

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTN

1.1. Background of the Study

Conversations are essentially spoken language events between two or more participants that usually take place in a relaxed atmosphere. Discussion is a forum where principles of cooperation and politeness can be implemented in language settings, that is why it is necessary to understand the scope of the conversation so that what is said is understood by the opponent. Part of pragmatic research is conversational engagement. In communication, it is certain that there will be a conversation. Discussions between participants often involve certain meanings that deviate from the language structure used. Under these circumstances, there is often a hidden intention behind the structure of language use. In such circumstances, the study of conversational implicature plays an important role.

In a conversation, there are many factors that bring members closer together. These factors have a greater or lesser impact on the on going communication process within the group. This research presents a study of the conversational implicature of HKBP Nommensen University of Medan students, the discussion is often in the form of discourse that contains certain intentions that are sometimes different from what is implied in the utterance. In this case, it is possible to explain the communication process from the point of view of conversational implicature.

Implicature is the procedure by which speakers make implications and listeners make inferences. The speaker means is the intended aspect of the speaker's utterance without being part of what is said with the speaker wants to

convey. This is in line with Grice's (1975: 65) opinion that an utterance can imply a proposition that is not part of the utterance. In addition, the notion of implicature is different from presumption. A presupposition is something that is presumed by the speaker which is the beginning of producing an utterance. (Yule, 1996: 25). The implied proposition is called conversational implicature; according to Gazdar (1979: 55), he said implicature is refers to the proposition implied by an utterance in a context that is not part of the utterance, does not convey the meaning of the utterance and does not convey the meaning that is actually intended. Therefore, the conversational implicature is something that is hidden in a conversation and is implicitly contained in the actual use of language. Brown and yule (1983: 112) state that implicature is used to take into account what is meant by speakers as different from what is stated literally.

Realizing that currently conversations or communications can form a contextualized or uncontextualized conversational sentence unintentionally when having a conversation. Realizing this conversation students can communicate anytime and anywhere without realizing that the conversations they have are sometimes contextualized and uncontextualized. In this case, the author is interested in analyzing the implications of conversations made by HKBP NOMMENSEN university students. In addition to being new, this proposal also helps us realize and increase knowledge about the implied or indirect meaning of what is said that is implied or indirect from a conversation and its feedback. Based on observations made by the author, the author found types of conversational implicatures in student conversations at HKBP NOMMENSEN university, from the observation data, the author found two types of implicatures:

Mila: "What Are Your Subjects This Semester? Nia : "Two Subjects" Mila: "Look At Your Schedule When You're In." Nia : "Tomorrow, Five o'clock." Mila: "Tomorrow, Right?" Nia: "Tomorrow? What Do You Want To Do Tomorrow?" Mila: "School, That school", mila: "how many students do you think we made for my research material?"

Based on Grice's theory of implicature which states that there are two types of implicature that is particularized implicature and general implicature of conversation, and in the theory from based on Yule have three types of implicature that is particularized implicature, general implicature and scalar implicature. From the primary research data above, the writer found three types of conversational implicature, that is general implicature, particularized implicature and scalar implicatures. Based on the two people having transactional conversations above, there are two utterances that refer to the particularized implicature that is "to that school". The utterance above is categorized as a particularized implicature because the answer to the question asked does not have a specific background or context. After that, one utterance is categorized as general implicature from a total of one utterance found, that is: "what are your courses this semester?" this shows that the response only answers or responds to the question asked, and the other one is "how many" in this line is called types implicature is scalar implicature because how many, the speaker creates an implicature. This is one scalar implicature of uttering.

Based on of the three utterances above, we can see that there are one particularized implicatures and the one general implicature the other one scalar implicature. This means that the particularized implicature, general implicature

and scalar implicature are used in one conversation. Based on the findings above, the writer is interested and will conduct research entitled “conversational implicature of HKBP Nommensen Medan students in daily conversation.”

1.2. The Problem of the Study

From the background of the research above, the problems of this research is:

1. What types of conversational implicatures are spoken by students at HKBP Nommensen University?
2. What are the dominant conversational implicature spoken by English student at HKBP Nommensen University?

1.3. Objectives of the study

From the background of is research, the objectives of this study is: To analyze th types of conversational implicatures spoken by students at Nommensen HKBP University.

