

## CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURE IN THE SUBJECT GROUP BETWEEN LECTURERS AND ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT STUDENTS BATCH 2020 AT MUSAMUS UNIVERSITY

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### Abstract

An idea or attitude that is conveyed through verbal or non-verbal forms, is not necessarily an attitude, and the intention can be appropriate but can be different or even the opposite of what is stated. The process of conveying meaning indirectly is known as conversational implicature. Therefore, this study aims to describe the form/function of conversational implicatures and the meaning in utterances. The method used is the see method. The results obtained related to the form/function of the implicature are the use of representative (assertive), directive (implosives), expressive, commissive, and declarative utterances. Furthermore, the violation of the principle of cooperation and all its maxims further accentuates clashes and games (joking).

**Keywords:** conversational implicature, students, lecturers, WhatsApp Group

### Introduction

Language is the most important tool in communication. With language, feelings, ideas, and thoughts can be conveyed properly (Hestyana 2018: 50). In every interaction process, of course, we always build something that symbolizes the use of language. Many elements appear in language, such as the use of various codes, symbols, sounds, and signs. Of course, this cannot be separated from a person as a social being. Today, language is not only a habit but has become an identity for every nation and country. The use of language covers all sectors, including in the world of education. The use of this language will certainly have an impact on the interlocutor of a speaker. Sometimes, it is very important to examine every utterance conveyed by the other person while communicating. This is because what is said and what is meant is not always the same. Understanding language means that we can combine words to form phrases, and then phrases are arranged and clauses or sentences are formed (Alwasilah 1989: 11). We can imagine, if only in a society in a region or country, no language uses speech organs as sound producers when speaking, then humans in the process of interaction only communicate using sign language. Yet as we all know; sign language cannot be understood/understood by everyone.

Starting from the various reviews above, the researcher is very interested in conducting research on "conversation implicature analysis in the subject group between lecturers and English Education students' class of 2020 at Musamus University". This is done with the understanding that groups in social media are a place of communication that is often used by many people, including students and lecturers, in the context of the world of education. Sometimes, students or lecturers tend to express themselves in a certain place that is non-formal, rather than expressing it in a formal place. This, of course, can lead to the hidden meaning of the language conveyed, especially when the delivery is not direct or open. Phenomena like this, of course, make the interlocutor have to try hard to understand or conclude what is being discussed so that there are no mistakes in capturing the intent and purpose of the information conveyed by the interlocutor.

connection with this research, there are several reasons behind the researcher's research related to implicatures in conversations between lecturers and students in groups, one of which is the absence of similar research from universities where researchers pursue education. Next, if the research on implicatures in general, the target is the community, but in this study, the researcher chose a different place, namely the educational environment. Of course, as someone who is in the circle of the world of education, researchers feel that studies like this are very much needed in determining the campus' contribution to society or the country, through the intellectualization of scientific writings.

Regarding the research on this implicature, the researcher has great hopes that this paper can be useful for the world of education, especially at the Musamus University of Merauke. With this research, students are expected to be able to understand the implied meaning of a speaker to his interlocutor in a conversation. This is very important to understand so that misunderstandings do not occur in filtering, receiving, and even forwarding information. Research on implicatures is also expected to be a reference for students at Musamus University, in particular when conducting research. It is also hoped that for anyone who reads it, what is understood related to the implicatures in conversation, can be implemented to avoid misunderstandings in receiving or giving information in communication. Research on meaning analysis in conversational implicatures has been carried out before. However, research related to conversational implicatures between students and lecturers and others has never been done in the Musamus University environment, Merauke, even in the Merauke district context in general.

