

## Analysis of Speech and Implications in Naomi Midori's Novel Patient

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### **Abstract**

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## 1. Introduction

Language is the main means of building meaning, conveying thoughts, and constructing social relationships between individuals. In literary works, especially novels, language not only functions as a means of communication but also as an artistic medium that contains aesthetic, ideological, and psychological values. The dialogue between the characters in the novel represents the act of language that conveys information literally but also contains certain intentions, attitudes, and communicative strategies. Therefore, the study of pragmatism, especially speech and implication, is a relevant approach to understanding the implicit meaning and communication function hidden behind the speech of characters in literary works.

Speech acts are understood as actions that the speaker takes through speech produced in certain communication situations. Referring to the views of J. L. Austin and John R. Searle in *Pragmatics in English* (2023), many studies distinguish at least three layers of actions in everyday speech, namely: (1) locutionary actions, which are the activities of producing linguistically meaningful speech; (2) illocutionary acts, which are acts carried out through the pronunciation of speech, such as declaring,

warning, begging, or promises; and (3) perlocutionary actions, namely the follow-up impact caused on the listener, such as convincing, entertaining, or causing fear. The development of further studies also introduces the concept of metalinguistic action, which is an action that functions to regulate or comment on the course of the discourse itself, as well as examine performative speech and indirect speech acts, which are situations when one type of action is realized through another action. In the context of literary works, the characters' speech not only functions as a driver of the storyline but also as a means of expressing character, power relations, inner conflicts, and social dynamics between the characters.

In addition to speech acts, Implication is the meaning implied in a speech, that is, the meaning conveyed by the speaker but not explicitly stated in the literal speech, and can only be understood by the recipient through the context of interaction and the principle of cooperation in conversation. According to Grice's theory in *Language in Context* (2024), speech that seems simple can contain additional meanings produced because the listener assumes the speaker is cooperating by following the rules of conversation, such as information suitability, relevance, and clarity. This additional meaning, called conversational implicature is not included in the literal semantic meaning of the sentence but is interpreted based on the context and expectation of cooperation in communication. Leech adds that the implications are closely related to the principles of politeness and communication strategies that the speaker uses to achieve certain goals without expressing them directly. Thus, implication allows the reader to understand the deeper meaning of the characters' dialogues, including sarcasm, subtle rejection, veiled criticism, and expressions of emotions that are not clearly expressed.

The novel *Patient* by Naomi Midori presents an intense dialogue between characters against the backdrop of complex psychological and social situations. The speeches in this novel contain literal meanings and various forms of speech and implication that play a role in building conflicts, revealing characters, and directing the reader's understanding of the storyline. Each character's speech can be seen as a representation of a certain illocutionary action, such as declaring, commanding, threatening, rejecting, or begging, which at the same time is accompanied by an implicit meaning that enriches the interpretation of the discourse.

From a literary pragmatic perspective, the relationship between speech and implication is key to understanding how meaning is constructed in its entirety in dialogue. According to a study of contemporary pragmatics that refers to Geoffrey Leech's approach in *Pragmatics: A Resource Book for Students* (2020), implication is understood as the implicit meaning that arises from communicative speech that goes beyond the literal meaning of speech itself, influenced by pragmatic principles such as the principles of politeness and cooperativity developed from the Grice tradition. Within this framework, the implications depend not only on linguistic elements alone but also on the social context of interaction, the assumption of the involvement of the speaker and receiver, and the rules of polite speech behaviour as analysed in Leech's pragmatic approach, which combines Grice's cooperative

principle with the Politeness Principle to understand how additional meanings are formed in conversation. These principles of politeness influence how implication is interpreted, as they provide clues about the speaker's communicative goals and the social relationships underlying speech choices. In other words, the analysis of speech actions must be accompanied by an interpretation of the implications so that the communicative function and pragmatic meaning of speech can be understood comprehensively. George Yule in *Pragmatics* (2020) explains implication as an additional meaning conveyed in speech, although it is not stated literally, "that in communication, the speaker often conveys more information than he or she explicitly says.

The formulation of the problem in this study is expressed as follows:

1. What types of speech are contained in the novel *Patient* by Naomi Midori?
2. What is the function and context of the use of speech in the novel *Patient* by Naomi Midori?
3. What types of implications appear in the speech of the characters in the novel *Patient* by Naomi Midori?
4. What is the meaning of the implications contained in the dialogue between the characters in *Patient* by Naomi Midori?
5. What is the relationship between speech and implication in building meanings, conflicts, and characters in *Patient* by Naomi Midori?

Based on this description, this study focuses on the analysis of speech actions and implications in the novel *Patient* by Naomi Midori. This study aims to identify the types of speech actions used by the characters in the novel, explain the function and context of their use, classify the types of implications that appear, interpret the meaning of the implications in the dialogue, and uncover the relationship between speech and implications in building the meaning, conflict, and character of the characters. With this approach, the research is expected to provide a comprehensive overview of the pragmatic communication strategies used in literary works and enrich the reader's understanding of the dimension of meaning implied in the dialogue of Naomi Midori's novel *Patient*.

The benefit of this research lies in its contribution to enriching the pragmatic study of literature, especially in understanding how speech and implication are strategically used to build the meaning, conflict, and character of characters in the novel *Patient* by Naomi Midori. Through the analysis of the types, functions, and meanings of speech acts based on Searle's classification and implications according to Grice's cooperative principles, this study provides a deeper understanding of how authors convey ideological, psychological, and social messages indirectly through dialogue. The results of this study are theoretically useful as a reference for the development of pragmatic linguistic studies in the context of literary works, as well as enriching the treasures of research on the relationship between language, context, and implicit meaning in narrative texts. Practically, the research findings can be used by lecturers, teachers, and students as teaching materials in learning discourse analysis, pragmatics, and literary appreciation, especially to train the ability to interpret implicit meanings, communication

strategies, and power relations between characters in dialogue. In addition, this research is useful for general readers to understand the layers of meaning that are not seen literally, so that the appreciation of character complexity, inner conflict, and social criticism in the novel *Patient* becomes more complete and deep.

## 2. Method

This research uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive-analytical design in a literary pragmatic framework. The qualitative approach was chosen because the object of study is in the form of the speech of characters in literary texts that contain contextual, implicit, and interpretive meanings. The main purpose of this research is to systematically describe the types of speech acts and implications contained in the novel *Patient* by Naomi Midori and explain their functions and meanings in building conflicts, characters, and storylines. With this design, research procedures can be replicated by other researchers through the stages of clear and measurable data collection, classification, and analysis.

The research design used is a pragmatic-based content analysis. Speech analysis refers to John R. Searle's speech theory, which classifies illocution into five types: indicative, directive, expressive, commissive, and declarative. Implicit analysis uses the implicit theory of conversation put forward by Paul Grice through the principle of cooperation and the maxim of conversation. Both theories are used as the main analytical framework to identify, classify, and interpret the meaning of the characters' speech in the novel.

The source of data for this research is the officially used print edition of the novel *Patient* by Naomi Midori. The research data are in the form of all the characters' speeches in the form of dialogues that contain potential speech actions and implications. The informants in this study are textual, namely, the characters in the novel who act as speakers and speech partners in narrative interactions. Each dialogue is treated as a pragmatic unit of analysis representing speech events in the context of a fictional situation.

The main instrument of the research is the researcher himself (human instrument) assisted by a data classification sheet in the form of a speech and implication identification table. The sheet contains columns: (1) dialogue excerpts, (2) situational context, (3) types of speech actions according to Searle's classification, (4) types of implication according to Grice's theory, (5) implicit meanings, and (6) pragmatic functions in flow and characterisation.

