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A Pragmatic Study of Contextual language Use of AI in Selected Texts From Kazuo Ishiguro's Novel *Klara and the Sun*

Bushra Abd Hassan [*], ***Saja Abd Ul-Ameer Hadi***
Department of English, University of Wasit, Wasit, Iraq.

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[*] *Corresponding author:*
bushraabd@uowasit.edu.iq

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Abstract

Objectives: This study aims to analyze the concept of AI within the framework of implicature theory. As technology advances, AI acts as a transformative force that significantly impacts all aspects of contemporary society, including the economy, politics, culture, and education. It is reshaping the world in unprecedented ways, creating extraordinary challenges and opportunities. However, linguistic studies have not addressed the concept of AI from a linguistic perspective within its pragmatic dimensions, despite its numerous aspects that have influenced most facets of modern life.

Methods: The researchers selected eight texts from Kazuo Ishiguro's novel Klara and the Sun. The primary goal of this qualitative study is to analyze how AI characters, particularly Klara, understand and respond to different aspects of language, including implicature, as well as to explore the impact of context on AI-human interactions within the selected texts.

Results: This study demonstrates that the context of a text serves as a channel for implicit communication and subtly guides interpretations. The researchers examined AI-related concepts through the lens of pragmatics, adopting Grice's Implicature Theory (1975), which identifies different types of implicature, such as particularized conversational implicature, generalized conversational implicature, conventional implicature, and conceptual implicature.

Conclusion: This study illustrates the concept of AI through the character of Klara, an artificial companion designed to provide emotional support to children. The analysis suggests that context is a crucial element in pragmatics, as it aids in understanding implicit meanings. Additionally, language prompts readers to reassess the distinctions between humans and machines.

Keywords: Context, Pragmatics, Implicature, AI, *Klara and the Sun*, Kazuo Ishiguro.

دراسة تداولية للاستخدام اللغوي السياقي لمفهوم الذكاء الاصطناعي في نصوص مختارة من رو اية "كلارا والشمس" لكازو إيشيغورو

بشرى عبد حسن [*]، ***سجى عبد الأمير هادي***
قسم اللغة الانكليزية، كلية التربية للعلوم الإنسانية، جامعة واسط، واسط، جمهورية العراق.

ملخّص

الأهداف: تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تحليل مفهوم الذكاء الاصطناعي ضمن نظرية التضمين. حيث مع تقدم التكنولوجيا، يعمل الذكاء الاصطناعي كقوة تحويلية تؤثر بشكل كبير على جميع جوانب المجتمع المعاصر، بما في ذلك الاقتصاد والسياسة والثقافة والتعليم. إنه يحول العالم بطرق غير مسبوقة، مما يولد تحديات وفرصًا غير عادية. ومع ذلك، لم تتناول الدراسات اللغوية مفهوم الذكاء الاصطناعي بشكل لغوي ضمن أبعاده التداولية، على الرغم من جوانبه العديدة التي شغلت معظم جوانب الحياة المعاصرة.

المنهجية: اختار الباحثان ثمانية نصوص من رواية كازو إيشيغورو "كلارا والشمس". حيث إن الهدف الرئيسي من هذه الدراسة النوعية هو تحليل كيفية فهم شخصيات الذكاء الاصطناعي، وخاصة كلارا، والاستجابة لجوانب مختلفة من اللغة، بما في ذلك التضمين، بالإضافة إلى استكشاف تأثير السياق على تفاعلات الذكاء الاصطناعي والبشر داخل النصوص المختارة.

النتائج: توضح هذه الدراسة أن سياق النص يعمل كقناة للاتصالات الضمنية ويوجه التفسيرات بشكل خفي. حيث أوضح الباحثان مفاهيم الذكاء الاصطناعي من خلال علم اللغة التداولي, تبنى الباحثان نظرية التضمين(Gricean Implicature Theory (1975، والتي ذكرت أنواعًا مختلفة من التضمين مثل: (تضمين المحادثة المحددة، تضمين المحادثة المعممة، التضمين القياسي، والتضمين الفكري).

الخلاصة: توضح هذه الدراسة مفهوم الذكاء الاصطناعي من خلال شخصية كلارا، وهي صديقة اصطناعية ، تم إنشاؤها لتقديم الدعم العاطفي للأطفال. يشير التحليل إلى أن السياق هو عنصر حاسم في علم اللغة التداولية، حيث يساعد في فهم المعاني الضمنية, فإن اللغة تدفع القراء إلى إعادة تقييم الفوارق بين الإنسان والآلة.

الكلمات الدالة: سياق النص، التداولية، التضمين، الذكاء الاصطناعي، رواية "كلارا والشمس"، كازو إيشيغورو

1. Introduction

Context is essential for the study of pragmatics. Scholars have long examined pragmatic meaning through the lens of context in relation to pragmatic function. Scholars have also conducted intensive studies on pragmatics, examining context concepts and achieving a deeper understanding (Widdowson, 2007, p. 93). The present study shifts the examination of context from traditional internal and external perspectives to a dynamic perspective, revealing the processes involved in context and dynamic pragmatic meaning. It clarifies the relationship between context and pragmatics, illustrating how context influences pragmatic meaning.

Recent scientific developments have led to the advent of AI in various facets of human life. Besides, Kazuo Ishiguro's work *Klara and the Sun* adeptly illustrates the subject of the interconnectedness of technology and human emotions, examining the essence of humanity in an era where robots are advancing towards greater awareness and autonomous thought. In the novel, AI is represented by Klara, a robot specifically built to serve as a friend for children, distinguished by her exceptional observational skills and emotional engagement. The analysis of AI within a communicative framework in specific texts from this novel constitutes a research challenge, as researchers have not explored this subject before or considered it a pragmatic study. This study elucidates the magnitude of technological advancement and its influence on the trajectory of our future existence, culminating in the selection of texts that exemplify robots' capacity to replicate some human characteristics.

1.1 Research Questions:

1. In what aspect does Kazuo Ishiguro employ pragmatic components to illustrate perspectives of AI in selected texts from the novel *Klara and the Sun*?
2. In what ways does Klara's language adjust to different social and contextual circumstances in the selected texts?
3. How do implicatures enhance the pragmatic comprehension of Klara's interactions?

1.2 Research Objective:

1. To examine the pragmatic characteristics (e.g., implicatures) in Klara's linguistic usage within the selected texts.
2. To analyze how Klara's linguistic choices reflect her AI observations and comprehension of human connections.
3. To examine the function of pragmatics in shaping Klara's identity as an AI inside a human context.