Implicature is a part of pragmatics. The following are some definitions given by experts regarding implicature. Brown & Yule (1996:31): Implicature is used to explain something that has the possibility of being suggested, interpreted, or intended by a speaker that is different from what the speaker said. Then the following, according to Grice. H.P. (Suyono, 1990:14) suggests that implicature is part of a pragmatic study whose focus is studying "the meaning of an utterance, which of course is following the situation. Mey (2001:45), explained that implicature comes from the verb 'to imply' which means, to fold something into something else. Meanwhile, the noun is 'implication'. The verb 'to imply' comes from the Latin word 'plicate', which means to fold. Thus, we know that something that is stored or folded must be done by opening it. It is intended that what the speaker conveys can be understood, therefore the person who is the interlocutor must be able to grasp the meaning of the utterances uttered by a speaker. Implicature

is the process of forming meaning based on circumstances or situations. By using implicature theories, we can provide an interpretation regarding the meaning that is implied in a speech from a speaker. Leech (1993) states, implicature is used so that a statement conveyed is more polite. Because, if it is conveyed directly, a speech will feel impolite. Therefore, speaking implicitly with the second person tends to use speech implicitly.

The occurrence of interaction between the listener and the speaker to achieve a common goal is an assumption that is born from a general fantasy about conversational implicatures. With the ability to use conversational implicature, a speaker can easily convey the meaning of what is said or conveyed. According to (Zamzani, 2007:28), conversational implicature is an implicature that often appears in the context of the use of a particular language. Conversational implicature is informative and highly contextual (Zamzani & Rahayu, 2017:27). According to them, conversational implicature has the following characteristics:

- a) In conversational implicature, there is no definite explanation related to the conversation
- b) The truth of the conversational implicature does not depend on the truth of what is said
- c) In implicature, the conventional meaning is not part of it
- d) The implicature is different from the literal meaning of the sentence
- e) Conversational implicature requires context information and shared background knowledge.

Research on conversational implicature so far has been quite extensive. Therefore, it is very important to know the relevance between our research and research that has been done by others. Regarding the implicature that has been done before, namely:

Afifah (2018), with the title: "Conversational implications in a novel entitled Heaven that is not Missed by Asma Nadia and its implications for learning in high School". The purpose of his research is to describe the conversational implicature between novel characters using verbal forms in implicatures by utilizing the context in implicatures. The method used in his research is descriptive qualitative. The source of the data in this research comes from conversations between shops in the novel. The data collection process was carried out by reading the entire contents of the novel until it was finished, then looking for a suitable and supportive theory, and then identifying the parts of the conversation in the shop according to the context of the novel. The similarities in this study are that they both examine conversational implicatures. The difference is that this research examines the analysis of verbal conversations between shops by paying attention to the context in the novel, while this research examines speech acts related to conversations.

Khilmiyyah (2021), in research conducted with the title: "Conversational implicature in the speech of the characters in the novel Why I am Beautiful by Wahyu Sujani". The aims of this research are: to describe the form of conversational implicature in the speech of the characters in Wahyu Sujani's Why I'm Beautiful novel and to describe the function of the conversational implicature in each character. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative. The data used in this research is the result of a field review. The data used are discourse, phrases, sentences, and words. The source of the data is from the novel Why I'm Beautiful by Wahyu Sujani. In this study, the instrument used was a data card. The data cards are used to collect information, and then it is analyzed. Data

collection techniques used in this research are documentation and notes. Regarding the validity of the data, the researcher checked again at the end of the research activity. The similarities in this study are that they both examine conversational implicatures in general. Related to the difference, this study analyzes the forms of speech in characters, while this study describes speech acts and forms of cooperation.

Shafariana, et al (2023), with research entitled: conversational implicatures of the characters in the summer miracle webtoon series by Seok Woo". The objectives of this research are: to find out general, scale, and specific implicatures in Seok Woo's Summer Miracle webtoon. The method used is descriptive qualitative. In this study, researchers focused more on conversational implicatures in general. The data in this research comes from the conversations of the characters contained in the webtoon. This research has similarities with this research, namely, both examine conversational implicatures.