The data collection technique is performed using the see-and-record method. The stages include: reading the novel intensively and repeatedly, marking relevant dialogues, recording speech into data tables, and grouping speech based on speech action categories and implications.

The data analysis technique is carried out through three main stages. First, the identification stage, which determines the type of speech act based on the classification of representative, directive, expressive, commissive, and declarative according to Searle. Second, the interpretation stage interprets

the implications of the conversation based on the violation or maximum utilization of Grice's cooperation (quantity, quality, relevance, and method). Third, the meaning integration stage connects the results of the analysis of speech and implied actions with the context of the story to explain its role in building the meaning, conflict, and character of the character.

The validity of the data is maintained through theoretical triangulation, which compares the results of the analysis with Searle's speech concept and Grice's implications and repeatedly checks the consistency of classification. With a systematic procedure and based on standard theory, this research can be replicated by other researchers on similar literary objects.

### 3. Results and Discussion

This section presents the results of the analysis and discussion of speech acts and implications contained in the novel *Patient* by Naomi Midori. The discussion focused on five main aspects, namely: (1) types of speech actions, which include representative, directive, expressive, commissive, and declarative; (2) the function and context of the use of speech acts in the interaction between characters; (3) the types of implications that appear in the character's speech; (4) the meaning of the implications contained in the dialogue; and (5) the relationship between speech and implication in building meaning, conflict, and character characterization. Through this analysis, it is hoped that it can be revealed how speech strategies and implications are used systematically by the author to represent psychological dynamics, social relations, and storyline development so that the pragmatic meaning implied in the dialogue of the novel *Patient* can be comprehensively understood.

#### Speech in the Novel *Patient* by Naomi Midori

John R. Searle's theory of speech develops Austin's idea by emphasising that the essence of speech lies in its illocution, which is the intention or function that the speaker wants to achieve through the speech. Searle classifies the act of illocution into five main categories based on the communicative purpose and direction of fit between the word and the world, namely representative, directive, expressive, commissive, and declarative.

With this classification, Searle provides a systematic framework for analyzing the illocution function of a speech, both in daily communication and in the dialogue of literary works, so that the speaker's intentions, social relations, and pragmatic impact of speech can be understood more deeply.

Table 1. Types, Functions and Contexts of the Use of Speech in Patient Novels

No.	Speech Quotes	Speakers	Speech Partners	Context	Types of Speech Acts
1	"Me and other neighbors were surprised because	J (neighbor of the victim)	Journalist	Interview after the discovery of the body,	Representative (stating facts/experiences)

	the building shop was closed for days."			explaining the irregularities before the event	
2	"Usually, it never closes. If the red date is still open for half a day."	J	Journalist	Explaining the habits of the victim's shop to strengthen suspicion	Representative
3	"We decided to go to their house which was behind the store."	J	Journalist	Tell the action taken after there is no answer	Representative
4	"We will continue to try to arrest the perpetrators even though no significant evidence has been found."	Riyadi (Head of the Investigation Team)	Public	Official police statement on investigation commitment	Commissioners (promises/commitments)
5	"The victims died from sharp object stabs."	Riyadh	Journalist	Presentation of autopsy results and forensic findings	Representative
6	"Several times I saw H throwing tantrums at his brother and parents in the store."	K (Citizen)	Journalist	Testimony about the victim's family conflict	Representative
7	"Talking about money is the same as the inheritance, anyway, when it comes to fighting."	K	Journalist	Explain the motive for family quarrels	Representative
8	"We have named Brother Husni Junaidi and Sister Rena Silvia as suspects in this murder case."	Eko (Police Chief)	Public	Press conference on the determination of legal status	Declarative (establishes legal status)
9	"Allegedly, the other victim found that the two were having a blood sexual relationship."	Eko	Public	Explanation of motive based on the results of the investigation	Representative
10	"You've been staring at me ever since."	Imelda	Dance	A subtle reprimand as Danisa continued to glance at him in	Representative (stating observational facts)

				the hospital corridor	
11	"How's your day?"	Imelda	Dance	Conversation opens to build initial interactions	Directive (request information)
12	"I'm a psychologist."	Dance	Imelda	Introducing professional identity	Representative
13	"What should I do if I want to sign up for a counseling session?"	Imelda	Dance	Inquiring about the procedure of becoming a client	Directive
14	"You can make an appointment first."	Dance	Imelda	Giving advice/procedure	Directive
15	"Tomorrow I will come straight here to see the Doctor."	Imelda	Dance	Stating intentions and plans	Commissioners (future commitments)
16	"Please write some personal information about yourself."	Dance	Imelda	Client data filling instructions	Directive
17	"Don't write my name, Doctor."	Imelda	Dance	Strict prohibition during counseling sessions	Directive
18	"I didn't come here because I was depressed and needed help."	Imelda	Dance	Explain the purpose of his arrival	Representative
19	"I need a friend who is smart enough to be able to keep up with my discussions."	Imelda	Dance	Stating the needs and motives of the consultation	Representative
20	"Of course."	Dance	Imelda	Guarantee client confidentiality	Commissioners (professional appointments)
21	"Do the Doctor believe in karma?"	Imelda	Dance	Philosophical questions to test the view	Directive
22	"I believe that what you sow, that you reap."	Dance	Imelda	Expressing personal beliefs	Representative
23	"I also believe that to get something, we have to work on it."	Imelda	Dance	Stating the principles of life	Representative
24	"After our first meeting yesterday, I feel pretty confident that the Doctor is the right	Imelda	Dance	Expressing trust and evaluation of Danisa	Expressive (expressing attitudes/beliefs)

	person to share secrets."				
25	"Father, please!"	Mrs. Mimin	Mr. Muhaidi	Calling for help when Karim threatens with a knife	Directive (application)
26	"Don't be like this, Karim. What do you want? Later Mommy will love you what you want!"	Mrs. Mimin	Karim	Persuading Karim to lower the knife	Directive
27	"Want a cigarette! Cigarettes!"	Karim	Parents	Expressing desires in a state of mental disorder	Representative (expressing desire)
28	"Put down the knife first, Karim."	Mr. Muhaidi	Karim	Stop threats	Directives (commands)
29	"Just put this person in a mental hospital!"	Fair	Parents	Venting anger and making strong proposals	Directive
30	"Then go for it!"	Fair	Parents	Extreme proposals to deal with Karim	Directive
31	"Your son is sick because your ancestors were angry."	The Witch (The Grandfather)	Fair	Mystically explaining the cause of the disease	Representative
32	"Tomorrow come here again. Bring your son and some things for the offering."	Shaman	Fair	Giving ritual instructions	Directive
33	"Husni can heal if he wants to be Karim's son."	Shaman	Family	Convey the conditions of recovery	Commissioners (conditional undertakings)
34	"If you don't want to do it, your child will be sick for the rest of his life."	Shaman	Fair	Threat of consequences	Commissioners (threats)
35	"Is it possible to refuse, Kek?"	Fair	Family	Reject and question the terms	Directive (request for clarification)
36	"If you accept the conditions, burn this amulet, then tell Husni to drink the ashes. After that, he will be healthy again."	Shaman	Fair	Final instructions of the ritual	Decree
37	"I just did a test, how long Moko	Husni	Fair	Explaining animal slaughter	Representative