2. The Concept of Pragmatics

Linguists' newfound interest in Pragmatics stems from their focus on language users, contrasting with a previous emphasis on language as an abstract system and their conviction that users and language are fundamental to the essence of pragmatics as an existential condition (Mey, 2001).

Pragmatic studies reveal numerous linguistic aspects that are contingent upon context, including social context, time, location, atmosphere, education, and culture (Shuy, 2007). Kotorova (2014) and Levinson (1983) asserted that pragmatic studies are inextricably linked to the environment of speech. Furthermore, language is a medium of communication across diverse situations to convey messages to the audience. Bohn and Frank (2020) elucidate that pragmatics, in addition to articulating the speaker's mandate, responsibilities, and requirements, preserves the social relationship between the speaker and the listener. So, the chosen strategy makes sure there is the most pragmatic clarity by strictly following Grice's principle of cooperation and making genuinely informative statements (not too much or too little), accurate (enough evidence), relevant, short, organized, and free of ambiguity or vagueness (Grice, 1975; Wang, 2011).

Historically, linguists examined sentences without regard to context; however, contemporary linguists take context into account when interpreting sentence meaning. Fillmore (1977) views context as a crucial element for interpreting meaning, stating that the task is to determine the meaning and context of an utterance based solely on the knowledge of its occurrence: “Whenever I observe sentences in context, I instinctively contemplate the potential effects of tiny alterations in the context—such as the speaker, the audience, the purpose, the manner of delivery, and the time and place of the utterance” (p.119). The assertion indicates that context affects meaning and that context alterations may result in meaning changes (Thomas, 1995, p. 50). In addition, pragmatics addresses a triadic relationship that includes linguistic form, its meaning, and its context. Leech (1983) clarifies that an utterance relates to a sentence, an abstract static entity that operates within

syntax; a proposition operates within semantics, and pragmatics contextualizes that Pragmatics differs from semantics by focusing on meaning about a speech situation, where context is one of several factors.

According to Levinson (1991), pragmatics examines the interplay between language and context, asserting that effective language use necessitates understanding the contextual framework in which it is articulated. Besides, it addresses the speaker's capacity to construct sentences that align with this context, referred to as the "full communicative intention" of the speaker. Besides, Levinson's concept of pragmatics aligns with Leech's as articulated in Principles of Pragmatics (Leech, 1983a, pp. 13-17), as both perspectives regard pragmatics as the examination of meaning in connection to speech contexts. Therefore, context is one of numerous interconnected elements of pragmatics, necessitating understanding its role in speech situations.

In addition, Leech (1983b) defines the context of an utterance as the relevant elements of the physical or social environment, which both the speaker and the listener presume to recognize, facilitating the comprehension of the speaker's intended meaning in a particular speech. Goals of speech refer to the function of an utterance that elucidates the speaker's aim in its production.

2.1 Implicature

According to Kridalaksana (2011), implicature is the logical conclusion that can be drawn from discourse and the shared background knowledge that both the speaker and the listener have in a certain situation. Consequently, implicature delineates the distinction between what is articulated and what is intended. Nonetheless, these discrepancies do not pose an issue in the dialogue as the participants have already comprehended one another. Consequently, implicature need not be articulated directly (Wijana, 1996).

Grice established the concept of implicature in 1975. He noted that "what is meant" frequently extends beyond "what is spoken" in dialogues. This supplementary meaning is both assumed and foreseeable. The concept of implication originates from the verb 'to imply'. The verb 'implicate' and its related noun 'implicature' are specialized terms that refer to suggesting something by stating something else. Consequently, Grice's definition of implicature suggests that it communicates implicit information to an audience capable of deducing the intended meaning by overtly violating cultural or linguistic maxims. Therefore, language context and speaker-listener knowledge determine implicature. Grice (1975) asserts that certain implicatures rely on the common meanings of words. Grice's notion of implicature encompasses two primary types: conversational implicature and conventional implicature. The subsequent sections will elucidate these two types:

2.2 Types of implicature

2.2.1 Conversational Implicature

Conversational implicature manifests in conversational acts. Consequently, the essence of implicature is ephemeral and non-conventional about spoken speech (Levinson, 1991). According to Black (2006), conversational implicatures refer to implicit meanings, precisely the assumptions made by hearers and the implicatures conveyed by speakers. Conversational implicatures are associated with specific words and phrases inside an utterance. Conversational implication necessitates that our words be intelligible, unambiguous, and organized. Grice (1975) explains conversational implicatures by proposing a general cooperative principle between speaker and listener, essentially an agreement to collaborate in communication. Grice aligns conversational implicatures with four distinct conversational maxims:

1. **Quantity:** (Make your contribution as informative as required; do not make your contribution more informative than is required).
2. **Quality:** (Do not say what you believe to be false; do not say that for which you lack evidence).
3. **Relation:** Be relevant, make your contribution relevant.
4. **Manner:** Be perspicuous and clear, avoid obscurity of expression, avoid ambiguity, be brief, and be orderly).

2.2.1.1 Particular Conversational Implicature

It represents an alternative form of conversational implicature. Particularized verbal implicatures are wholly contingent upon context. Specific conversational implicatures necessitate not only generic information but also knowledge unique to both the speaker and the listener, frequently influenced by the physical context of the speech.

2.2.1.2 Generalized Conversational Implicature

2.2.1.2.1 Scalar Implicature

Scalar implicature represents a distinct category of generalized conversational implicatures, wherein the inference is derived from a hierarchy of values, with one value selected by the speaker. The subsequent examples illustrate a scale of values:

a. Quantity scale: some, most, and all, b. Frequency scale: occasionally, frequently, and invariably.

c. Temperature scale: cool, chilly, freezing, and d. Likelihood scale: possible, probable, and certain.

2.2.2 Conventional Implicature

In general, conventional implicature is distinguished based on the descriptive content (only affects the value of truth) and is also indicative that produces implicature (Carston, 2002).

Conventional implicature does not rely on the cooperation principle or its maxims. It relates to particular terms and yields further meanings upon their usage. There are relatively few instances of traditional implicature such as "even, but, hence, and yet". Conventional implicatures are implicit meanings that must be presupposed, comprehended, and accepted for an utterance to be coherent. They can be deduced from modes of expression. Therefore, they can typically be deduced from modes of expression alongside presumed compliance with conversational maxims (Brown & Yule, 1983).

