

## A Study of Conversational Implicature in the Old Man and the Sea Novel Written By Ernest Hemingway

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### ABSTRACT

*The purposes of this research are (1) to find the kinds of conversational implicature; (2) to find the purposes of the conversational implicature found in The Old Man and The Sea Novel Written by Ernest Hemingway. This research was designed as qualitative research. The data were collected from the old man and the sea novel. The researcher obtained the data by reading it first, reading all the novel and understand the story. Second, categorizing the conversational implicature from the conversation in the novel. Third, analyzing the conversation and find the purposes of conversational implicature. In the data analysis, the researcher applied interactive qualitative method by (Sugiono, 2017:252) and pragmatic identity method by Hieronimus Canggung Darong (2020). Additionally, the researcher gave more explanation on the discussion part to give more dependability on the data. The result of the research shows There are two types of conversation implications. They are generalized conversational implications and specific conversational implications. But the implications of conversation are to provide and entertain information, self-defense, power, and etiquette. In summary, generalized conversational implications often occur in dialogue between main character.*

**Keywords:** *Pragmatics, Conversational Implicature, Novel.*

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Human beings are social creatures who always interact and communicate with others. Language has become the primary means of communication and interaction. In addition, language can also be used as a means of expressing thoughts, feelings and information. Communication can work well when the partners can both understand the messages conveyed by the speakers. To understand the message, there should be good cooperation between speakers and partners. It is based on teamwork, knowledge, context and the same purpose.

In a pragmatic way, when someone's utterance suggests certain aspects of purpose, it is called

implicature. People use it mostly in their daily lives. Implicature is a technical term in the pragmatic sub-field of linguistics, which refers to what is suggested in a statement, even though neither of them has strictly implied people's lives in their communication.

Conversation is a cooperative activity in the form of communicative interaction. People interact with other person to exchange information. When the communicative interaction happens, at least there are two participants involved in it. They are the speaker and interlocutor who exchange information to each other.

The novels are devoted to the portrayal of the individual experiences of the characters, providing a similar,

more nuanced picture of those characters and of the world in which they reside. Inner feelings and emotions, as well as complicated, often contradictory ideas or beliefs, are typically discussed in novels, more than in previous forms of literature. It's not just the stories themselves that are more intimate, but also the feeling of reading them. While epic poetry and similar forms of storytelling have been crafted to be widely read or consumed as audiences, novels are more targeted for individual readers.

Based on the definition of the novel above, the author has identified that studying a literary work, especially a novel, will help us to gain a better understanding of life, the environment and culture. It also allows us to learn more about human problems and social difficulties.

This research is based on the principles of a pragmatic approach, which will be explored in the context of the discussion on intercultural dialog in the book. The study would attempt to find a conversational implicature on *The Old Man and The Sea* Novel. In this study, the character of the novel will be discussed on the subject of conversational involvement. The reason for choosing *The Old Man and The Sea* Novel is that this novel is the last significant work of fiction written and published in his lifetime.

The objectives of the research is to find out types of conversational implicature and the function of using it in *The Old Man And The Sea* Novel.

This work use of several expert theories. In the first theory, the researcher uses the theory of Jean Stilwell Pececi (1999: 2), saying that "Pragmatics focuses on those areas of meaning that cannot be predicted by linguistic knowledge alone and takes into account experience of physical and

social expressions." Stalnaker (1972: 383) quoted by Laurence and Gregory notes that 'Pragmatics is the analysis of linguistic actions and the contexts in which they are performed. Yule (1996: 3) notes that "There are four fields where pragmatics is concerned, pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning: pragmatic is the study of conceptual meaning pragmatics is the study of how be expressed than is said, and pragmatics is study of the expression of relative distance".

Carston (1998) describes that an autonomous linguistic device, parser or language perception module performs the decoding process. Having defined a specific acoustic stimulus as linguistic, the device performs a script of deterministic grammatical computations or mapping resulting in a representation of the output, which is the semantic representation, or logical type, of the sentence or phrase used in the utterance.