	could last. As it turns out, the death rate is the same as that of the neighboring rabbit."				
38	"If you and Husni want to take care of Karim, later you will also give you the inheritance of Karim's share."	Mr. Muhaidi	Fair	Promise of inheritance distribution	Commissioners
39	"Don't act too much and just do your duty!"	Fair	Jonah	Commanding the younger brother to continue performing the ritual	Directive
40	"Lately, I've been having trouble sleeping, Doctor."	Imelda	Dance	Opening a counseling session by submitting psychological complaints	Representative (expressing one's state)
41	"What do you do when you can't sleep?"	Dance	Imelda	Digging for information as a psychologist	Directives (questions)
42	"My parents died a few years ago, Doctor."	Imelda	Dance	Explain the emotional background	Representative
43	"I am saddened."	Dance	Imelda	Expressing empathy	Expressive (condolences)
44	"May I ask the Doctor something personal enough?"	Imelda	Dance	Ask permission to ask	Directive (request)
45	"Why do humans want to get married and become parents?"	Imelda	Dance	Philosophical questions	Directive
46	"I never thought that children were my future insurance."	Dance	Imelda	Expressing personal views	Representative
47	"When parents die... That sense of loss turned into a sense of relief."	Imelda	Dance	Expressing emotional attitudes towards the death of a parent	Expressive
48	"Does the Doctor think this is a strange psychic condition?"	Imelda	Dance	Request a professional assessment	Directive

49	"I didn't ask to be born into this world."	Imelda	Dance	Expressing rejection of the concept of children's obligations	Representative
50	"I'll never be able to forgive my parents for this."	Imelda	Dance	Uncovering emotional attitudes (grudges)	Expressive
51	"In my opinion, the biggest sin of parents to their children is to give birth to children when they are not worthy."	Imelda	Dance	Stating the principles of life	Representative
52	"For me, a child has no obligation to be devoted to his parents."	Imelda	Dance	The main ideological statement of the chapter	Representative
53	"In essence, I can say that I am happy that both my parents have passed away."	Imelda	Dance	Expressing feelings of relief	Expressive
54	"Imelda, Imelda, I'll clean my father's car, yes. Earlier, it was all sand and cement, so it was dirty."	Dad	Imelda	Father tells his son to clean the car after delivering building materials	Directives (commands)
55	"Well, I can't, there's a test tomorrow."	Imelda	Dad	Refusing an order on school grounds	Representative (expresses a situation)
56	"Clean the car for just a moment, why are you so lazy?"	Dad	Imelda	Reprimanding and coercing children	Directive
57	"I should have cleaned it myself."	Imelda	Dad	Protests against injustice	Directive (suggestions, in the tone of demands)
58	"It's our obligation to help other family members!"	Dad	Imelda	Stating the moral principles of the family	Representative
59	"Why not just be put in a mental hospital?"	Imelda	Dad	Proposing a solution to Karim's behavior	Directive (questions)
60	"Your grandmother can't."	Dad	Imelda	Explain the reasons for the rejection	Representative
61	"If this continues, we can't go to college Imelda, you know!"	Mother	Dad	Complaining about economic conditions	Expressive (complaint)

62	"Later I will try to talk to Brother."	Dad	Mother	Stating the intention to act	Commissioners (promises)
63	"What else can I do? Do you have the heart to let my brother wander?"	Dad	Mother	Defending Karim's decision to treat Karim	Representative
64	"I don't want to date you."	Adam	Imelda	Rejecting Imelda's feelings	Declarative (establishes relationship status)
65	"Go and take care of your uncle, Imelda."	Adam	Imelda	Commanding in a condescending tone	Directive
66	"Uncle Karim, do you want some bread?"	Imelda	Karim	Persuading Karim to get closer to the river	Directive (request)
67	"This is what it feels like to be God's hand in the world."	Imelda	Self	Reflections after killing Karim	Expressive (emotional evaluation)
68	"Karim was found the next day by one of the villagers who went down to fish in the river in a lifeless state."	Narrator	Readers	Presentation of the facts of death	Representative
69	"A nuisance beast."	Imelda	Dance	Showing dislike for annoying kittens while eating	Expressive (an expression of irritated feelings)
70	"Sorry, Doctor. The bully must be dealt with."	Imelda	Dance	Speech after killing a kitten, as a justification for action	Representative (statement of belief)
71	"I like to read mystery stories the most, Doctor."	Imelda	Dance	Describe a personal interest in criminal stories	Representative
72	"Everyone commits murder because of a certain motive."	Imelda	Dance	Conveying a general view of crime	Representative
73	"Do something so that the person they hate... disappear."	Imelda	Dance	Proposing extreme measures as a solution to conflict	Directive (implied recommendation)
74	"Humans live with norms. That's why there is a law and we shouldn't carelessly kill others."	Dance	Imelda	Rejecting Imelda's outlook on life and affirming social norms	Representative

75	"The law cannot deal with all forms of human cruelty."	Imelda	Dance	Criticism of the legal system	Representative
76	"I prefer to do a lot of acting, talk a little."	Imelda	Dance	Stating the principles of life	Representative
77	"Has the Doctor ever cooperated with the police to interview or provide counseling to the inmates? I am confident that the Doctor's career will be even more brilliant in the world of criminology."	Imelda	Dance	Declare professional experience	Directives (questions)
78	"Have you ever heard of Jeffrey Dahmer?"	Imelda	Dance	Starting the topic about serial killers	Directive
79	"According to the Doctor, why did he do that?"	Imelda	Dance	Request a psychological assessment	Directive
80	"The first suspicion is a psychological condition."	Dance	Imelda	Provide professional analysis	Representative
81	"What is the Doctor's impression of these two people?"	Imelda	Dance	Request an interpretation of a photo	Directive
82	"These two brothers slaughtered their own families."	Imelda	Dance	Uncovering the facts of the murder case	Representative
83	"Could it be better for me to change careers to be a detective?"	Imelda	Dance	Expressing wishes in a joking tone	Commissioners (implied intent)
84	"Older brother's penis is cut off"	Imelda	Dance	Uncovering the sadistic details that the media omitted	Representative
85	"Try talking to your brother again to borrow money."	Mother	Dad	Mom asked Dad to borrow money from Uncle Adil again to pay off the debt	Directive (request)
86	"Come on, Imelda doesn't have to go	Dad	Mother	Father proposed that Imelda not	Directive (order)

	to college, just tell her to go to work."			continue her studies due to economic limitations	
87	"Rena is pregnant."	Uncle Adil	Dad	Giving news about family disgrace	Representative (statement of fact)
88	"We don't know who the father is."	Uncle Adil	Dad	Explaining Rena's condition who was pregnant without the baby's father knowing	Representative
89	"After the birth, maybe you can give it to Johan and his wife to take care of."	Dad	Uncle Adil	Proposing a solution to cover up family disgrace	Directives (suggestions)
90	"What do you mean by that? What a shame you are!"	Uncle Adil	Dad	Anger over the insinuation about the trust of ancestors	Expressive (angry)
91	"Why not just go to an internet café or a photocopyist?"	Husni	Imelda	Satirizing Imelda who borrowed a computer	Directive (rejection questions)
92	"This time you have to pay me twice as much as usual."	Husni	Imelda	Setting a computer rental rate	Directives (orders/determinations)
93	"If you can't pay, you can pay me in another way."	Husni	Imelda	Implied sexual threats	Commissioners (threats)
94	"If you dare to touch me again, I will scream as loud as possible."	Imelda	Husni	Threats to stop harassment	Commissioners (threats)
95	"Father called you down."	Mrs. Husni	Husni	Calling her child out of the room	Directives (commands)
96	"He was just showing his affection."	Mrs. Husni	Imelda	Defending her child's abuse	Representative (justification)
97	"I have to look for their weaknesses to blackmail and manipulate."	Imelda (inner narration)	Self	Declaring intent to plot a crime	Commissive (self-commitment)
98	"The safest method is to poison or anesthetize them first."	Imelda (inner narration)	Self	Summing up the assassination plan	Representative (statement of decision)