1.4. The Scope of the Study

There are two types of implicature, they are conversational and conventional. The focus analysis of this study is conversational implicature based on Grice's and Yule theory. Conversational implications are implications derived from conversational principles and assumptions, relying on more than just words' linguistic meaning in a speech. Recognizing the source of the data is to use the student's conversations with everyday situations, in which the author selects only any utterances that refer to the type of implications of the conversation, they are specified and generalized.

1.5. The Significance of the Study

The significance of this study is divided into two categories, as follows:

1.5.1. Theoretically

- a. The result of the study is expected to be useful to enlarge the study in conversational implicature
- b. The writer is expected to be able to analyze conversational implicature.

1.5.2. Practically

- a. For the writer, the author would be able to teach all students about conversational implicature thanks to the findings of this study.
- b. For teachers, this research can provide reference knowledge and information to teach all students about conversational implicature.
- c. For the students, being able to understand conversational implicature.
- d. For the writer, this research result may help them find references for further research.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1. Theoretical Framework

Chapter II will describe the underlying theories the problems of this research, included language, pragmatics, implicature, types of conversational implicature, speech function conversational implicature, reason implicature, characteristic implicature, relevant research, and a conceptual framework.

2.2. Language

Language is a means of communication organized in the form of units such as words, phrases, sentences, etc., both orally and in writing. There are many definitions of language, and this is just one of them. Language is a system of human communication expressed through the composition of sounds or written expressions structured to form several large units such as morphemes, words, and sentences. Although the communication function can be carried out using other tools, other than language, humans basically communicate using the language used in this context, which is human language.

The use of language in daily life is often used, for example, to communicate in certain situations, such as continuous communication. Learning, discussion activities, etc. One of the language users in society is the student. Students play a role in using language. The role of students in using language is none other than communicating, listening, reading, and writing.

Language is an arbitrary system of sound symbols, used by members of a society to work together, interact, and identify themselves. Of a society to work together, interact, and identify themselves (Kridalaksana, 2009). According to nida (in tarigan, 2013: 1) language skills have four components. Have four components, including listening skills, speaking skills, reading skills, and writing skills. Writing skills. The following are four components of language have a mutually close relationship with one another in a structured manner:

1) Reading Skills

Reading, as one aspect of language skills, is a problem that gets a lot of attention in human life. This attention is rooted in an awareness of the importance of the meaning, value, and function of reading in society. Social life. This is what causes a variety of readings.

Reading is the pronunciation of words and the acquisition of words from printed materials. It involves the analysis and organization of a range of complex skills, including learning, thinking, reasoning, blending, synthesizing, and problem-solving that lead to the elucidation of information for the reader. Problem-solving which means elucidating information for the reader.

Reading is a thinking activity that involves understanding, communicating, and interpreting the meaning of written symbols by using vision, eye movements, speech, and language, as can be seen from the definition provided above. By using eyesight, eye movements, the inner

voice, and memory, one may read written symbols. Internal dialogue and memory

2) Writing Skills

Writing is a language communication activity that uses writing as the medium (Bukhari, 2010: 124). Writing is a process that is the process of pouring ideas into written language, which in the practice of the writing process is realized in several stages that are a more complete system (Nafiah, 2017: 72). This is in line with the opinion put forward by Mirnawati that writing is an activity of expressing feelings in written language in order to entertain, convey, explain, or tell something to someone (mirnawati, 2019: 105).

Language proficiency in writing involves both language use and content processing. The issue that arises in relation to writing tasks is the fundamental understanding of performance, or writing ability. In addition, after speaking, listening, and reading, writing activities are the most recent way for language learners to realize their language skills. Language acquisition follows the development of listening, speaking, and reading skills. Even when the person in question is a natural speaker of the language, writing is harder to acquire when compared to the other three language abilities.

From the description above, it is clear that writing is an activity where we can pour ideas into words. Writing is also a process of pouring out ideas and connecting the desired concepts.

3) Listening Skill

A listening skill is when talking to others“, your ability to receive information effectively depends on your listening skills. This ability is essential for efficient communication in the workplace. Having effective listening skills can ensure that you understand information correctly, interpret messages correctly, and maximize the efficiency of your conversations and communications.

When you listen in a professional setting, you may directly communicate with your stakeholders to learn about their wants, desires, and preferences. Your boss, a client, a customer, a coworker, a subordinate, top management, a board member, an interviewer, or a job applicant could all be stakeholders.

