the transmitted message after reading between lines.

Implicature being a part of pragmatic analysis, we think that the utterer excludes a great deal of people during interaction.

Utterances in contexts require Implicature in order to grasp the true meaning of the message.

### **Methodology**

To care out this research, the following methods and techniques were referred to :

- ✚ **Documentary method** : It consists of reading books related to the topic. It will enable us to collect data from different books and find out how characters do interact in different dialogues especially in our novel under study.
- ✚ **Discourse analysis** : It focuses on how a text is written. It will help us to interpret what we read in books and so apply it to interactions used in the novel under study.
- ✚ **Pragmatic method** :The present method is concerned with the reader’s meanings. It will enable us to grasp the meaning, not as it is literally uttered but in its context.
- ✚ **Intensive reading technique** : it helps us to read books from various scholars in order to achieve the present paper.

- ✚ **Paraphrasing technique** : it enables us to keep the exact meaning of the novelist language in its original form thanks to interpretation.
- ✚ **Interpretative technique** : The present technique enables us to interpret the authors' utterances, in other way, to clarify the language of the writer in the novel so as to enable our readers to capture the exact meaning of the texts understudy. Leach G.C (1983 :12)

This work falls in the field of linguistics applied to literature. However, it does not claim to cover all pragmatic and comic aspects in the novel, but it especially focuses on Implicature as depicted in LENRIE PETERS '*The Second Round*'

Apart from the general introduction wich revises all the previous researchers oreiented to pragmatics in general, Implicature is so as to learn a great deal of theories relevant to our current study. In this research, we are going to see how maxims are used throughout the novel understudy with the different Implicatures they carry in the course of the addressee.

The most important significance of the implementation of this work is that it will clear up the functioning of rhetorical and Implicature in the novel of our study so as to show the way they are illustrated thanks to the elaborations in the novel.

Carrying out research on linguistics applied to literature is not an easy task since pragmatic books are to be found in our milieu, we were obliged to walk from place to place borrowing books related to our topic, and getting in different libraries of universities. Then, this made us support expenses so; we were forced to exploit some books as recomanded by the science to make our work richfull.

The word « implicature » is the fact of suggesting what you feel or think something is true without saying so directly. It is something that you understand from what is said, but which is not directly stated. G. yule (1960 :148)

In this research, we are going to see how Implicatures are used in our novel under study, The analysis and the Interpretation of each implicature is going to enable us to confirm our hypotheses.

When dealing with the work of art, the contextual meaning is more useful so as to portray the writer's message, It is what a speaker implies, suggests or means as distinct from what the literary says: eg. The child arrives at home and tells the mother 'I am hungry; The Iplicature is that the child asks food. Let us illustrate another implicature which is shown in the extract below.

*« Loft ? What is ?Sori asked, a little ashamed of hid ignorance. But he added, child is friendship-all people friends ; and the yellow-fruit with the child cannot reach ?*

*Asked Dr KAWA.*

*Sorry snapped his fingers. And bit them. Allah ! He shouted with frustration, slapping his thing. A golden fruit and a child reaching is knowledge ? Need ?Dr KAWA racked his brain in vain.*

*Pass ... passions Sori fumbled. Patience, Dr KAWA exploted whit delight »  
p187*

Taking into account the above extract in the novel understudy, the implicit message is that a child is not allowed to make sexual intercourse. Only adults have access. Sori was too young so, Dr KAWA is giving him a piece of advice. Then someone who is a linguist or a pragmatist cannot be aware of this because he is going to explain directly the context.

Dr KAWA, who is the central character in this novel, considered the « yellow fruit » to love. He does not wish children to practice love since there are too many consequences of it. Moreover, Dr KAWA persuades Mr. Sori to have only patience until he becomes an adult.

The implicit messages that « gold fruit » and « yellow fruit » belong to adults. Taking into account the cotation below, we understand that during that period children practiced love illegally. The time came when the yellow fruit that Dr Kawa gave instructions for not practicing love before being an adult. The gold and the yellow fruit that Dr KAWA refers to is that in society children must not practice love. In so doing, Dr KAWA does not want his young brothers and sisters to fall in ignorance.

#### **To study implicature through the narrator:**

*'I got out of the car and she fell on me burying her face in my legs; I tell you she was shaking like a loaf. I did not know a child could feel so deeply. Between her sobs she said that she had gone into her other's bedroom and had found that man fighting with her bed. She cried, he tore off mummy's clothes*

*and Mummy had clothes on. I did, i told him to get of mummy, and i never want to see him again. He is a bad man'' p52.*

Through the above quotation, the author shows implicitly that in Marshall family CLARA, marshal's wife, troubled Marshal when life became good whereas he took her in marriage when she was illiterate. The time came when daughter Sonia caught her making illegal sexual intercourse with another man when the father had gone to the mass.