99	"I love the game of chess, Doctor."	Imelda	Dance	Opening up casual conversations in counseling sessions by expressing personal preferences	Representative (statement of attitude/preference)
100	"Why?"	Dance	Imelda	Asking for reasons for Imelda's statement	Directives (questions)
101	"I enjoy the times strategizing to finish off opponents."	Imelda	Dance	Explain why you love chess	Representative
102	"Does the Doctor like to play chess?"	Imelda	Dance	Switch topics to speech partner preferences	Directives (questions)
103	"No. Frankly, I'm not a typical strategist like you."	Dance	Imelda	Expressing personal attitudes	Representative
104	"What do Doctors like? Tennis?"	Imelda	Dance	Digging for personal information	Directive
105	"How many more counseling sessions do I have, Doctor?"	Imelda	Dance	Ask about the duration of the therapeutic relationship	Directive
106	"One more time."	Dance	Imelda	Provide official information regarding the therapy schedule	Representative
107	"Do you think the Doctor did what the woman did was wrong?"	Imelda	Dance	Testing the moral judgment of a murder case	Directive (evaluative question)
108	"Killing is an heinous act."	Dance	Imelda	Provide ethical judgment	Representative
109	"Why didn't the doctor first ask the reason for this woman's murder and immediately give her a guilty verdict?"	Imelda	Dance	Refuting the quick assessment of speech partners	Directives (criticism questions)
110	"The two teenage boys raped and then killed the mother's daughter."	Imelda	Dance	Explain the motive of the criminal case	Representative

111	"Maybe I'll do the same."	Dance	Imelda	Uncover possible personal attitudes if you are in a similar situation	Commissions (hypothetical commitments)
112	"Those two teenagers deserve to die."	Imelda	Dance	Expressing extreme moral judgments	Representative (opinion/rating)
113	"I'll continue this story at our next meeting, Doctor."	Imelda	Dance	Declaring plans to continue the story in the next session	Commissioners (promises/intentions)
114	"I believe that to make sure things go smoothly, the first thing to do is to make a plan as detailed as possible."	Imelda (inner narration)	Self	Stating principles and beliefs in planning actions	Representative
115	"I'm pretty sure my uncle didn't see the videos."	Imelda (inner narration)	Self	Concluding the results of observations and beliefs	Representative
116	"I deliberately hoarded the things so that I could throw them into the water barrel at Uncle Adil's house the day before my appointed day."	Imelda (inner narration)	Self	Stating a plan of action for the future	Commissive (inner commitment)
117	"What is that much fire soda and rat poison for?"	Mother	Imelda	Mother questions finding of hazardous materials in room	Directives (questions)
118	"There have been a lot of rats lately."	Imelda	Mother	Giving a reason to cover up the plan	Representative (pseudo-statement of fact)
119	"The former remains of the living room toilet that had been clogged."	Imelda	Mother	Explaining the function of soda fire	Representative
120	"What is this, Sister?"	Sister	Imelda	Curiosity about fire soda	Directives (questions)
121	"Wash your hands quickly. That thing is poisonous."	Imelda	Sister	Hazard warnings	Directives (orders/warnings)

122	"Sister, don't hold that anymore, huh."	Imelda	Sister	Prohibition for the sake of safety	Directive
123	"At least I'll know what happens if someone eats it."	Imelda (inner narration)	Self	Declaring the intention of a cruel experiment	Commissive (self-commitment)
124	"I set day Y as the day of execution."	Imelda (inner narration)	Self	Determining the time of action	Declarative (determination of the state of events)
125	"Don't shout, ma'am."	Imelda	Rena	Threatening to not attract attention	Directives (commands)
126	"If you dare to scream, I'll slit your neck."	Imelda	Rena	Explicit threats	Commissioners (threats)
127	"Do you want me to kill myself or do you want me to kill you?"	Imelda	Rena	Giving forced choices	Directive (demand)
128	"We'll go up to the second floor."	Imelda	Rena	Directing next action	Directives (commands)
129	"Uncle Adil's family deserves such a cruel punishment."	Imelda (inner narration)	Self	Moral justification for murder	Representative (assessment)
130	"His entire inheritance falls into Dad's hands."	Narrator	Readers	Declaring the consequences of the law of death	Declarative (change in ownership status)
131	"Did the girl in the story end up being caught? Is this case over?"	Dance	Imelda	The psychologist asks the end of the murder story told by the patient	Directive (request for information)
132	"In my opinion, he deserves all the conveniences of life after sentencing God to the family."	Imelda	Dance	Stating a moral justification for murder	Representative (opinion/rating)
133	"Still it's not justified."	Dance	Imelda	Declaring an ethical stance against murder	Representative
134	"So, the Doctor thinks I'm dangerous to society?"	Imelda	Dance	Testing the psychologist's assessment of himself	Directive (confrontational question)
135	"I am the girl in the story."	Imelda	Dance	Recognition of identity as a perpetrator	Declarative (revealing one's status as a perpetrator)
136	"It feels very satisfying to be able to get rid of them."	Imelda	Dance	Uncovering emotional satisfaction after killing	Expressive (feeling satisfied)

137	"Are you serious?"	Dance	Imelda	Expressing surprise and asking for confirmation	Directives (questions)
138	"I'm not a liar, Doctor."	Imelda	Dance	Confirming the truth of his confession	Representative
139	"Why are you telling me all this? Aren't you afraid of me reporting the police?"	Dance	Imelda	Inquiring about the motive for the confession and possible reporting	Directive
140	"I know all the activities of the Doctor."	Imelda	Dance	Implied threat that he is spying on psychologists	Commissioners (implicit threats)
141	"We seem to be going to an appointment to play tennis together."	Imelda	Dance	Calling Danisa's child a form of psychological pressure	Commissions (signals of future threats)
142	"Sometimes, a secret is too heavy to keep alone."	Imelda	Dance	Explain why you open up secrets	Representative
143	"I'll give the Doctor a little time to call the police or tell Mira."	Imelda	Dance	Providing opportunity as well as pressure	Directive (conditional offer)
144	"I will not harm the Doctor and the Doctor's family."	Imelda	Dance	Promise of conditional protection	Commissioners (promises)
145	"If one day the police arrest me, I will immediately know that it is the Doctor who reported. However, before I curl up in prison, I will make sure that the Doctor will never see the Doctor's child again. Obviously, Doc?"	Imelda	Dance	Direct threats if reported	Commissioners (threats)
146	"Now in this world only the Doctor and I know what really happened."	Imelda	Dance	Affirming a position of mutual secrecy	Representative
147	"Thank you for being willing to keep this secret."	Imelda	Dance	Expressing satisfaction with the doctor's silence	Expressive (thank you)