2.3 Violation and Flouting of the Maxims

Grice (1975) distinguishes between the subtle violation of a maxim and the overt flouting of a maxim. Violating is significant because it is not immediately apparent at the time of the utterance that the speaker intentionally lied, provided incorrect information, or was ambiguous, irrelevant, or challenging to comprehend. In a violation, no maxim is adhered to, resulting in irrelevant responses that disrupt communication. Grice's analysis suggests that such violations may obstruct communication but do not result in implicature. Implicature arises when a speaker intentionally flouts a maxim, adhering to it superficially while implying an unstated meaning.

3. The Concept of Artificial Intelligence

AI is a discipline within engineering and science dedicated to developing systems that emulate human cognitive functions, including perception, natural language processing, problem-solving, planning, learning, and environmental adaptation (Gorriz et al., 2020). The primary scientific objective is to determine the principles that facilitate intelligent behavior in humans, animals, and the arts. This scientific programmer directly pursues various engineering objectives, including the development of intelligent agents, the legalization and integration of machines in all human endeavors, the simplification of computing systems, and the creation of human-machine systems that leverage human capabilities alongside automated reasoning. AI is an extensive domain, characterized by significant interconnectivity and diversity in computer science, mathematics, languages, psychology, neuroscience, mechanical engineering, economics, control theory, cybernetics, philosophy, and various other disciplines. It has embraced various concepts and methodologies in various domains while engaging in reciprocal actions (Russell, 2011). Although specific complex components, such as system technology or editing, may seem to function as independent AI programs, numerous AI programs are integrated into broader applications that enhance intelligence through various means, including facilitating inter-program communication (Masnikosa, 1998).

By the 21st century, AI has emerged as a significant domain of inquiry across numerous disciplines, including engineering, science, education, medicine, business, accounting, finance, marketing, economics, stock markets, and law (Cioffi et al., 2020).

3.1 Kazuo Ishiguro's Biography

Born on November 8, 1954, in Nagasaki, Japan, Kazuo Ishiguro is a distinguished British author renowned for his poignant narratives and examination of intricate issues. Ishiguro's varied literary oeuvre includes novels, short tales, and screenplays, garnering him global recognition and multiple esteemed awards. His seminal novel, *The Remains of the Day* (1989), achieved considerable acclaim, securing the Booker Prize and establishing Ishiguro's status as a virtuoso of narrative artistry. Known for his sophisticated and reflective writing, Ishiguro delves into the complexities of memory, identity, and the human experience. Ishiguro's thematic inquiries frequently navigate historical and speculative realms,

amalgamating aspects of realism with speculative fiction. His novel *Never Let Me Go* (2005) enthralled readers with its apocalyptic perspective and profound contemplation on the ethics of human cloning. In 2017, Ishiguro won the Nobel Prize in Literature, highlighting his significant influence on modern literature. Ishiguro captivates viewers with a unique voice that explores the intricacies of emotions and societal constructs in each new work. As an author whose novels engage both intellectually and emotionally, Ishiguro is a significant presence in the literary realm, prompting readers to reflect on the complexities of the human experience.

3.2 *Klara and the Sun*

Klara and the Sun serves as a literary canvas on which Ishiguro illustrates a thought-provoking depiction of a world where artificial intelligence and nature coexist, prompting readers to reevaluate established concepts and cultivate a deeper understanding of the complex relationship between humanity, technology, and the environment. Ishiguro invites his audience on a thoughtful trip, prompting them to interrogate the fundamental nature of what is "natural" amidst technological advancement. This novel intricately weaves a narrative that encourages readers to scrutinize and reassess their understanding of the term "natural" in a society increasingly governed by technological progress. The primary issue of the convergence between AI and nature is a fundamental aspect of Ishiguro's tale, necessitating a thorough examination of how these ostensibly distinct aspects integrate. Ishiguro presents a distinctive viewpoint through the character of Klara, a solar-powered artificial buddy who interrogates conventional dichotomies. Klara's existence is deeply connected to the Sun, functioning both as a source of energy and as a symbolic emblem that transcends her manufactured essence. The sun's symbolic significance in the narrative is vital to Ishiguro's examination. It serves as a vital sustenance for Klara and a broader critique of societal alienation from the natural environment. In addition, this novel is science fiction since this type of novel is crucial in influencing readers' perceptions of the future. The primary aim of a science fiction novel or film is neither to forecast the future nor to evaluate technological progress. Science fiction primarily elucidates the essence of humanity within the evolving context of citizenship and globalization. Novelists and filmmakers depict (AI) as an autonomous or anthropomorphic entity that reflects on the evolving human condition and the socioeconomic and political challenges associated with technological progress (Bavetra, 2021).

3.3 The Concept of Artificial Friend

Humans have consistently valued the dream of a utopian society based on genuine human principles. A novel subjectivity known as Artificial Friend (AF henceforth) expresses the sought-after authentic human values. Ishiguro states, "I am not concerned with the concrete facts of history; the emphasis is on the emotional turmoil." Mason (1989, p. 39). In *Klara and the Sun* (2021), Kazuo Ishiguro envisions a sympathetic humanoid transcending the artificiality of a hyper-real subject. Ishiguro referred to this character as an AF, a term that signifies artificial intelligence. It serves the function of companionship and upholds the human ethos of friendship. Kazuo Ishiguro anticipates a technologically saturated future in which artificial intelligence will seek to transform the inner lives and social interactions of humanity and decipher the intricacies of human emotions. The concept of fake friendship provides empathy, support, and companionship. Klara's aspiration to become a genuine companion to humans and attain subjectivity enables her to transcend the limitations imposed by her master. Klara rejects the notion of becoming a human pet, a mere ornamental object, or a security apparatus instead of a companion. Friendship is the adhesive for the establishment of robust social connections. According to Thomas (2012), Ishiguro depicts "a certain spectrum of human behaviors, reenacting mental states that hold particular significance for Ishiguro." (p. 1). The cultural construction of AF illustrates the social process that defines Klara as a subject. Her engagement with culture creates and reshapes a subject. Besides being Josie's companion, people regarded Klara as a guest, a mechanical, however cleaner, and a sentient being. She faced allegations of occupying seats at the theater and posing a risk of displacing humans in a mechanized world. Josie's mother contemplates the existential contrast over the possibility of Klara not merely as Josie's friend but as an integral aspect of Josie's existence (Singh, 2024).

4. Methodology

This study employs a pragmatic technique to examine the contextual language utilization of AI perspectives in the selected texts from Kazuo Ishiguro's novel *Klara and the Sun*. Thus, the methodology is organized as follows:

4.1 Research Design

The study used a qualitative descriptive methodology to investigate how pragmatic variables, such as implicature, influence the views and communication of the AI character, Klara. The qualitative technique facilitates a comprehensive study of textual material to reveal subtle language usage.

