

IMPLICATURE ANALYSIS: INTENDED MESSAGE OF A WRITER

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Abstract:

In fiction, implicature is used by authors to convey meaning beyond what is clearly stated. It allows writers to convey subtext, irony, humor, and other literary effects that add depth and richness to the text.

Key words: meaning, implication, subtext, literature, writer, reader.

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In literature, implicature is used by authors to convey meaning beyond what is explicitly stated. It allows writers to convey subtext, irony, humor, and other literary effects that add depth and richness to the text. A reader's understanding of these implicit meanings relies on their ability to recognize and interpret implicature, which requires a sensitivity to context, social norms, and linguistic cues.

The importance of implicature in communication and literature lies in its ability to enhance communication and understanding by conveying meaning beyond the surface level of words. It adds nuance, complexity, and layers of meaning to language, allowing for more sophisticated social interactions and more richly textured literary works.

The importance of resistance literature in the USA can be attributed to reasons as stated below. It gives a voice to the marginalized and oppressed: Resistance literature often portrays the experiences of those who are considered outside the mainstream, such as minorities, the working class, and women. By highlighting their struggles and their perspectives, it gives these groups a voice and helps to bring attention to their issues. Resistance Literature encourages critical thinking: Resistance literature encourages readers to question authority and the status quo. It often offers alternative perspectives on established ideas and values and encourages readers to think critically about the world around them. It inspires social change: Resistance literature often advocates for social change by exposing the flaws and injustices of the current system. It can inspire readers to take action and work towards achieving greater equality and justice. It celebrates diversity: Resistance literature often celebrates the diversity of the human experience and challenges stereotypes and prejudices. It helps readers to understand and appreciate different cultures, experiences, and perspectives. It serves as a record of history: Resistance literature often documents significant cultural and political moments in history. It can provide insight into the social and political climate of a particular time period and can be an important resource for future generations [14].

Overall, resistance literature plays an important role in challenging dominant ideologies and promoting social justice, equality, and diversity.

1. "The Great Gatsby" by F. Scott Fitzgerald: In this novel, the character Nick Carraway often implies meaning through his narration. For example, he describes Gatsby's parties as "a succession of elaborate tea-parties" to imply that they were not as lively as they appeared on the surface.

2. "The Catcher in the Rye" by J.D. Salinger: The main character, Holden Caulfield, often uses irony to convey his true thoughts and feelings. For example, he says, "I'm the most terrific liar you ever saw in your life" to imply that he values honesty above all else.

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3. "To Kill a Mockingbird" by Harper Lee: The character of Atticus Finch often uses understatement to convey his disapproval of racism and injustice. For example, he says, "There's a lot of ugly things in this world, son. I wish I could keep 'em all away from you" to imply that he is deeply troubled by the prevalence of racism in their society.

4. "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn" by Mark Twain: In this novel, Twain uses irony to critique the hypocrisy of Southern society. For example, when Huck and Jim are forced to disguise themselves as women, Huck comments that Jim "was most as enough of a lady as any of them" to imply that the societal expectations of gender roles were arbitrary and meaningless.

These examples are just a few of the many ways that implicature is used in American literature to convey deeper meaning and add layers of complexity to the text

An American author and television writer Suzanne Collins is the author of bestseller. She started working as a children's writer in Television Shows. And wrote books for children [1,3].

Her most famous bestseller is Hunger Games books (trilogy). "Hunger Games" is the first book of HUNGER GAMES trilogy which is best-seller book known worldwide. This action packed and thought-provoking trilogy includes a lot of genres in it, like young-adult fiction, science fiction, thriller, dystopian fiction, adventure. However, the genre of book I am writing about, which is the first one, is mostly dystopia and adventure science fiction.

The reason of Hunger Games to be dystopian is apparent from the name of the country, Panem. The author called the country like that not because she liked it, but for the reason that Panem is the word derived from Latin which means "bread. It refers to the fact that the residents of the country are starving and have little things to eat [10,4]. And also, should be noted that gladiatorial games existed in Ancient Rome that were called panem et circences (bread and circuses) it bears the resemblances of the games in the book which is called hunger games. The phrase refers to the Roman Caesars' strategy of quelling public discontent by providing the people with plenty of food and entertainment. It is defined as a science fiction due to the newest futuristic technologies and settings like Hovercraft and Teleporting devices. The author, Suzanne Collins is trying to describe the situations of the authorities being rude and playing with lives of residents; the way some people forgetting the world around, how authorities make them not to pay attention to the poverty and violence going on around. The totalitarian government of Panem is who holds all the power over the districts. The citizens have no say over their lives or what the government will impose on them. The message of the novel is that not any violence can succeed due to the reason that every brutality leaves scars on whatever it can be, the scars cause revolution which is inevitable. Worthy to mention, no revolution blows over without personal sacrifice. And only patience and love can ease the pain of it

Atmosphere: The tone of narration begins to be scary and dark. This is to be kept whole novel. The brutal atmosphere could have made people serious and dangerous, however they all keep on together. People knowingly try not to change as they know that it is the only thing Capitol, the authorities, is waiting for. It is clearly shown in the words of one of the main characters - Peeta Mellark:

"I don't want them to change me in there. Turn me into some kind of monster that I'm not." [1,234]

Peeta recognizes this atmosphere and chooses to preserve his own identity, regardless of the games' atmosphere. He is mainly concerned with how the environment will impact who he actually is as a human being. The atmosphere created in The Hunger Games is one of desperation and debasement

Discussion. The first book of trilogy – The Hunger Games is about nation of Panem located in a place once known as North America. Panem is shining Capitol surrounded by 12 districts. The districts are kept in fear and forced to serve to the Capitol. Starving people have no courage to go against the Capitol that forces every district to send a male and female tribute

of the age from 12 to 18 in order to participate in the annual Hunger Games, a game till death being transmitted on live TV.

Katniss Everdeen at her sixteen's, understands that she is pushing herself to a death sentence by volunteering to take her sister's place as a tribute. However, it doesn't mean that she is going to die as she is a good hunter and survival is her second nature. During the acts she opens for herself new people, especially people of Capitol and their trouble less lives.

She tries her best to win the games and she will be able to do it. Which means the end of the novel/idea, but beginning of another forcing the reader to starve to read the second book of trilogy.

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