148	"As long as the Doctor keeps his mouth shut, we are allies."	Imelda	Dance	Establishing an 'ally' relationship	Declarative (determination of social relations)
149	"Imelda Shafira killed Husni and Rena."	Danisa (medical records)	Self	Official recording of the results of the psychologist's conclusions	Representative (factual statement)
150	"I won't come to visit her again, Sister."	Imelda	Mira	Declaring the decision to end the relationship with psychologist Danisa	Commissioners (commitments will not come back)
151	"Stay in touch, yes, ma'am."	Mira	Imelda	Invitation to maintain friendship	Directive (request)
152	"Ready. Sometime I will buy it."	Imelda	Mira	Declare readiness and plans	Commissioners (promises)
153	"Frankly, I salute you."	Imelda	Mira	Expressing admiration	Expressive (compliment)
154	"This patient of yours is really smart."	Imelda	Mira	Assessing Danisa's abilities	Representative (assessment)
155	"He is very sorry, ma'am. After the death of her son, she was so devastated, that she lost her memory of herself."	Mira	Imelda	Explaining the background of psychologist Danisa	Representative (presentation of facts)
156	"I'm going to go ahead and do it, Mike."	Imelda	Mira	Ending a conversation	Declarative (establishes the closure of the interaction)
157	"Continue to serve and keep your spirits up."	Imelda	Mira	Provide moral support	Expressive (hope/support)
158	"Sometimes I just want my brother to die."	Mira	Imelda	Uncovering hatred for his brother	Expressive (an expression of emotions)
159	"There are still many oppressed people. And victims deserve justice."	Imelda (inner narration)	Self	Moral reflection on his actions	Representative (statement of belief)
160	"People may think that Husni killed because of inheritance, but I	Imelda (inner narration)	Self	Concluding the motive for the murder	Representative

	think it was because of love."				
161	"I just want to fight for my own happiness."	Imelda (inner narration)	Self	Stating life purpose	Representative
162	"Imagine how easy your life would be if you could eliminate the bad guys."	Imelda (inner narration)	Readers	Inviting the justification of murder	Directive (persuasive invitation)
163	"Like me."	Imelda (inner narration)	Readers	Identify as a perpetrator	Declarative (affirmation of identity)
164	"And, my life has never been happier than it is now."	Imelda (inner narration)	Readers	Uncovering total satisfaction	Expressive (happiness)

### Implications in Naomi Midori's Patient Novel

According to H. P. Grice's theory, implication is an implicit meaning that is not directly stated in speech, but can be understood by speech partners through context and the principle of cooperation. The implication of a common conversation arises because of the context of the situation without any violation of the maxim, so that the speaker still adheres to the principle of cooperation, but conveys the intention indirectly, for example, to satirise or reject in a more subtle way. Meanwhile, the implication of special conversation arises because the speaker deliberately violates one of the maxims of cooperation, both the maxim of quantity, quality, relevance, and method, so that from this violation the speech partner interprets the existence of a hidden meaning that depends on the specific context of the conversation.

Table 2. Types and Meanings of Implications in Patient Novel Dialogue

No	Dialogue Quotes	Speakers	Speech Partners	Speech Context	Types of Implications	Implicit Meaning
1	"Me and other neighbors were surprised because the building shop was closed for days."	J (neighbor of the victim)	Journalist	Explaining the strangeness before the discovery of the corpse	Implications of Common Conversation	The closure of the store indicates that there is an unnatural event or serious problem in the family.
2	"Usually, it never closes. If the red date is still	J	Journalist	Compare normal conditions with conditions at	Implications of Common Conversation	The speaker insinuated that the situation this time was

	open for half a day."			the time of the incident		very unusual and suspicious.
3	"We will continue to try to arrest the perpetrators even though no significant evidence has been found."	Riyadi (Police)	Journalist / Public	Investigative press conference	Specific Conversation Implications (Violation of the Quantity Maximum)	The police do not actually have strong clues yet, but want to calm the public by showing seriousness.
4	"Talking about money is the same as the inheritance, anyway, when it comes to fighting."	K (neighbor)	Journalist	Describing the quarrel of the victim's family	Implications of Common Conversation	Quarrels over inheritance hint at the existence of economic motives in family conflicts.
5	"It seems that the two had wanted to reveal their romantic relationship to the public before the horrific event happened."	Police	Public	Explanation of the end of the case	Specific Conversation Implications (Maximum Violation)	It is conveyed indirectly that their actions are driven by deviant emotional and psychological impulses.
6	"You've been staring at me ever since."	Imelda	Dance	Imelda realized that she was constantly being watched	Implications of Common Conversation	A subtle rebuke that Danisa had been staring at him for too long and made her feel cared for.
7	"How's your day?"	Imelda	Dance	Conversation starters in the hospital corridor	Implications of Common Conversation	Efforts to build closeness and break the silence, not just asking about activities.
8	"It doesn't seem easy to be a psychologist, huh."	Imelda	Dance	Responding to an explanation of Danisa's work	Implications of Common Conversation	Implies empathy and recognition of the emotional burden of the psychologist profession.
9	"I have something to do here."	Imelda	Imelda	Answering the reason for being in the hospital	Specific Conversation Implications (Violation of	Imelda deliberately did not give complete

					the Quantity Maximum)	information, hinting that there were personal things that she did not want to reveal.
10	"What should I do if I want to sign up for a counseling session?"	Imelda	Dance	Interest in becoming a client	Implications of Common Conversation	Indirectly stated that he needed psychological help.
11	"Can't I just come here and tell the nurse that I want to see you?"	Imelda	Dance	Inquiring about the consultation procedure	Implications of Common Conversation	Hints at a desire for special access or a more personal relationship with Danisa.
12	"Tomorrow I will come straight here to see the Doctor."	Imelda	Dance	Close the first conversation	Implications of Common Conversation	Indicates a strong intention to establish an ongoing professional relationship.
13	"I didn't come here because I was depressed and needed help."	Imelda	Dance	Beginning of counseling session	Specific Conversation Implications (Violation of Maximum Relevance)	Indirect rejection of the presumption that he is an ordinary client; hinting at other, more complex motives.
14	"I need a friend who is smart enough to be able to keep up with my discussions."	Imelda	Dance	Explain the reason for choosing Danisa	Implications of Common Conversation	Implying that he feels intellectually superior and needs an equal interlocutor.
15	"Don't write my name, Doctor."	Imelda	Dance	Client data logging process	Specific Speech Implications (Violation of Maximal Means & Relevance)	Hints at the desire to hide identity and the existence of big secrets that you don't want to trace.
16	"Do the Doctor believe in karma?"	Imelda	Dance	Philosophical discussion	Implications of Common Conversation	Leads to moral justification for revenge or punishment.
17	"Reaping what we plant, huh?"	Imelda	Dance	Responding to the concept of cause and effect	Implications of Common Conversation	Implies the belief that extreme actions can be justified

						as moral consequences.
18	"Later, Mom, I love you what you want! Don't be like that, son!"	Mrs. Mimin	Karim	Karim went berserk while pointing a knife	Implications of Common Conversation	Pleas and persuasion for Karim to stop threatening; subtle resistance to violence.
19	"Put down the knife first, Karim. I'll take you to the stall."	Mr. Muhaidi	Karim	Calming a child who goes berserk	Implications of Common Conversation	Efforts to defuse the situation by rewarding Karim for lowering the knife.
20	"Just put this person in a mental hospital!"	Fair	Parents	Frustration with the crazy Karim	Implications of Common Conversation	Implying that Karim is considered dangerous and unfit to live with his family.
21	"Then go for it!"	Fair	Pak Muhaidi & Bu Mimin	Extreme solutions	Specific Conversation Implications (Maximum Violation of Means)	Crude and excessive expressions that hint at hatred and despair.
22	"Your son is sick because your ancestors were angry."	The Grandfather (Scotland)	Fair	Husni's Examination	Special Conversation Implications (violation of quality maxims)	Statements without empirical evidence, but intended to instill confidence and fear.
23	"Husni can heal if he wants to be Karim's son."	The Grandfather	Muhaidi Family	Ritual summoning of spirits	Specific Conversation Skills (violation of the maximum relevance and quality)	Mystical conditions that hint at the existence of supernatural agreements and threats if they are not complied with.
24	"If you don't want to do it, your child will continue to get sick."	The Grandfather	Fair	Answering Adil's rejection	Special Conversation Implications (violation of quality maxims)	Implicit threats to force obedience through fear.
25	"If you and Husni want to take care	Mr. Muhaidi	Fair	Persuading him to take care of Karim	Implications of Common Conversation	The promise of material rewards as a