4) Speaking Skill

Speaking skills can help you get better at speaking, which is the ability to use language to communicate orally in varied contexts using verbal or nonverbal symbols. Speaking is one of the four language skills (reading, writing, listening, and speaking), and is sometimes referred to as a productive skill because its primary function is oral communication. Every human being must in essence be able to speak in both one-way and multi-directional communication situations all in one-way or multi-directional communication activity. Good speaking abilities make it very simple to understand what is being said, which makes communication flow more easily to be processed from the message delivered, ensuring effective and efficient good and easy communication. The more proficient both parties are

in their own languages, the easier it will be to communicate, according to chaer & agustina 2010: 21. The more you communicate, the easier it will be to communicate. Speaking abilities are crucial for students At HKBP Medan University to grow as individuals and thinkers.

The existence of speaking skills will not be separated from the name of the conversation. Essentially, a conversation is an oral linguistic exchange between two or more people that usually takes place in a casual setting. The concepts of cooperation and civility in linguistic events can be realized through conversation. To ensure that the other person can understand what is stated, it is important to comprehend the implications of the discussion the person speaking. Conversational implicature is one area of pragmatics study. It is inevitable that a conversation will take place during a communication. The discussions that take place amongst the participants frequently include participants in talks frequently have intentions that are distinct from the language structure being employed. In these circumstances, language use frequently conceals its goals behind linguistic structure. Under these circumstances, a study of conversational implicature is appropriate for examining language use. Learn how to use a language.

There must be numerous characteristics in a social group that help members get along. These elements will more or less have an impact on group communication. The conversational implicature that takes place in a social group on the nommensen campus will be studied in this essay. Conversations that have specific aims that are occasionally different from what is expressed in the speech that appears frequently take place in these

groups within the speech that is heard. In this situation, the study of conversational implicature may be able to shed more light on the actual communication that takes place process of communication that takes place.

2.3. Pragmatics

As a branch of linguistics, pragmatics is the study of language. The focus of pragmatics is imitation conversation, which is the process by which a speaker observes and responds. Due to this, pragmatism involves learning a language that cannot be learned in a passive manner; beginners hint or suggest a certain notion, and listening presents a clear understanding of the notion. According to usman sidabutar et al. (2020: 75) the definition of pragmatics is the study of meaning of utterances in relation to the contexts which involves how a speaker produces an utterance to deliver his or her intention and how the listener interprets it , Akhmad sofyan et al. (2022: 65) the definition of pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that examines several languages that examine some language, including conversational implicature and in the journal also cites the definition of pragmatics. According to several experts, pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies the language used to communicate in the real world studying the language used to communicate in certain situations. Pragmatics is the study of how to convey more than what is said (Nadar, 2009: 79; Yule, 2006: 102).

As a result, the study of pragmatics involves studying humans as a whole, including both individuals and social beings. Identifying the intentions, goals, and presumptions that other people are trying to express is one of the benefits of studying pragmatics (yule, 1996: 4). Pragmatics of the study is how to speech

communities utilize language is primarily interested in how speech acts are articulated in speech events directly or indirectly and whether the speaker's intention is communicated clearly or implicitly (explicitness or implicature), explaining or implicating.

2.4. Implicature

Implicature is everything that people say or do when given certain cues, although it may not always be fully understood when spoken in an eloquent way. Implicature can also be defined as the meaning that the speaker wants the listener to understand, but is not part of the literal meaning of the sentence listener, but is not part of the literal meaning of the sentence. This is in line with Grice (1975: 133) states that an utterance can imply a proposition that is not part of the utterance. (Yule, 1996: 25) implicature is information that consists of several things, namely what is said and what is not said. The implied proposition is called conversational implicature.

According to the book "implicatures of conversation: reassessing the gricean framework," the definition of implicature in conversation is (broadly speaking) the practice of saying one thing by saying another. Basically, implicatures are created by the speaker and may (or may not) have been modified by the listener. Implicature has been divided into two categories, conventional and perceptual, according to (Gazdar, 1979: 98) for implicature refers to the proposition implied by an utterance in a context that is not part of the utterance and does not express the meaning that was actually intended.

From the description above, it can be concluded that implicature discusses

the meaning of an utterance that is implied, intended, or interpreted through a conversation. The idea of conversational implicature is an important one: implicature allows the explanation of facts that are explained by linguistics; implicature provides an explanation for knowing what is said literally; implicature can simplify structure and content; and implicature can explain facts that seem unrelated but are actually related.