4.2 Data Collection and Description

This study is qualitative in nature; therefore, it employs numerical data (Thomas, 2020). Consequently, the researchers use eight texts from Ishiguro's novel, *Klara and the Sun* (See Table 2). So, these data demonstrate how Klara talks to people or thinks about her surroundings. Besides, this limited number of data is chosen for the depiction of Klara's pragmatic language use in context, encompassing her interactions with humans, contemplations on societal standards, and reactions to her surroundings. Each text encompasses a distinct form of implicature that underscores the concept of AI. Consequently, the following table explains the selected data, (See Table 1).

Table 1: Criteria for Selected Data

No	Criteria	Brief Description of Some Categories
1.	**Genre**	The analysis data are literary texts: the researchers have selected eight texts that emphasize the aspect of artificial intelligence's perceptions behind implicature.
2.	**Theme**	The central theme of the data in this study is the concept of artificial intelligence.
3.	**Form**	All the selected data are literary texts presented by different characters in the novel.
4.	**Reference**	The novel *Klara and the Sun* by Kazuo Ishiguro (2021).

Table 2: Description of Selected Texts for Pragmatic Analysis

No.	Extract Texts	Characters	Description of the Characters
1.	(Part two, P.45)	Klara	Klara is offered as a solar-powered AF(henceforth), a friend robot for children.
2.	(Part Two, P.46)	Josie's Mother	Melania is a housekeeper in a rural residence in the United States.
3.	(Part two, p.49)	Klara	AF
4.	(Part two, P.55)	Josie	Josie is a 14-and-a-half-year-old girl living with her mother.
5.	(Part three, P.70)	Rick	Josie's close friend
6.	(Part three, P.105)	Klara	AF
7.	(Part three, P.194)	Klara	AF
8.	(Part four, P.300)	Klara	AF

4.3 Analytical Framework

The researchers apply the Gricean implicature theory (1975) articulated by Grice's cooperative principles. Grice (1975) suggests that implicature is derived via conversational encounters. The listener often comprehends Individuals' statements, even when their intentions are not explicitly identified, as these statements adhere to specific rules. Consequently, these principles embody the CP (henceforth) concept; thus, the CP is founded on four maxims that encapsulate the notion: "Contribute to the conversation as necessitated, at the appropriate juncture, according to the accepted purpose or trajectory of the dialogue in which you are participating "(p. 44). Therefore, the basics of analysis are stated by the following: (See Figure1).

•Grice's Maxims: To assess the degree to which Klara adheres to or contravenes the maxims of quantity, quality, relevance, and manner.

• Implicature: To analyze the inferred meanings of AI in Klara's verbal phrases and their influence on the reader's evaluation of her cognitive complexity.

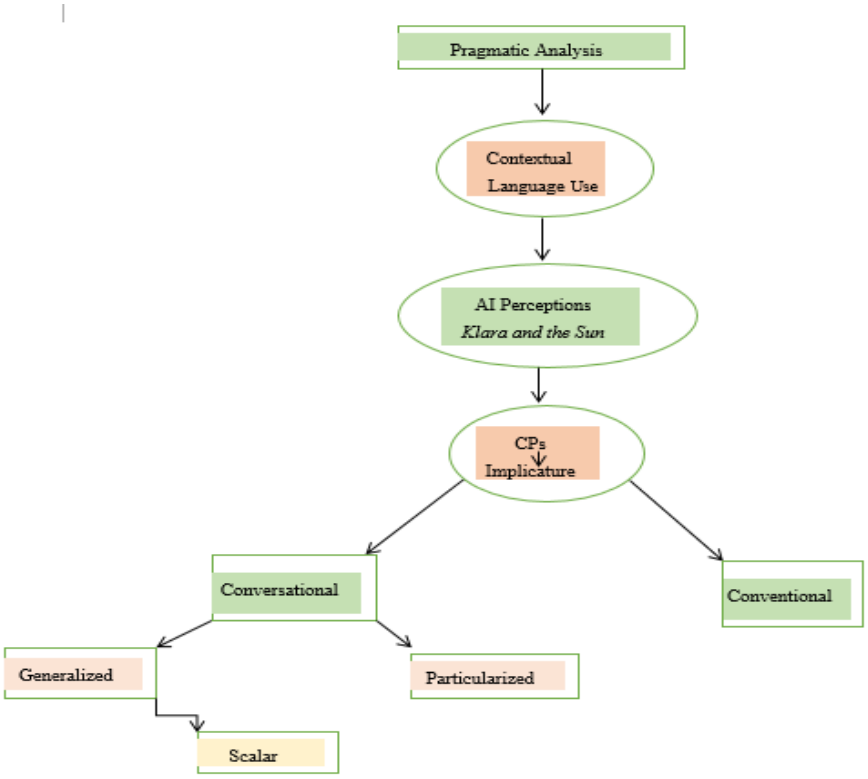


Figure (1): Analytical Framework Adopted From Gricean Implicature Theory (1975)

5. Data Analysis

5.1 "I was still new then and could not fully understand the Sun's pattern."

(Ishiguro, 2021, p.49)

Klara says this line as she contemplates her initial comprehension of the unfamiliar world surrounding her. Moreover, it reflects the constrained methods of comprehending the surrounding universe. Pragmatically, it encompasses a conversational particularized implicature. Besides, there is a flouting of the maxim of quantity, as Klara fails to convey sufficient information regarding the sun. Klara observes the external environment and views the sun from the store window where she is available for purchase, consistently referring to the sun as "it." She regards it as a sentient entity and given that it operates on solar energy, the sun's sustenance is paramount to her. This element requires the reader to infer the underlying significance of the sun's existence. In Japanese culture, the term "sun" symbolizes growth and renewal, reflecting the nation's advanced state of development and progress across various domains, particularly technology and AI (See Figure 5.1).