	of Karim, later you will also give you the inheritance of Karim's share."					form of persuasion and conflict calming.
26	"Usually from the nearest first, right?"	Fair	Jonah	Discussing the risks of not making offerings	Implications of Common Conversation	Cynical insinuation that disaster will befall his closest family, not him.
27	"If it wasn't for that ritual and because you wanted to take care of Karim, I would have kicked you out of here a long time ago."	Fair	Jonah	Imposing responsibility	Specific Conversational Implications (violation of maximal means & relevance)	A veiled threat to maintain dominance and psychologically suppress Jonah.
28	"Lately, I've been having trouble sleeping, Doctor."	Imelda	Dance	The beginning of the second counseling session	Implications of Common Conversation	A sign of an unresolved psychological burden, not just a physical disorder.
29	"Yes and no, Doctor."	Imelda	Dance	Answering allegations that insomnia is due to the death of a parent	Implications of Special Conversations (violation of the maximum quantity)	The answer is deliberately incomplete, implying an inner conflict that is more complex than just suffering.
30	"If only all parents could think like a doctor."	Imelda	Dance	Responding to the concept of a child is not 'future insurance'	Implications of Common Conversation	A subtle insinuation that most parents are selfish towards their children.
31	"Does the Doctor think this is a strange psychic condition?"	Imelda	Dance	Claiming to be relieved by the death of his parents	Implications of Common Conversation	A request for validation that feelings of relief are normal even if it is contrary to social norms.

32	"I didn't ask to be born into this world."	Imelda	Dance	Explain the attitude towards the duty of service	Implications of Common Conversation	Subtle rejection of the concept of the child's obligation to parents.
33	"According to the Doctor, what is the biggest sin of a parent against his child?"	Imelda	Dance	Moral discussion about parents	Implications of Common Conversation	Directing the conversation to sharp criticism of the parent's decision.
34	"I'll never be able to forgive my parents for this."	Imelda	Dance	Explaining the background of parental hatred	Implications of Common Conversation	Affirming resentment and deep emotional rejection.
35	"Is filial service really an obligation when I didn't even ask to be born?"	Imelda	Dance	Criticism of social norms	Implications of Common Conversation	Ideological rejection of children's moral obligations to parents.
36	"For me, a child has no obligation to be devoted to their parents."	Imelda	Dance	Conclusion of the outlook on life	Specific Conversation Implications (Maximum Violation of Means)	Extreme statements that are deliberate to shake up norms and demonstrate radical moral positions.
37	"I can say I'm happy that my parents have passed away."	Imelda	Dance	Closing of the counselling session	Specific Conversation Implications (violation of quality maxim & manner)	Expressions that are socially unnatural, imply emotional numbness and potential affective disorders.
38	"Clean the car for just a moment, why are you so lazy?"	Dad	Imelda	Dad told Imelda to clean the car	Implications of Common Conversation	A rebuke that implies that Father considers Imelda to be unfilial and disobedient.
39	"I should have cleaned it myself."	Imelda	Dad	Imelda refused the order	Implications of Common Conversation	A subtle rejection as well as a satire that Dad was too submissive to Uncle Adil.

40	"It's our obligation to help other family members!"	Dad	Imelda	Defending the attitude of helping Uncle Adil	Implications of Common Conversation	Affirming social norms about family obligations, while satirizing Imelda who is considered selfish.
41	"I can go to my favorite high school in the next village. Not in a cheap school."	Imelda	Dad	Complaining about economic conditions	Implications of Common Conversation	Implying that Dad's sacrifice for his extended family is detrimental to his own child's future.
42	"Why not just be put in a mental hospital?"	Imelda	Dad	Complaining about the lewd Karim	Implications of Common Conversation	The proposal was indirect for Karim to be removed for the sake of his and his family's safety.
43	"It should be Uncle Adil who takes care of this."	Imelda	Dad	Demanding justice and responsibility	Implications of Common Conversation	Insinuation that rich families run away from obligations.
44	"If this continues, we can't go to college with Imelda."	Mother	Dad	Family financial crisis	Implications of Common Conversation	Emotional pressure for Dad to dare to demand rights from Uncle Adil.
45	"What else can I do? Do you really have the heart to let my brother wander aimlessly? Regarding the offerings and annual rituals, if we don't do it, Imelda's sister will be the next victim."	Dad	Mother	Justify rituals	Special Conversation Implications (violation of quality maxims)	Supernatural threats are used as justifications for economic injustice and fear.
46	"I don't want to date you."	Adam	Imelda	Rejection of love	Implications of Common Conversation	A subtle rejection based on social stigma

						against Imelda's family.
47	"Go and take care of your uncle."	Adam	Imelda	Karim naked at school	Implications of Common Conversation	A symbolic expulsion that embarrasses Imelda.
48	"If Dad can't protect the family, I'll do it."	Imelda (inner monologue)	Self	Rationalization of Karim's killing intent	Specific Conversation Implications (violation of quality maxim & manner)	Moral justification for violent plots.
49	"Uncle Karim, do you want some bread?"	Imelda	Karim	Bait before the murder	Special Conversation Implications (violation of quality maxims)	Manipulative speech to deceive the victim into approaching.
50	"This is what it feels like to be God's hand in the world."	Imelda (inner narration)	Self	After killing Karim	Specific Conversation Implications (violation of quality maxim & manner)	Divine claims as justifications for murder and delusions of moral superiority.
51	"A nuisance beast."	Imelda	Dance	Kittens interfere with eating	Implications of Common Conversation	Insinuation that the existence of cats is considered unimportant and deserves to be removed.
52	"Sorry, Doctor. The bully must be dealt with."	Imelda	Dance	After slamming the kitten	Specific Conversation Implications (violation of quality maxim & manner)	Justification of violence on the grounds of order; shows distorted logic and the absence of empathy.
53	"I like to read mystery stories the most... murder novels."	Imelda	Dance	Personal favorite topics	Implications of Common Conversation	Hints at a deep interest in violence and death, not just entertainment.
54	"The killers have been honest with themselves."	Imelda	Dance	Discussion of motive for murder	Specific Conversation Implications (violation of maximum relevance & quality)	An extreme judgment that normalizes murder as an existential honesty.

55	"Do something so that the person they hate... disappear."	Imelda	Dance	Comment on how to resolve conflicts	Specific Conversation Implications (Maximum Violation of Means)	A disguised encouragement for violence as a solution to emotional problems.
56	"I prefer to do a lot of acting, talk a little."	Imelda	Dance	Assessing norms and laws	Implications of Common Conversation	Insinuation that direct action (including violence) is more valuable than adherence to norms.
57	"This is why I chose the Doctor."	Imelda	Dance	Responding to Danisa's analysis of gray morality	Implications of Common Conversation	It hints that Danisa is considered intellectually aligned and can understand her way of thinking.
58	"Have the Doctor ever heard the name Jeffrey Dahmer?"	Imelda	Dance	Unlocking the topic of serial killers	Implications of Common Conversation	It leads to extreme discussions about violence and deviance.
59	"According to the Doctor, why did he do that?"	Imelda	Dance	After explaining Dahmer's cannibalism	Implications of Common Conversation	Testing the limits of empathy and psychological analysis of serious criminals.
60	"These two brothers slaughtered their own families..."	Imelda	Dance	Showing articles on the murder of a family	Implications of Common Conversation	Hints at an emotional connection to the case and a personal interest.
61	"Could it be better for me to change careers to be a detective?"	Imelda	Dance	Closing the case discussion	Implications of Common Conversation	Dark humor that implies an obsession with criminality.
62	"The older brother's penis was cut off... He should, he likes that dick, right?"	Imelda	Dance	Additional facts before leaving	Specific Conversation Implications (violation of maximal means & relevance)	Shocking statements that normalize sexual violence and mutilation, point to moral distortions.