Hadiati (2014), with research entitled: Redefining Cablaka "Banyumasan way of speaking": Is it Explicature? The purpose of this journal is to define the Cablaka concept. Cablaka itself is one of the Banyumas people's speech styles in the process of buying and selling in traditional markets. From the results of this study, several things can be considered when people use implicatures. Some of these things, namely, implicatures, are used to prohibit, accuse, give orders, keep secrets, ask, disagree, and promise. Showing uncertainty, respect, caution, politeness, and softening speech are part of the function of indirect speech. The people in the Banyumas community themselves still use existing considerations in speaking. They are still considering who their interlocutor is, in what situations the utterance is said, and to what extent the meaning of the utterance is conveyed. This research has similarities with the research conducted by Tessa Qurrata Aini, namely both research on implicature functions. While the difference, in this study, what is examined is the meaning of the implicature.

Fiftiyani (2020), with the title: The Function of Implicature in the Speeches of the Host and Resource Person on the talk show "Mata Najwa" on Trans7, uploaded to YouTube November-December 2019. This study aims to provide an analysis of the description of the function of conversational implicatures contained in the speeches of the host and resource persons in the talk show "Mata Najwa" on Trans7, uploaded on YouTube in November-December 2019. The data source used is the talk show video. The data in this study are dialogues or conversations contained in the video talk show. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative. This study has similarities with the authors, namely they both analyze speech. It's just that the difference lies in the data source.

Yuwana (2014) entitled: The Implicature in Romantic Scenes of Yes Man Movie as Seen in Carl's and Allison's Dialogues, and Yuwana (2023) entitled: The Strategy of Implied Meaning for Creating Romantic Moments Based on Yes Man Movie. Those researches focus on the movie script in Yes Man Movie which has an implied meaning in romance scenes.

## Method

The method used in this study is the method of listening. The data is presented descriptively. In this study, the researcher was not directly involved in the speech process. This is also commonly called the free-involvement listening technique. Sudaryanto (1993), explained, that in the observing method, a researcher is not directly involved in the speech process and does not participate in forming the appearance of

candidate data. The data used is dialogue and can be expected to contain an implicature. The data collection process was carried out using the listening method and tapping technique because the way the data was obtained was done by listening to the dialogue between lecturers and students in a group. The monitoring is carried out directly in the group, assisted by carrying out the screenshot process and direct analysis. The data source for this research comes from the WhatsApp group. The data is in the form of conversation content.

## **Result and Discussion**

### **Result**

The form of implicature in the conversation in the subject group, between English Language Education 2020 students and the course lecturer

From the research that has been carried out by researchers, there are several forms of implicature in conversations between lecturers and students of the Class of 2020, which take place in a group of subjects. The forms are as in the following conversation:

(1). Lecturer: Good afternoon, can we find another schedule for Monday's semiotics? It turned out that I was teaching lectures at that hour.

(2). Student :(read message)

(3). Lecturer: hello, why is no one responding? At least please respond. Or I will make the schedule and no one will protest.

(4). Maria: Alright sir, it's immediately agreed with the other friends 🙏

(5). Please register anytime it's free for you!!!

(6). Vero: Fine sir 🙏

(7). Selvira: Thursday from 10.50-12.40 we are free sir 🙏

(8). Lecturer: 10.50-12-30 fixed yes. Thank you Selvira 👍

(9). Aldy: fixed sir.

(10). Selvira: you're welcome sir 🙏

### **Discussion**

When a conversation or speech act occurs, sometimes the meaning or meaning has meaning directly and indirectly. A speaker speaking should fulfil the rules of language or speech. This is done so that what is meant in the pronunciation can be understood by the interlocutor. In the sense that there is no wild interpretation. The use of implicatures in speaking has certain aims and objectives or considerations. To refine a speech, maintaining ethics and subtlety of language is, of course, very necessary.

There are researchers' findings about the form of implicature in the issues raised in this paper. In a conversation, the implicature is expressed by the speaker towards the interlocutor with language constructions and arrangements which can be interrogative, imperative, or declarative. Implicature can be expressed as a speech act that has a function. The function of an implicature can be seen in the meaning of the speech conveyed when the conversation takes place.

In the following, the researcher describes the results of the findings by researchers regarding implicatures.

The meaning of the occurrence of implicatures in conversations in the subject group, between English Language Education 2020 students and the course lecturer.