2.5. Types of Conversational Implicature

2.5.1. General Conversation Implicature

General implicature is a type of conversation that does not require interpretation to find out the meaning of the conversation because the context used is a general conversation that the interlocutor understands directly (Grice, 1975), generalized conversational implicature happens when the hearer does not need to have a special knowledge of the context to estimate the additional conveyed meaning (Yule, 1996). Which means that the intended inference depends on certain features of the specific context of the utterance. The type is referred to as "General Conversational Implicature." this type of inference does not depend on particular features of the context but is usually associated with the type of proposition being expressed.

e.g.

Student: Sir, Benji Is Together To Monika

Teacher: Where...?

Student: In Monika's Room (General Conversation Implicature)

General conversational implicature is motivated by the same sentences discussed above but usually does not involve a violation of the sentence discussed.

Based on the conversations above, it can be concluded that these conversations are conversational in general. It is said so because, when a teacher is teaching in class, suddenly one of the students gives the information that Benji is with Monika. Judging from the context of the situation or because they are in the dormitory, Monika is placed in the girls' dormitory while Benji is placed in the boys' dormitory. Monika and Benji have violated or violated the rules in the dormitory. It is said so because in the dormitory, male and female students are prohibited from going to each other's dormitories outside the set hours.

2.5.2. Particularized Conversational Implicatures

Specific conversational implications are analyzed regarding specific background knowledge. Yule (1996: 4) states that moral inferences are assumed in the particular context in which a conversation occurs. The analysis of conveyed meaning needs inference about particularized conversational implications.

E.g.

Amal: are you coming to the party tonight?

Rawan: i have exam

Implications: a yes or no answer would be a relevant answer to the question posed by amal. However, rawan's answer cannot be considered irrelevant at all. Rawan's answer can be interpreted as meaning that he has to study for his exams. Therefore, he will not be attending or participating in the party tonight.

Therefore, the speaker utters words that are relevant to a particular topic or issue. However, Abdul-Kareem (2019: 166) states that the particular implicature comes from the utterance and the context.

2.5.3. Scalar Implicature

Scalar implicature occurs when the speaker uses the term from the scale that is most informative and true in any given situation (Yule, 1996). Certain information is always presented by selecting a term that conveys one value on a scale. This is most evident in terms used to convey amount, as seen in the scales below, where phrases are ordered from highest to lowest value.

< all, most, many, some, few >

<always, often, sometimes >

When making an utterance, a speaker chooses the word from the scale that is most informative and true (quantity and quality) in the circumstances, as in.

E.g.

“my mother cooked some food from potatoes.”

By choosing „some“ , the speaker creates an implicature. This is one scalar implicature of uttering. The basis of scalar implicature is that, when any from in a scale is asserted, the negative of all froms higher on the scale is omplicature. The first scale had „all“, „most“, and „many“, higher than some.

there are two pieces of information that can be characterized as implicatures. Defined in details are provided below.

E.g.

"a portion of meatballs..... 13k".

The utterance contains words of scale, namely the word "portion". The utterance means that the reader will only get a bowl of meatballs by paying rp. 13,000.00. They will not get more than that. If they want to get two two bowls of meatballs, they would have to pay rp. 26,000. For this reason, the utterance is categorized as a scalar implicature.

2.5.4. Properties of Conversational Implicatures

The implicature we've looked at has been set within a discussion, with the inference being formed by persons who hear the utterance and try to maintain the premise of cooperative contact. Speakers can always deny that they intended to express such meanings because these implicatures are part of what is communicated and not said. Conversational implication is debatable. They can be expressly refuted in a variety of ways. As an example, suppose the speaker just *only* intends that number, as shown below.

E.g.

“can i lend you ten thousand dollars?” (only ten)

2.6. Speech Function Conversation Implicature Form

Conversational implicatures have indirect or implied speech meanings that can be understood depending on the context of the speech and the ability to do something related to the speech spoken. The implicature function in this article is a function called an illocution. According to searle and leech, there are five illocutionary functions, that is assertive functions, directive functions, expressive

functions, commissive functions, and declarative functions (Pudyastuti And Zamzani, 2019: 26).

1) Asertif

The assertive function is an implicature that states the pragmatic function of assertive implied, namely that the speaker is bound to the truth of the proposition described, such as stating, proposing, complaining, affirming, and reporting (sulfiana and cintya, 2018: 27).