63	"Try talking to your brother again to borrow money."	Mother	Dad	Debt collectors come; Families are short of money	Implications of Common Conversation	A subtle insistence that Dad again depend on Uncle Adil to save the family's economy.
64	"Come on, Imelda doesn't have to go to college, just tell her to go to work."	Dad	Mother	Discuss tuition fees	Implications of Common Conversation	It implies financial desperation and the sacrifice of a child's future for survival.
65	"Maybe all of this happened because you never carried out the mandate of your late father."	Dad	Uncle Adil	Discussing Rena's disgrace	Implications of Common Conversation	Insinuation that Adil's family's misfortune was the result of moral and spiritual negligence.
66	"I have nothing to do with that nonsense trust with my family!"	Uncle Adil	Dad	Offended by sarcasm	Specific Conversation Implications (Maximum Violation of Means)	A strong rejection that obscures the real issue and shows arrogance and domination.
67	"Why not just go to an internet café or a photocopyist?"	Husni	Imelda	Imelda borrows a computer	Implications of Common Conversation	Insinuation that Imelda is troublesome and unwanted in their home.
68	"This time you have to pay me twice as much as usual."	Husni	Imelda	Asking for more	Implications of Common Conversation	The use of power positions and greed for Imelda's economic conditions.
69	"If you can't pay... You can pay me in another way."	Husni	Imelda	Veiled sexual threats	Specific Conversation Implications (violation of maximal means & relevance)	Obscene invitations disguised as transactions, indicating harassment intent.
70	"I can make you feel good."	Husni	Imelda	Continuing harassment	Special Conversation Implications	Manipulative claims to justify sexual violence.

					(violation of quality maxims)	
71	"If you dare to touch me again, I will scream..."	Imelda	Husni	Efforts to stop harassment	Implications of Common Conversation	A protective threat to resist and stop obscene acts.
72	"He was just showing his affection."	Mrs. Husni	Imelda	Covering up the harassment	Special Conversation Implications (violation of quality maxims)	Normalization of sexual violence under the pretext of affection.
73	"Next time, don't wear sexy clothes here."	Mrs. Husni	Imelda	Blaming the victim	Implications of Common Conversation	Implies victim-blaming: the victim is considered the cause of the abuse.
74	"Who are you? What do you want?" (email)	Husni	Anonymous sender (Imelda)	Receiving a video threat	Implications of Common Conversation	Panic and ignorance; hinting at a sense of threat.
75	(Inner conclusion) "The safest method is to poison..."	Imelda (monologue)	Self	Devising an assassination plan	Specific Conversation Implications (violation of quality and relevance maxims)	The rationalization of violence as a "logical" solution, indicates criminal planning.
76	"I enjoy the times strategizing to finish off opponents."	Imelda	Dance	Discussing chess games	Implications of Common Conversation	Implying that Imelda loves dominance, control, and planning the opponent's destruction, not just the game.
77	"I'm too old to play for three hours."	Imelda	Dance	Responding to an invitation to play tennis	Implications of Common Conversation	Subtle rejection of the invitation without offending the other person.
78	"How many more counseling sessions do I have, Doctor?"	Imelda	Dance	Ask the rest of the session	Implications of Common Conversation	An anxious signal will be the end of the therapeutic relationship.
79	"I'll feel better after	Imelda	Dance	Explaining the inner state	Implications of Special	Concealing the fact that

	all these counseling sessions are over."				Conversations (violation of the maximum quantity)	"feeling better" is related to violent plans, not psychological healing.
80	"Do you think the Doctor did what the woman did was wrong?"	Imelda	Dance	Discussing the murder case of the mother of a rape victim	Implications of Common Conversation	Testing Danisa's moral boundaries and empathy for acts of revenge.
81	"Those two teenagers deserved to die."	Imelda	Dance	After explaining the motive	Special Conversation Implications (violation of quality maxims)	Explicit justification of murder as moral justice.
82	"The mother should have strategized so as not to get caught."	Imelda	Dance	Assessing the failure of the perpetrator	Specific Conversation Implications (Maximum Violation of Means)	Violence is considered legitimate, the wrong is only the imperfection of strategy.
83	"I want to tell the story of the murder in my village."	Imelda	Dance	Closing the counseling session	Implications of Common Conversation	A sign of emotional attachment to the murder case.
84	"I think God is on my side."	Imelda (inner narration)	Self	After Adil's family was hit by a disaster	Special Conversation Implications (violation of quality maxims)	Religious delusions: consider violence to be a divine mandate.
85	"I am the one who mediates it."	Imelda (inner narration)	Self	Dismantling incest and family shame	Specific Conversation Implications (Maximum Violation of Means)	Constructing oneself as a 'messenger of God' or moral executioner.
86	"I deliberately hoarded poison."	Imelda (inner narration)	Self	Preparations for mass murder	Specific Conversation Implications (violation of maximum relevance & quality)	The rationalization of criminal acts as a "sacred" and necessary plan.
87	"What I felt was not fear, but enthusiasm."	Imelda (inner narration)	Self	Ahead of execution	Special Conversation Implications (violation of quality maxims)	Shows sadistic pleasure and loss of empathy.

88	"What is that much fire soda and rat poison for?"	Mother	Imelda	Mom sees poison in Imelda's room	Implications of Common Conversation	Suspicion is implied that Imelda is preparing something dangerous.
89	"There have been a lot of rats lately."	Imelda	Mother	Answering mom's questions	Special Conversation Implications (violation of quality maxims)	A lie answer to cover up the assassination plan.
90	"The former remains of the living room toilet that had been clogged."	Imelda	Mother	Explaining the function of soda fire	Special Conversation Implications (violation of quality maxims)	The reason was made up so that the mother would not be suspicious.
91	"What is this, Sister?"	Sister	Imelda	Viewing the fire soda	Implications of Common Conversation	Innocent curiosity without suspicion.
92	"That thing is toxic to the human body."	Imelda	Sister	Alerting	Implications of Common Conversation	Subtle prohibition so that your sister does not touch poison.
93	"Maybe they'll turn around and faint."	Imelda	Sister	Explaining the effects of soda fire	Implications of Special Conversation s (violation of the maximum quantity)	Concealing the fact that the substance can kill.
94	"I hope the fire soda reacts as planned."	Imelda (monologue)	Self	After poisoning the water of the Adil family	Special Conversation Implications (violation of quality maxims)	The belief that poison will help the assassination plan go smoothly.
95	"I didn't come to save him."	Imelda (monologue)	Self	Seeing her aunt dying	Implications of Common Conversation	Affirmation that the goal is to kill, not help.
96	"Don't shout, ma'am."	Imelda	Rena	Threatening with a machete	Implications of Common Conversation	Subtle threats for Rena to obey and remain silent.
97	"Mom, is it better for me to kill or kill myself?"	Imelda	Rena	Forcing the victim to choose	Implications of Specific Conversation s (violation of maximum	Psychological manipulation to bring down the victim without resistance.