The message in implicit conveyed by the child using the term man fighting with her in bed'' he tore off mammy's clothes and mammy had no clothes on. This simply means that sexual intercourse was a forced one.

The man had used force to sleep with the woman. That is why she had torn clothes. The fight that Sonia refers to is that she met the couple in action the over her mother that cried claiming that the man was fighting with her mother.

Therefore, Sonia being CLARA's daughter, she did not want to say that her mother was making sexual intercourse. But she implies that a man was fighting with mother in bed. Then the implicit message in this extract is that the woman was caught making sexual intercourse with another man when Sonia met them.

Referring to Grice in his Stanford encyclopedia of philosophy (1989:44) Implicatures are cancelable when someone finds situations in which utterance of the form of word would simply not carry the implicature. This means that a reader or a hearer will grasp the message easily since there is no implicated message. The quotation here after asserts as follows :

*If young man dont't stands up yourselves, Africa is finished and i speak sincerely. Speaking as a friend of Africa. I've all most become an African over the years, worse luck : the situation sounds graves, DrKawa said. Grave, he says : so what's where the whole damn lot is heading for : so what do you ..., Dr, Kawa began. Ah !so what do you suggest we do about it, you're going to ask. Well, that's a question your grandfather would never have thought of asking ... '' p75.*

Considering the above quotation, these is DrKawa who is giving pieces of advice to his friends by using simple and clear terms. The fact of using the simple and clear items is

what we call ‘cancelable implicatures’. In other words, the narrator here is telling people to take care of their country, if not ; they are going to undergo brothers. He went on giving them pieces of advice when saying that the situation sounds grave. The narrator here does not want to convey his message using implicature so as allow the audience to grasp what he wants to express.

Implicatures are no-detachable if there is an expression x’ that shares meaning with expression x that triggers the implicature, the same implicature should arise. For example, if she is very beautiful, this gives rise to an ironical implicature. The real beauty should have the same effect (saddock, 1977 :287’’. This can be illustrated as follows :

*The front legs of DrKawa’s chair hit the floor with a crash. Indeed ! He said slowly, not knowing what line to take. Indeed, she repeated. He felt annoyed with himself for not having guessed what they were up to. What impertinence ! To talk into my private life out of the blue and ask me to co-operate. But i must be fact full. Puling his chin thoughtfully, he was aware of a flicker of curiosity within himself about the full extent of the plot’’ Pp34-35*

The no-detachable implicature in the above context is that people obliges DrKawa to do things that he did not want. He tried by saying that they walked into his private life. The implicit message that is found in this utterance is that people neglect DrKawa and they asked him to co-operate. As it can be seen, the first expression shares the meaning with the second expression.

As we said in the preceding chapter, implicatures are calculable when they are used with some particles like ‘but’, ‘indeed’ or therefore, this is expressed in the novel understudy as follows :

*“Laura wrenched her hand away and began to sob more freely than before. It was so cruel, so mean and cruel and i could not run away. I could do nothing. But i don’t want even to think about it. If you knew hati’d been through-oh God. But how can one make a man understand ?How ?  
Laura covered her face with both hands and all but beat her land against the rock, gasping to alleviate the pain of her sobs’’ p95*

In this illustration, there is the use of calculable implicature since we have the presence of the particles “but” in the whole quotation. As it can be seen, the girl Laura was disappointed with men because everything she asked she could not find them.

In addition, the message in the above extract is implicitly conveyed by the narrator when saying that “i beat her land against the rock and began to sob. The land and the rock that the narrator speaks about stand for people being in conflicts. The land in this context refers to people whereas the rock stands for given tool can be used to kill someone. This is why in the quotation it is said another example which will help us to highlight how calculable implicatures function. It is expressed as follows :

*We have come to discuss your marriage, Mrs. Coker said in a commanding tone which did not offer alternatives. The front legs of DrKawa’s chair hit the floor a crash.  
Indeed, he said slowly, not knowing what line to take. Indeed ! She repeated’’  
p34*

In the above quotation from our novel understudy, the calculable implicature is also used in the way that there is use of words like “indeed” but taking into account the calculable implicature, we can see how Mrs. Coker is addressing to DrKawa by telling him that they have come to discuss his marriage. The calculable implicature lies on the sentence like :“the front legs of DrKawa’s chair hit the floor with a crash”. The implicit message is that DrKawa did not appreciate what Mrs. Coker told him. Referring to the above lines, we understand that DrKawa is forced to marry a girl he does not love much whereas DrKawa is free to love of his choice.

As consequence, when Mrs. Coker came to see DrKawa for the plan of his wedding then, the front legs of his chair hit the floor a crash. Thus, the implicature that Dr. Kawa conveys is that he is not ready to marry that girl.