2) Direktif

The directive function is an implicature that states the pragmatic function implied by the directive, namely asking, advising, commanding, asking for help and expecting (wibawati, 2015: 10).

3) Ekspresif

According To Searle And Leech, The Implicature Function Is An Implicature That States An Expressive Implied Pragmatic Function, Which Explains Human Psychological States, Such As Thanks, Praise, And Apologies (In Pudyastuti And Zamzani, 2019: 26).

4) Komisif

According to searle and leech, the commissive function is an implication that expresses the implied pragmatic function of the commissive, which is to express promises such as promising and offering (in Pudyastuti And Zamzani, 2019: 26).

5) Deklaratif

The declarative function is to associate the content of speech with the original. For example, punishing (senting), giving names (naming), resigning, appointing, christening , and excommunicating.

2.7. The Implicature of Conversation

Implication is a way of communicating indirectly. Indirect speech works for politeness (Griffiths, 2006: 138). By reducing compulsion, politeness seeks to prevent conflicts from occurring. The following skills are demanded of listeners: perceiving the speaker's indirect speech as an indication of courtesy. Indirect requests are permissible. In the interlocutor's opinion, the speaker will appear to be taking a sideways step to lessen the effect of requests on listeners (Content And Haugh, 2013: 23). The purposes of conversation implications include maintaining secrecy, demonstrating respect, and softening words (Hadiati, 2014: 208). Implications are used to show respect for other people or listeners so that the speaker is aware of who they are speaking to, how the conversation went, and how much it meant. The speaker is worried about upsetting their conversation partner, they respect their audience or other interlocutors by employing implications. So frequently, the speaker or speakers imply intent.

2.8. Characteristics of Implicature

In accordance with Grice's earlier theory, h.p. (Mujiyono, 1996: 40) proposes that conversation implications have the following five characteristics:

- 1) The conversational inference may, in certain situations, be explicitly or implicitly canceled (cancellable).
- 2) The conversation's inherent power to implicate anything by mentioning it. Most of the time, there is no other method to express what needs to be said, therefore, people utilize nondetachable implicit-charged speech.
- 3) Conversational implicature requires the sentence's conventional meaning, but the implication's content does not fit that sentence's conventional meaning (nonconventional).
- 4) The accuracy of the implication's content can be determined by looking at how the act conveys what is being said (calculable) rather than by what is spoken.
- 5) The implications of the conversation cannot be given a specific, definitive explanation of their nature (indeterminate)

2.9. The Previous Study

The writer applies some related studies to this thesis proposal. The writer evaluates the following relevant studies in an attempt to strengthen this thesis:

The first research conducted was entitled "implicatural translation of speech in the translated novel of Harry Potter and the Cursed Child", which was published online in 2022. This research focuses on the meaning implied in the translation of speech implicatures in the translated novels of Harry Potter and the Cursed Child. The translation of Harry Potter and the Cursed Child using Desilla's theory of implicature was written by Unpris Yastanti, Aceng Rahmat and Ratna Dewanti. In her research, she wrote that this research highlights utterances that refer to the

implicature that has been translated and modified which is diverted into another implicature where the translation aims as a form of communication media, an illustration of social relations, and knowledge for readers related to language and language differences. When a speaker produces an utterance that does not depend on any particular features of the context. Because the unclear utterance will be modified by the translator to interpret its meaning easily based on common knowledge. Second, the utterance is a type of conversational implicature of conversational implicature. When the translator translates an utterance that depends on certain features of the conversational context in the novel, the translator is required to analyze the explanation of the novel to understand the meaning of the utterance and modify it according to the context. In the study, the researchers argued that some utterances containing common conversational implicatures are often used by everyone because they do not require specialized knowledge to interpret. This is evidenced by the large amount of data that the author found. The types of implicature are divided into three types, preservation (implicature that is transferred into the same implicature), explicitness (implicature that is transferred into explicitness), and modification (implicature that is transferred into another implicature). Depending on the text and context, these findings become a reference for analyzing conversational implicature by students of hkbp nommensen university in medan in daily conversation.