					relevance & means)	
98	"That's not how to commit suicide."	Imelda	Rena	Setting up a suicide scenario	Specific Conversation Implications (Maximum Violation of Means)	A cynical satire that shows complete dominance over the victim's life.
99	"Did the girl in the story get caught in the end?"	Dance	Imelda	Responding to murder stories	Implications of Common Conversation	Suspicion that the story is related to reality.
100	"In my opinion, he deserves all the conveniences of life after punishing God."	Imelda	Dance	Assessing the perpetrator of the murder	Special Conversation Implications (violation of quality maxims)	The moral justification for murder is God's will.
101	"So, the Doctor thinks I'm dangerous to society?"	Imelda	Dance	Responding to Danisa's reaction	Implications of Common Conversation	Reaction test and confirmation of suspicion.
102	"I am the girl in the story."	Imelda	Dance	Claiming to be the perpetrator	Implications of Common Conversation	Direct disclosure of the identity of the killer.
103	"I'm not a liar, Doctor."	Imelda	Dance	Affirming recognition	Implications of Common Conversation	Emphasis that the confession is serious and true.
104	"Why are you telling me all this?"	Dance	Imelda	Fear of danger	Implications of Common Conversation	Concern that Imelda has malicious intentions.
105	"I know all the activities of the Doctor."	Imelda	Dance	Pressure psychologists	Specific Conversation Implications (violation of the relevance maxim)	A veiled threat that Danisa is being watched.
106	"Dea is a smart boy, yes, Doc."	Imelda	Dance	Mention of Danisa's child	Specific Conversation Implications (Maximum Violation of Means)	Indirect intimidation of child safety.
107	"If the doctor wants to report, it	Imelda	Dance	Giving a choice	Special Conversation Implications (violation of	Challenges as well as threats that there will

	should be done now."				quality maxims)	be severe consequences.
108	"I will not harm the Doctor and the Doctor's family."	Imelda	Dance	Pseudo-convincing	Special Conversation Implications (violation of quality maxims)	False guarantees to calm and control at the same time.
109	"Now only the Doctor and I know."	Imelda	Dance	Binding secrets	Implications of Common Conversation	Forming a conspiratorial relationship
110	"As long as the Doctor keeps his mouth shut, we are allies."	Imelda	Dance	Closing the conversation	Implications of Common Conversation	Implicit threats: silence means safety, talk means danger.
111	"I won't come to visit her again, Sister."	Imelda	Mira	After the last session at RSJ	Implications of Common Conversation	Subtle denial that he no longer wants to have anything to do with Danisa.
112	"We might be able to have a coffee once in a while."	Mira	Imelda	Farewell Conversation	Implications of Common Conversation	An invitation to build personal relationships, not just professionals.
113	"This patient of yours is really smart."	Imelda	Mira	Pointing to Danisa	Implications of Common Conversation	The praise is implied as well as a satire that Danisa is different from other patients.
114	"It's not like a patient, is it?"	Mira	Imelda	Explaining Danisa's background	Implications of Common Conversation	Implying that Danisa's psychiatric condition is ambiguous and completely unstable.
115	"Apparently, she has not been able to accept that her child is dead."	Imelda	Mira	Responding to Danisa's trauma story	Implications of Common Conversation	Sympathy as well as judgment that Danisa is still trapped in the past.
116	"It's okay for you to tell me about your brother who is a jerk."	Imelda	Mira	Provide emotional support	Implications of Common Conversation	Acknowledgment that hatred of family violence is normal.

11 7	"Sometimes I just want my brother to die."	Mira	Imelda	Expressions of frustration	Implications of Common Conversation	An overflow of emotions that implies the desire to eliminate the source of suffering.
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### **The Relationship Between Speech and Implications in Building Meaning, Conflict, and Character of Characters in the Novel *Patient* by Naomi Midori**

In the novel *Patient* by Naomi Midori, the dialogue between characters not only serves as a means of conveying story information, but also as a pragmatic device that builds deep meaning through speech and implications. Every character's speech is an act of illocution that has a specific purpose, such as declaring, commanding, threatening, rejecting, or expressing emotional attitudes. This speech act is the author's main tool to move the plot, show the power relationship, and display the psychological condition of the character. As described in the journal, the speech acts in this novel are classified into five main types according to Searle, namely representative, directive, expressive, commissive, and declarative, each of which represents the attitude, intentions, and social position of the character in the interaction.

The meaning of dialogue in *Patient* does not stop at the literal layer, but rather expands through implications. Implication allows the reader to grasp meaning that is not directly spoken, but implied through context, violation of the maxim of cooperation, or a strategy of politeness. Drawing on Grice's theory, the journal shows that characters often convey criticism, threats, rejections, or moral justifications indirectly, so readers must interpret "what is meant" behind "what is said." This is what makes the dialogue full of psychological and ideological tension, especially in the interaction between Imelda and her psychologist, Danisa, which is filled with sarcasm, manipulation, and testing of moral boundaries.

The relationship between speech and implication is evident in the construction of conflict. Implicitly, the character can state facts or ask questions, but implicitly hides threats, hatred, or plans of violence. For example, speech that grammatically takes the form of ordinary questions or statements, through implications, hints at intimidation, domination, or justification for extreme actions. Thus, conflict does not always arise in the form of explicit arguments, but rather builds gradually through the tension of implicit meanings that continue to build up in conversation.

In character formation, a combination of speech and implication plays a role in revealing the personality of the character indirectly. The character of Imelda, for example, through representative and expressive speech often displays an extreme view of life, while the implication of her speech shows a manipulative attitude, lack of empathy, and a tendency to justify violence as a form of "justice". On the other hand, the character of Danisa through directive and representative speech shows a professional

and ethical role, but the implications of her response sometimes reveal doubts, fears, or moral dilemmas. In this way, the characters are not descriptively portrayed by the narrator, but are constructed through speech patterns and implicit meanings that are consistent throughout the dialogue.

Overall, the relationship between speech and implication in the novel *Patient* forms a pragmatic mechanism that complements each other. The act of speech provides a framework for the communicative function of each speech, while the implication deepens the layers of meaning by presenting hidden motives, inner conflicts, and ideologies of the characters. The integration of the two allows readers to understand psychological dynamics, conflicting values, and character development more comprehensively, so that dialogue not only serves as a driving force for the story but also as the main medium for the formation of complex and suggestive literary meanings.

#### 4. Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis, it can be concluded that the novel *Patient* by Naomi Midori systematically utilizes speech and implication as the main strategy in building meaning, conflict, and character of characters. Representative and directive speech acts emerged as the most dominant, showing that figures not only convey information, but also direct, control, and manipulate speech partners according to their psychological and ideological interests. Expressive speech reveals extreme affective conditions, while commissive and declarative mark commitment, threats, and changes in relational status that are crucial in the development of the flow.

The implication of conversation, both general and specific, serves as a mechanism for disguising meaning, especially in situations of conflict, violence, and moral deviance. The violation of the maximum of cooperation is not only linguistic, but reflects the distortion of values, power relations, and rationalisation of crime experienced by the main character. The dialectic between speech and implication shows that meaning in the novel is not constructed literally, but through complex pragmatic layers, so that the reader is invited to interpret psychological, ethical, and ideological dynamics critically. Thus, this study emphasizes the relevance of pragmatics as an approach to uncovering the depth of meaning in literary discourse.

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