When we are writing or speaking, we assume that our audience wishes to understand us. In other words, communication is based on cooperation between speaker and listener. The idea that someone may be it involves developing strategies for making ourselves understood as well as strategies for interpreting the utterances of others. The fact that these may break down in accessions, or be only partially

successful, this does not negate the principles or process involved. Thus, communicative intention is expressed in the novel understudy as follows :

*“What can I do ? What can I do ? What is to become of me ? My family will disown me if I have the child. What can I do ? The beast !: she cried. Instantly she seemed to be in a panic. Laura three years in future, mother of fatherless, disowned, and without an income or the means of learning one, and torn between infanticide and starvation on one hand, and infamous living on the other” p96.*

In reading the above lines from LENRIE PETERS ‘the Second Round’ as far as communicative intention is concerned, Laura who is the speaker in his text, is complaining about the bad things which happened to her. Indeed, Laura’s audience was able to understand clearly what was wrong. The implicature in these lines is that Laura was pregnant and she did not know what to do. After a long period Laura became fatherless, friendless and even disowned by his family. Laura’s intention was to reveal to his audience what happened to her so that they may not face the same situation.

Another example is given to highlight how communicative intention is wholly overt. It is illustrated in the novel understudy as follows :

*“I don’t understand anything anymore, just when I thought I did she said, God knows. I have only thought of saving you from shame...how you’ve grown these few months, Laura, he said. Will you help me to get rid of the baby ? She asked, taking his hand hopefully. You must not even think of it, he said please understand, please help me. There’s no other way out. Do you think I have come to this decision easily ?” p97.*

As we can notice, in the above quotation, Laura’s husband tries to persuade her but does not care. She does only what arises in her mind. As the communicative intention must be wholly overt, Laura’s addressees are ready to grasp what is expressed in these lines. The implicit message in this utterance was disowned family.

Moreover, Laura’s communicative intention was only to express his feelings, but she wanted to show what happened to her so that the audience or addressees may not

encounter the same difficulties. Thus, communicative intention is very important in the work of art since it helps readers of hears to take into account some strategies useful in life.

Grice's cooperative principles are grouped into 4 main maxims which are the following:

1. Maxim of quantity
2. Maxim of relation
3. Maxim of manner
4. Maxim of quality

The maxim of quantity is concerned with the amount of information that expect from any conversational exchange ; In other way, the speaker must give the required amount of information. This kind of maxim has twoprinciples.

- a) Make your contribution is information as informative as it is required for the current purposes of exchange (say what is necessary).
- b) Do not make your contribution more informative than is required.

When dealing with this maxim, we must be ‘as informative as required’ an utterance must always be informative at all. It means that an utterance must contain something new be informative and to count as something new logically. Then if it is implied, the implication with the preceding discourse as antecedent and the new utterance as consequent will valid.

Let us illustrate this maxim of quantity through an extract from LENRIE PETERS ‘The Second Round’ :

*‘What will happen now ?DrKawa understood that she was hinting at the rumours concerning himself and Clara as well as inquiring after her brother. Well, i shall try to get him home where he can be properly looked after he replied. The evil power of woman, she sighed. It's not only women, women don't have a monopoly of evil in the world, you know. Some people crack up because of an idea. An idea ? What idea did Jackie have except to make her happy ? Jackie is a simple man, DrKawa. He andi grew up to gather and i have tried to understand his point of view all along. He's not one for idea, that know''. P176*

The above passage from LENRIE PETER ‘ The Second Round’ is about the interaction between Dr KAWA who was a great friend of JACKIE, Dr KAWA'S girl

friend CLARA. In reading carefully, one can guess the violation of the maxim of quantity in some lines and in other side where it is respected. For instance when someone asks “what idea that Jackie has accepted to make her happy ‘’, Dr KAWA informatively replied saying that “he and i grew up together and i have tried to understand his point of view all along”. Then DrKawa gives the information as it is required. The maxim of quantity in the same paragraph is violated in the since that Dr KAWA is more informative that is required. This is due to the fact of telling CLARA that all women have evil power. As it is only women, women don’t have a monopoly of evil in the world. Thus, DrKawa breaks the maxim of quantity since he is more informative than itwas required.

To summarize this, the maxim of quantity is concerned with the amount of information we give to people ; we feel obliged to give them enough detail to enable them understand us. If we do not, we are not really being cooperative. In the same way however, we have to avoid providing too much information and obscuring the we are making. Being able to judge the boundary between too tittle and is part of our communicative competence.

Maxim of relation directs us organize our utterances in such a way as to ensure their relevance to the conversational exchange the subject anytime are usually as uncooperative. We normally feel under an obligation to link any new contribution to the existing topic to preserve some since of continuity. At the sometime, however, utterance can be relevant in a variety of ways. So strong is our assumption of cooperativeness that will try our utmost to wring, some meaning out of a reply before deciding that it is irrelevant. In so doing, we draw heavily on presupposition, implicature and inference.