The second research is entitled "pola interaction and implicatures of conversation in indonesia language learning in whatsapp group on the pandemi covid-19 class x tkro 1 smk negeri 2 kendal 2019/2020 study year." in the study, the author explains that this study looks for patterns of interaction and

conversational implicature that lead to cooperative action, this study uses the method of collecting data, and in this study, the author looks for the most dominant data that occurs in interactions at the school. In the form of a violation of the principle of cooperation that appears as much as 40.63%, violations of the quantity thimble appear as much as 12.50%, the quality thimble appears as much as 9.38%, the relevance thimble appears as much as 9.38%, and the method thimble appears as much as 9.38%, while the implicature of the conversation in the form of, violation of the politeness principle appears as much as 59.37%, including violations of the thimble (6.25%), the generosity thimble (9.38%), the politeness thimble (18.75%), the modesty thimble (12.50%), the thimble of agreement (6.25%), and the thimble of sympathy (6.25%), generosity thimble (9.38%), the politeness thimble (18.75%), the modesty thimble (12.50%), the thimble of agreement (6.25%), and the thimble of sympathy (6.25%). Then, from the implicature of conversation in Indonesian language learning in the WhatsApp group, it is known that violation of politeness principles in the thimble of politeness is more dominant among the five thimbles of politeness principles. Other politeness principles. This is proven by the data, which found as much as 18.75%.

The third study is titled "conversational implicature in 'sentilan sentilun' talk show on metro tv (conversational implicature in 'sentilan sentilun' talk show on metro tv)". The author's goal in this study is to describe how conversational implicature and violations of the cooperative principle are used in the metro tv show "sentilan sentilun" in the episode "who joins the wagon?" the method used in this study involves listening to and recording the words and/or speech of the

characters and/or guests who were present at the event. The findings are based on the shape and purpose of the implicature, which involves the use of representative speech (assertive), directive speech (impositive speech), expressive speech, commissive speech, and declarative speech. Furthermore, violations of the principle of cooperation, along with all the maxims, are more prominent in clashes and games (jokes). The theory used in the study does use Grice's theory, but the researcher focuses more on speech acts than the type of implicature. The difference that can be taken from my research with the study is that it can be seen from the research method and the theory that focuses, and in the study, the conversation that took place was set by the event, which is different from my research where the conversation that took place was not made.

The fourth research is entitled "conversational implicature in the communication of teachers and staff at the jambi state development agricultural vocational school." the author of this study discusses the linguistic form of conversational implicature of pragmatic units, different categories of pragmatic implications, and the flow of pragmatic implications that support conversational implicature in the communication of teachers and staff at SMK N Jambi. A qualitative approach with a descriptive research design was used in this study. This study's methodology employs the direct observation method along with the *simak libat cakap (slc)* and *simak bebas libat cakap (slbc)* techniques. The study's findings were interpreted using the linguistic form of conversational implicature in the interaction between teachers and staff at SMK N Jambi. Use of question sentences, news sentences, and command sentences in the communication of teachers and staff at SMK N Jambi is referred to as conversation. Additionally

guided through the pragmatic conversational implicatures of factual information, questions, orders, requests, prohibitions, offers, invitations, persuasions, and refusals. Telling, inviting, declining, asking, reminding, and informing the facts: cause-and-effect flow, cause-and-effect flow, habit flow, normative flow, and nature flow are the pragmatic implications of conversational implicature.

Conversational implicature, and these findings become a reference to analyze conversational implicature by HKBP NOMMENSEN field students with daily conversations.

The four previous related studies above are very helpful and contribute to the author's understanding of how conversational implicatures are spoken by students and analyzing the types of conversational implicatures spoken by students at HKBP NOMMENSEN university. Conversational implicatures are spoken daily by students of HKBP NOMMENSEN university.

2.10. Conceptual Framework

Pragmatics has five parts, namely deixis, speech acts, presumption, implicature, and politeness. Implicature is divided into two parts, that is conventional and conversational. In this study, the author will focus on conversational implicature. The author will focus on the types of conversational implicature. Conversational implicature is the process by which we interpret a conversation in light of our expectations. Therefore, if we ask a question, an answer that doesn't seem to "make sense" at first glance might be appropriate. Conversational implicature can be expressed or spoken in a variety of ways, keeping in mind that it is a type of casual communication. One of them is keeping an ear out for campus students' regular talks.

General and particularized implicature, two of the key components of conversational implicature, will be examined through data collection, data condensation, data display, and the final step, which is deriving and validating conclusions from the conversational implicature data. Every component that is related to the conversational implicature will be genuine through the conceptual framework figure