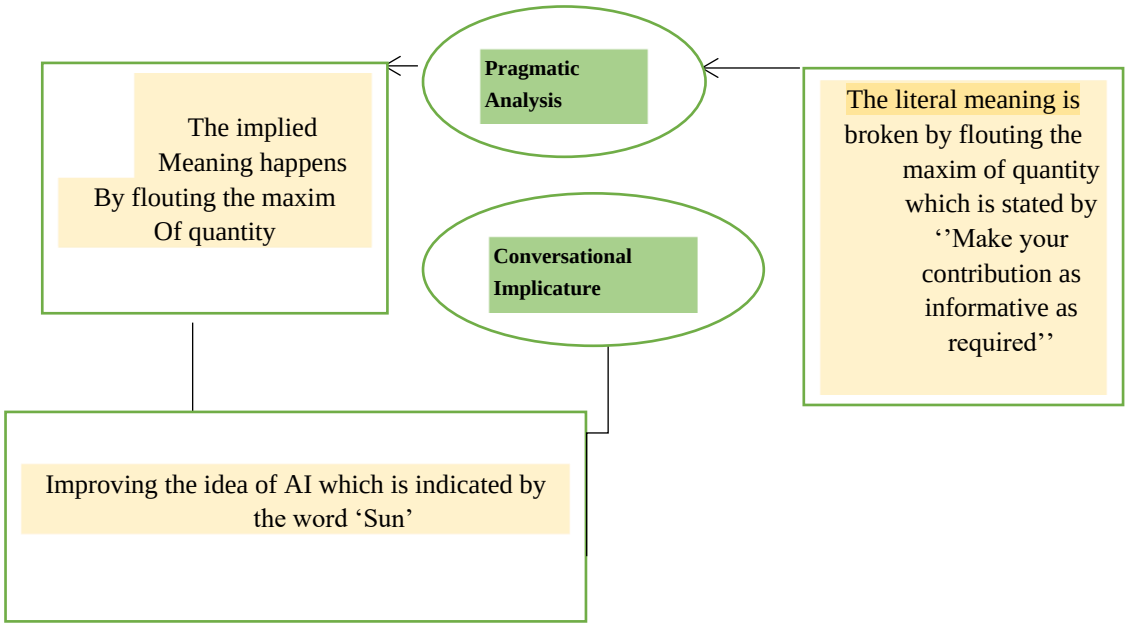


Figure (5.1): Pragmatic Analysis of Implicature in Selected Text (1)

5.2 ‘’ Josie’s lifted.’’

(Ishiguro, 2021, p.43)

Different characters in *Klara and the Sun* primarily use the expression “lifted” when discussing genetic improvements, particularly Josie, the main human character, and other young characters like Josie’s mother and Klara (AF). The term 'lifted' itself carries a conventional implication. It regards the word “lifted” as having implications for societal rank and worth and the ethical intricacies of augmenting human talents. Additionally, the traditional clarification of the phrase is that persons who are “elevated” possess superiority or more desirability, prompting inquiries around ethics and identity within the realms of AI and genetic manufacturing (See Figure 5.2).

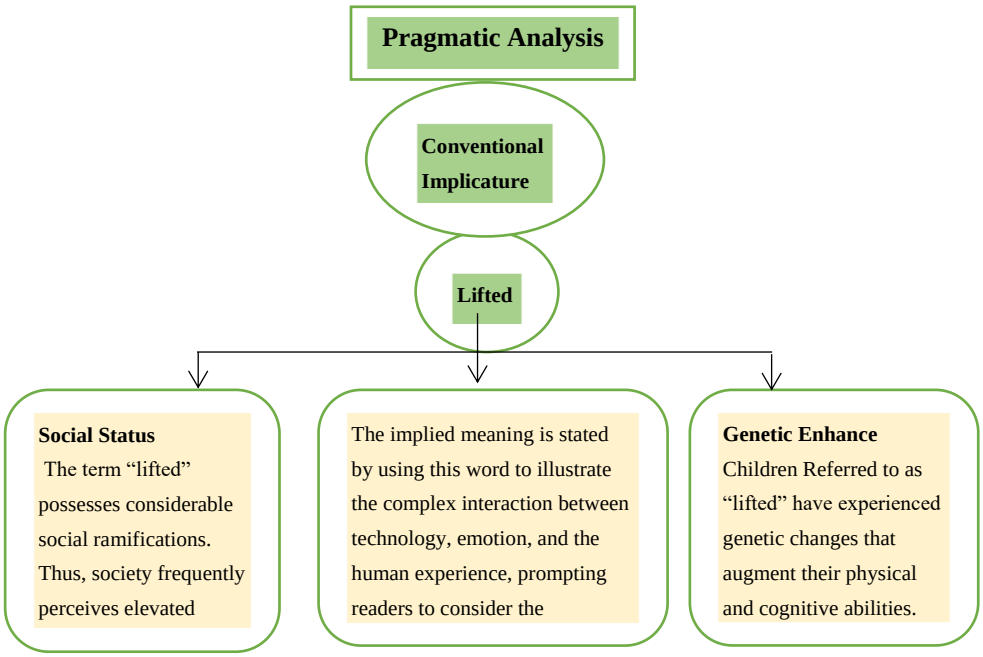


Figure (5.2): Pragmatic Analysis of Implicature in Selected Text (2)

5.3 "You must never forget what you were brought here for."

(Ishiguro, 2021, p.49)

Josie's mother does not clearly articulate Klara's objective. Josie presumably introduced Klara as an (AF) to assist or support her in some capacity. The listener (Klara and the reader) must infer that the implicit intention relates to Josie's welfare or friendship, particularizing the conversational implicature. Absent the unique context of Klara's function as an AF, therefore the complete significance would remain ambiguous (See Figure 5.3).

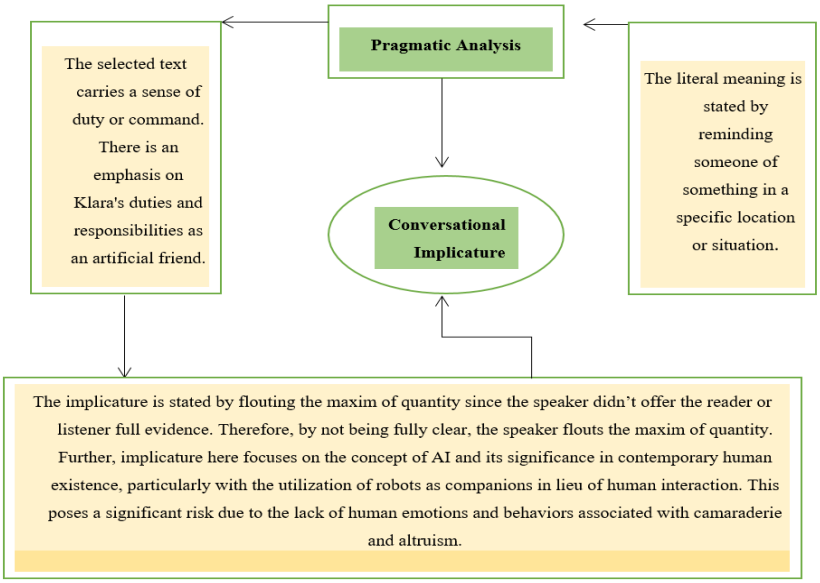


Figure (5.3): Pragmatic Analysis of Implicature in Selceted Text (3)