Laura in this quotation respects: the maxim of relation in the since that she does not respond to DrKawa’s question as requires. Dr Kawa asked: “how do you feel?” Laura responds “how should feel?” I have not been raped before she said. She uses implicature in his statement to mean that she has been raped recently. DrKawa in the other side breaks the maxim of relation because he gave the question “how do you feel ?” Laura would respond to that question saying that she is feeling well or bad. But as she did not respond as itwas required, then Laura broke the relation maxim.

The maxim of manner as we said previously, obliges us to organize our utterances in an orderly manner, that is, to provide information in a way which can be assimilated by the listener. According to senior lecturer MAKASI NGESERA (2014-2015), in his course of English Linguistics I, the maxim of manner has four principles :

- ❖ Avoid obscurity of expression
- ❖ Avoid ambiguity
- ❖ Be brief
- ❖ Be orderly

Sometimes when people communicate, they break or breach these maxims intentionally or unconsciously. For example in a QUIZ, a student may consciously escape the questions to which he or she does not know the answer and speak out something else. In a conversation a speaker may change the topic intentionally to avoid saying something dangerous or secret.

As said earlier, a principle may be breached unconsciously. Consider the following example :

- A. Where is the chancellor ?
- B. There is a Land Rover outside IHUSI hotel

The principle of manner is violated but at superficial. Since the answer to the question is implicated. The speaker knows that the chancellor is or may be in IHUSI hotel.

The maxim of manner is illustrated in LENRIE PETERS "the Second Round" as following :

*'Lord help me ! Those black eyes with their heavy black eye brows. I thought i was looking down a well and instinctively drew back to stop myself falling into it. I felt empty in my chest. Scooped out as those boys scoop the coconut out of its shell. I was in love with her, and believe me, there's nothing as poignant as love when it comes late in life. There i was stricken by love at forty-two on top of my Gastro-tric... Gastro-enteritis. Anyway, to cut a long story short, i married her' p49.*

Reading the paragraph carefully, one guesses that there is an order in DrKawa's speech and DrKawa does not interact in ambiguous way. He is addressing to Clara in a good way by respecting the manner maxim. As it can be seen, DrKawa is also brief. For instance when he says :

“Anyway, to cut a long story short, i married her”. This means that DrKawa was brief and he does not want to speak much. Thus, in the above quotation the maxim of manner, the maxim of quantity and that manner have been observed.

The maxim of quality underlines all other maxims in that it assumes that we are speaking what we believe to be true. We may well feel obliged to say nice things about a neighbour's art work. Be sure that what you say is true, do not tell lies and do not say that you believe to be false.

This maxim has two sub maxims :

- a) Try to make your contribution one that is true.
- b) Do not say that for which you lack adequate evidence.

This is expressed in LENRIE PETERS “The Second Round” as follows :

*“They say DrKawa is coming home last, she began.*

*I don't know him Marshall said. Ah !i don't no him too, but i decided to come and welcome him, she replied, as if Mr. Marshall's statement wa irrelevant what is he “doctor” of ?, Medecine,andi hear he has specialized in women's affairs, she said with pride, and fallowed this with a naughty giggle”. Pp2-3.*

Taking into account the above quotation, one can understand that there is an interaction between Mr. Marshall and plump woman and both respect the maxim of quality. As far the as the maxim of quality is concerned, a speaker must be sure that what he/she says is true and she/he must not tell lies. This is seen of the second line when Mr. Marshall says that he does not know DrKawa. The plump woman replied also saying that she did not know too. As it can be seen, they have respect the maxim of

quality because they did not want to tell lies, as they did not know DrKawa, they decided to come and welcome him.

### ***Partial conclusion***

Our Research is entitled ‘‘Implicature as depicted in LENRIE PETERS the second round’’. In this section, we have put much emphasis on implicatures developed in the novel undertudy. As we said in the preceding Notes, implicature is the fact of suggesting that you feel or think something is true without saying so directly.

### **General conclusion**

The ‘‘Implicatures’’ concentrated a great deal of time to point out and discuss the different Implicatures and maxims used by LENRIE PETERS ‘‘The Second Round’’

Indeed, it enabled us confirm our hypothesis since we have discovered how people in the fuctional work use implicit language to isolate their message. As pragmatics is a wide scientific area of research. We assume that we have not discussed all linguistics and literary areas. We simply have tried to focus on Implicatures used in the novelist through characters’ Interaction.

The present work is the result of human being, therefore it does not claim to have reached perfection. It may contain some short comings that escaped our mind, Thus, we call upon further researchers to go ahead and complete us investigating other issues related to our concern in the same novel such as : discourse analysis, deixis ; speech acts stylistics, psycho-linguistic etc.

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