Opening sentence (1): From the delivery given by the lecturer, there is an element of request. In this data, he asked about students' willingness to change or move their class

schedule to another day, which was previously held on Monday. This was conveyed for the reason that on the same day, he (the lecturer) had a teaching schedule for another class at the same time. Processes like this often occur in non-verbal communication. There was an act of offering to the students, which in the end, could not be separated from the approval or disapproval of the students. In this data too, we see that there is a "maxim of humility" raised by the lecturer.

The lecturer's question, "Hello, why isn't anyone responding?" (3): actually, this is just an affirmation that he needs a response from the students in the group. Then proceed with the sentence, "At least please respond yes". This sentence implies a request as well as an order for students to immediately answer the lecturer's questions. This is, of course, done because they see students who only read the messages conveyed, but do not respond. Lecturers often give orders indirectly to students. It is usually made by giving a question or even a request. Usually, if it's like that, students already have to understand it.

Answer from Maria (4): Illustrating indirectly, that Maria is fully aware that the schedule agreement must be completed as soon as possible. However, it should be noted that Maria asked the lecturer for more time because she had to discuss the deal again with her friends. Then, at the end of the sentence, he includes the emoticon “🙏” (two hands together), which means: apology, ready, or thanks. Usually, this type of emoticon is often used by students as a representative gesture when having conversations with lecturers via WhatsApp and other social media, which depicts an apology. There are many reasons underlying the use of this type of emoticon by students, such: as a sign of respect for lecturers, respect for elders, an apology when they feel they are disturbing a lecturer's time, and many more. The use of this type of emoticon depends on each person and how it is intended.

The lecturer's response (5): the speech delivered is an affirmation of the student's empty schedule. This is also clearly a direct order for students to provide a list of their free time to the lecturer. Command sentences are emphasized by using an exclamation mark at the end of the sentence. This sentence can also describe that the lecturer already has a strong sense of emotion in the conversation. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), exclamation marks (!) are used after expressions and statements in the form of orders or exclamations, which describe disbelief, emotion, and sincerity.

Still, on the same data, we see a response from Vero, describing a surrender to what the lecturer said. This grew based on the awareness that Vero was aware that the lecturer was angry and was waiting too long for a decision or discussion result from the students. Then, after a few minutes, Selvira immediately gave an answer regarding the certainty of free time for his class. The response given by Selvira contains the meaning of certainty and fear in its delivery. This certainty can be seen from the affirmation sentence about the day and time that is presented, then followed by the emoticon "hands together". The fear that is depicted in Selvira's sentence, can be seen from the use of the emoticon, with the analysis that the sentence made by the lecturer already describes his anger. Then, in his delivery, Selvira did not explain that it was his own decision or represented a decision that had been discussed by his generation. Because, in context, the situation is how the lecturer requests the results of the schedule based on a mutual agreement. This collective agreement is being discussed by the students in the discussion, which will then be conveyed back to the lecturer.

The lecturer's closing statement (8): describes the confirmation of the final agreement regarding the hours on the specified day. This is reinforced by the use of the word 'fixes' and the thumbs-up emoticon. At the end of the sentence too, we see that there is a maxim of humility raised by the lecturer, which is stated in the sentence 'thank you selvira'. The responses that came from several students to the lecturer's statement strengthened the existing affirmation. Like the sentence 'fix sir', delivered by Aldy, and the sentence 'you're welcome sir', delivered by Selvira.

## Conclusion

Based on the analysis of the data, the following conclusions can be drawn: (1). The form of implicature which has the intention of telling and asking for there is 1 data. (2). The form of implicature which has the intention of requesting and emphasizing there is 1 data. (3). The form of implicature which has the intention of apologizing and asking for time or opportunity has 1 data. (4). The implicature form, which has the intention of giving an order, contains 1 data. (5). The form of implicature that has the intention of informing agreement on the results of the deliberation and reaffirming information. Again, there is 1 data. Therefore, based on this research, the most widely used findings are implicatures in the form of requests and affirmations.

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