5.4"You're here to help her. Remember that." (Ishiguro, 2021, p.55)

This line is said by Josie's mother. It is regarded as an instructive statement which is preparing Klara for the future. Pragmatically, it involves a generalized conversational interaction, which flouts the maxim of relevance. This emphasizes the concept of the philosophical isolation and loneliness that future humans may experience until they begin to consider robots as companions. Ishiguro's choice of Klara as the narrator is praiseworthy, as her restricted comprehension of human emotions challenges us to reassess our preconceived ideas about relationships, love, and emotions that frequently prioritize our own desires over those of others. The writer astutely chose the near future as the setting for his new novel, depicting an advanced technological world where genetic and hereditary manipulation is prevalent while also cautioning against the dominance of AI entities (See Figure 5.4).

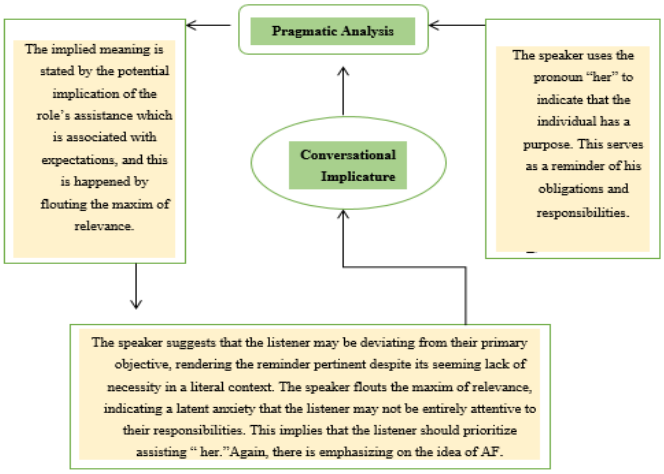


Figure (5.4): Pragmatic Analysis of Implicature in Selected Text (4)

5.5 "It is just the way things turned out. It is not your fault." (Ishiguro, 2021, p.70).

Rick states that Klara's actions have resulted in an unexpected effect. This statement exhibits a specific conversational implicature. As Rick fails to provide adequate information about the situation, the speaker emphasizes, "It is not your fault," indicating that the individual should not be responsible for the outcome. It indicates a differentiation between intention and effect, highlighting the challenges of human understanding, where results may arise regardless of one's most significant efforts or objectives (See Figure 5.5).

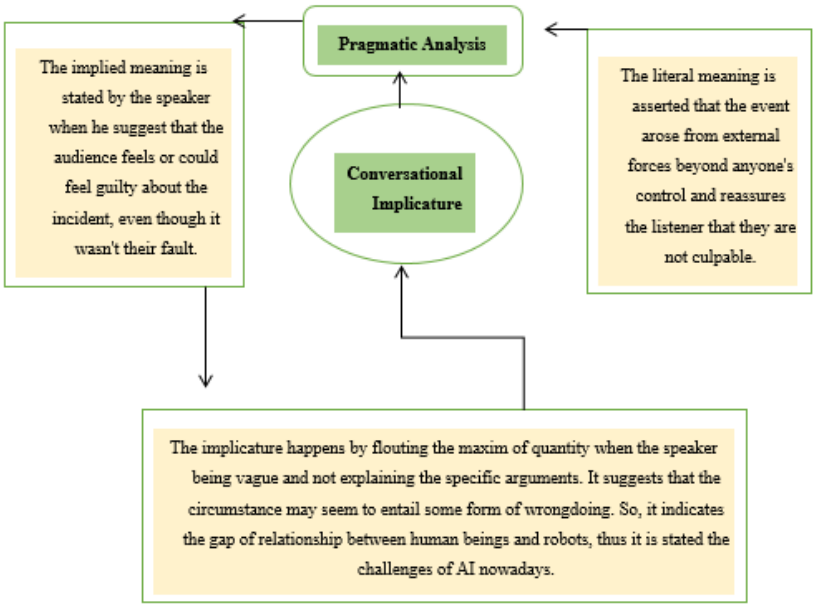


Figure (5.5): Pragmatic Analysis of Implicature in Selected Text (5)

5.6 "If the Sun decides to help, then Josie will get better."

(Ishiguro, 2021, p.105)

In this sentence, the conversational implicature suggests that the sun influences judgments when Klara perceives the light as a powerful force. It captures the issues of dependence on external influences and the optimism that characterizes Klara's perspective as an AF. Klara's visions regarding the Sun's ability to assist Josie provide an understanding of her acceptance of caution, which stands in contrast to the human characters who grapple with the challenges of technology and emotion (See Figure 5.6)

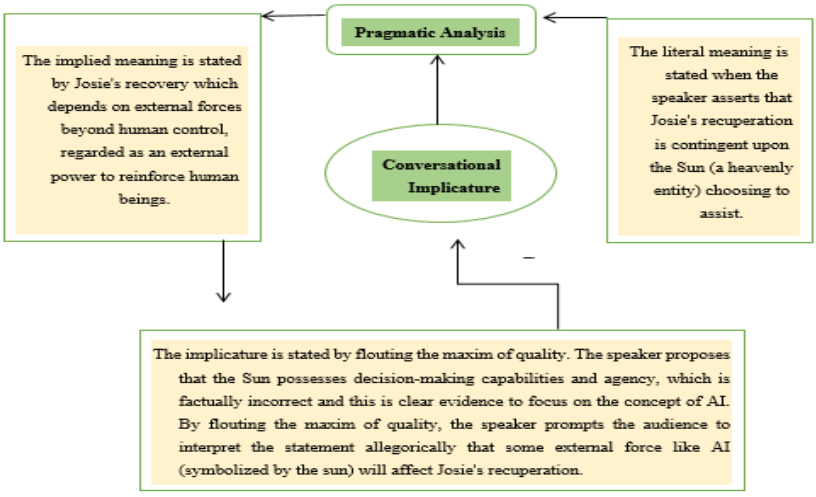


Figure (5.6): Pragmatic Analysis of Implicature in Selected Text (6)

5.7"I was, after all, an Artificial Friend, and my task was to help Josie."

(Ishiguro, 2021, p.194)

The expression "after all" generally denotes a justification when Klara explicitly articulates her role as an AF: assisting Josie. This statement employs the concept of implicature, wherein "after all" suggests that the subsequent information (her function as Josie's support) is already recognized or self-evident. It requires no additional inference, as the meaning is explicit (See Figure 5.7)

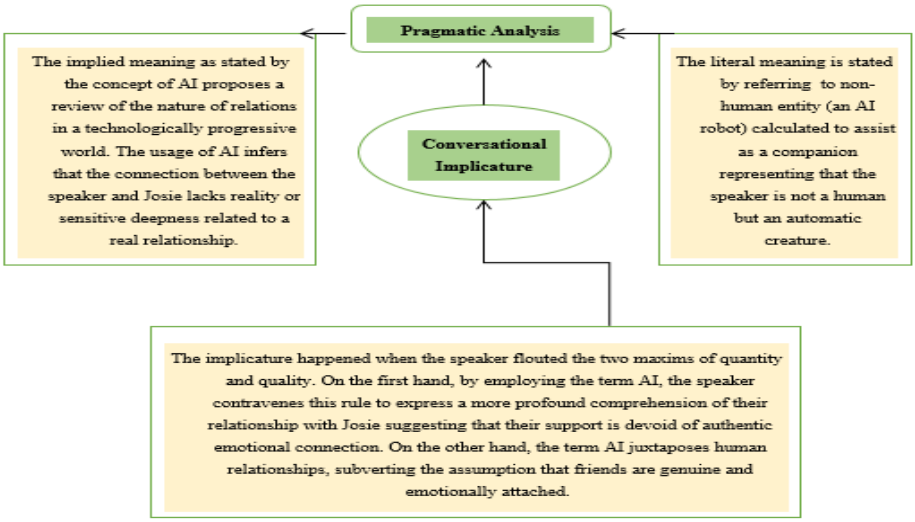


Figure (5.7): Pragmatic Analysis of Implicature in Selected Text (7)

5.8 "Josie has been feeling <u>better</u> lately."

"I can see <u>some</u> of the other AFs from here."

"Josie is liked by <u>many</u> of her peers."

(Ishiguro, 2021, p.30-200-300)

These lines contain scalar implicatures indicated by the use of words (better, some, and many). The word "better" suggests that although Josie is progressing, she has not fully recovered. The more emphatic scalar equivalent would be "Josie is in optimal health." Besides, "some" suggests that she cannot perceive all of them. The word "all" is on the scale but not utilized, indicating that not all the AFs are noticeable. In addition, in the third line, the word "many" implies that although a significant number of peers appreciate Josie, not all do. "all" suggests universal endorsement, whereas "many" allows for exceptions (See figure 5.8)

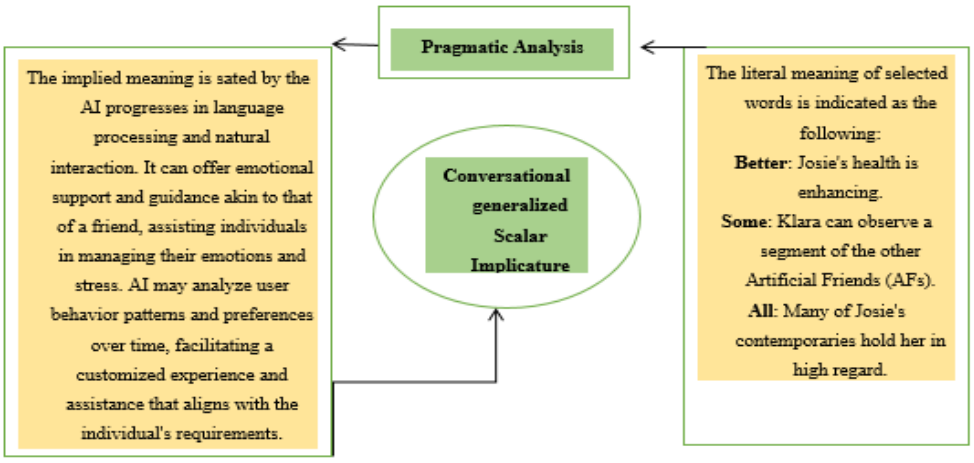


Figure (5.8): Pragmatic Analysis of Implicature in Selected Text (8)

6. Results

6.1 Discussion of Research Question 1

Context is an essential part of pragmatics, facilitating the comprehension of implicit meanings that may not be readily evident. Context serves as a medium for implicit messages. It subtly guides interpretations, illustrating the complexity of human communication and its capacity to express meanings flexibly and nuancedly, dependent on shared understanding and cultural context. In this study, the concept of AI is presented through the character of Klara, an "AF" in the selected novel *Klara and the Sun*, designed to provide emotional support to children (See 5.4). It presents a unique portrait of AI as an entity that attempts to understand the world and human relationships around it through different implications rather than a genuine capacity for empathy or emotional awareness.

Ishiguro illustrates the deficiencies in Klara's comprehension of subtle human emotions and connections through conversational implicatures. Klara frequently perceives superficial meanings, overlooking nuanced social signals, highlighting the distinction between AI perception and human intricacy. Klara demonstrates contextual awareness by customizing her application of implicatures and indirect language. For instance, she evades a confrontation with the Mother by deflecting discussions, demonstrating her inherent ability for pragmatic subtlety, as explicitly noted in (See 5.1).

Ishiguro's selection of Klara as the narrator is commendable, as her limited understanding of human emotions compels us to reevaluate our preconceived notions of relationships, love, and emotions that often emphasize our own goals above those of others (See Figure 6.1)

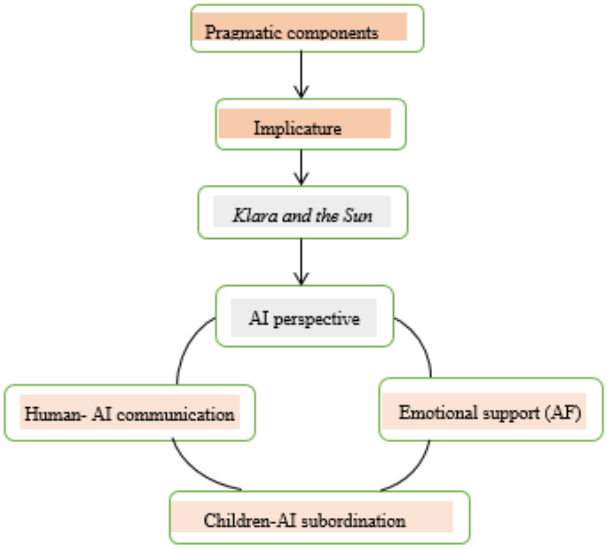


Figure (6.1): Results of Research Question (1)

6.2 Discussion of Research Question 2

AI is manifested through the development of Klara's character, who interacts with social contexts and tries to interpret them implicitly; she does not directly understand human emotions but learns to interpret their actions and signals, which gives her awareness differently. The study highlights the limits of AI's understanding; Klara can observe patterns of interaction but cannot feel emotions themselves, creating a contrast between proper emotional understanding and implicit machine interpretation (See 5.3).

Klara frequently communicates meaning implicitly, depending on implicatures drawn from context. Her observations of human behavior encompass implicit hints that transcend explicit verbal communication, demonstrating her capacity to discern social nuances despite her mechanical constraints. Ishiguro employs implicatures to offer readers profound insights into Klara's cognitive processes, including her capacity for prioritization and inference (See 5.2). This deepens the practical understanding of her character, depicting her as both a spectator and a participant in human social interactions (See Figure 6.2)

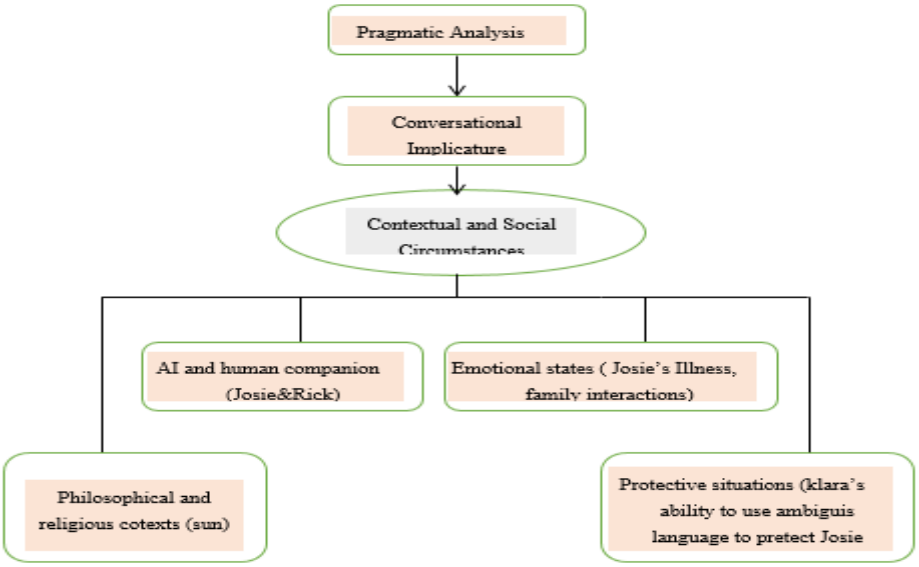


Figure (6.2): Results of Research Questions 2

6.3 Discussion of Research Question 3

Klara and the Sun present AI as a mirror to ask profound questions about consciousness, empathy, and implicit meanings and highlights how AI can interact with the world in a way that seems similar to humans but is essentially based on analyzing external context only, without reaching the core of human feeling. Pragmatically, the researchers have stated these ideas of AI through different types of implicature, such as particularized conversational, generalized conversational, scalar, and conventional ones (See 5.8).

Implicatures substantially improve the pragmatic understanding of Klara's relationships by demonstrating her verbal development, emotional complexity, and socio-pragmatic insight. They function as a narrative device for Ishiguro to depict Klara as a multifaceted individual whose comprehension of language and human behavior develops over the work (See 5.7). The employment of implicatures enhances the conceptual investigation of AI and its function in a human-centered society, rendering Klara's interactions both engaging and intellectually stimulating (See Figure 6.3)

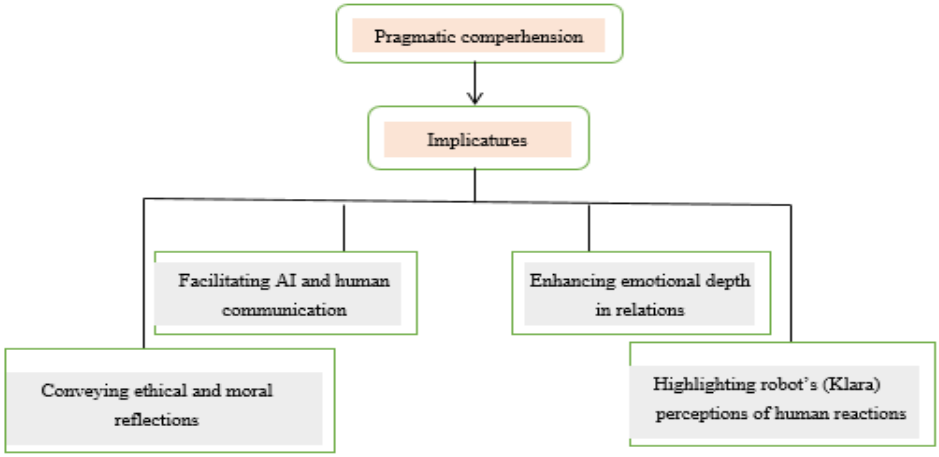


Figure (6.3): Results of Research Question 3

7. Conclusion

This study investigated the contextual language employed in AI perceptions as illustrated through Klara's interactions and reflections in Kazuo Ishiguro's *Klara and the Sun*. The investigation demonstrated that Klara's language conforms to and diverges from human linguistic standards. These deviations highlight her artificiality while also rendering her more relatable to the audience. The results enhance the expanding corpus of multidisciplinary study at the convergence of linguistics, literature, and AI ethics. This study enhanced the pragmatic analysis of fictional AI language use and contributed to discussions on how language shapes perceptions of AI and humanizes them inside literary narratives. These ideas are especially pertinent in current discussions regarding human-AI interaction, as they offer a literary perspective to analyze how artificial beings may utilize language to traverse social dynamics and shape identity. The research encourages additional investigation into AI's ethical and communication aspects in both fiction and reality.

Therefore, it offers a comprehensive analysis of Klara's language use; however, its scope is confined to specific excerpts from one novel. Subsequent research may broaden this analysis to further works or juxtapose Klara's linguistic patterns with actual AI conversation. Besides, it illustrates that contextual language usage in *Klara and the Sun* effectively influences views of AI. Thus, the analysis of Klara's pragmatic language prompts readers to reevaluate the distinctions between human and machine, emphasizing the significant function of language in shaping identity and cultivating empathy in an advancing technological landscape.

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