The writer also cited Wiryontinoyo 's theory (2006: 153) which states that pragmatic analysis offers a more detailed definition of language than does grammatical analysis. Cook cited by Adisutrisno (2008), pragmatics is a context of language usage consisting of several factors, or the elements of communication include: the addresser: the person ho originates the messages, the addressee: the person addressed by the message, the channel: the medium through which the message is sent, the message form: the specific grammatical and lexical choices of the message, the subject. Then, a speech act is the basic unit of language used to express meaning, an utterance that expresses an intention (Searle 1969).

Pragmatics is a method of exploring how to understand a particular text from a semantic point of view, even when the

text appears to be incomplete or actually has a different meaning than intended. Think of the sign on the window of a children's clothing store saying "Newborn Sale, Lots of Discounts." We do not ask that the baby is not for sale, we know that what is sold is an item used for the baby. Pragmatics allows us to explore how this "meaning beyond words" can be understood without ambiguity. No additional meaning exists because of the semantic aspects of the word itself, but because we share certain contextual knowledge with the author or speaker of the text.

According to T. A. Suhair Adil Abdulameer (2019), pragmatics is a subdivision of linguistics that deals with the influence of spoken language and context on meaning. It includes issues such as deixis, dialogue implication, text construction, dialogue act theory and premise.

Conversation is a common activity in the form of communicative interaction. People interact with others to exchange information. At least two participants engage in a communicative interaction. This is the speaker and the interlocutor, exchanging information with each other. Similarly, in Isnaini Jalu Rakhmat Prakoso, Fauzia (2018), the principle of cooperation is the cooperative activity carried out by the speaker and listener. As a cooperative activity performed by the speaker and the listener together.

Implicature denotes the act of interpretation, implies or indicates one thing by saying another. Therefore, the situation in which the meaning of a speaker varies from the interpretation of the sentences used by the speaker can be interpreted as "implicature symptoms". See example 1.

Miya: Are you going to join us to hangout tonight?

Johnson: I have to do my homework.

Johnson's reaction above said he wouldn't. Johnson's response here is an implicature, the discrepancies between saying and suggesting influence whether it is a lie to suggest something you don't think is. If Johnson knew he didn't have to function, then she lied in dialogue, if he thought she would go to hangout, he may be guilty of misleading Miya, but not of lying. This study is considered to be conversational. Implicature is not part of the spoken sentence's standard meaning but is based on the characteristics of the conversational sense. A key feature of that was Miya's question. Had she asked what you will do today? Johnson may have included something entirely different — I'm going to work-by doing the same thing.

According to Isnaini Jalu Rakhmat Prakoso, Fauzia (2018) People use implicature for some reasons. For example, implicature applied to sarcastic, implying humor, or delivering the different intention from the speech act usage. Furthermore, conversational implicature is divided into two categories those are conventional and conversational implicature. But this study will only focus on the conversational implicature which talk about implied meaning which out of the context of utterance.

Similarly, Conversational implicature is generated by flouting a maxim. However, flouting a maxim is just one kind of non-observance of the maxims, Dwi Iswahyuni (2019).

Generalized Conversational Implicature are types in which the interlocutors do not require special knowledge to know the meaning of a conversation, since the context used in this type is a general conversation that makes the interlocutor directly understand the meaning of the

conversation (Grice, 1975 cited in Saragi, 2011).

From the above example, the researcher sums up that generalized conversational implicature are one that does not rely on particular features characteristics but is usually associated with the expected preposition. Also, Asridayani, Soekarno (2019) generalized conversational implicatures means that how to make assumption, we do not have to know another aspect of the utterance.

According to Sukada (2013), the intrinsic element is the building aspect of the literary work itself, without seeing its connection to non-literary copyright information. An intrinsic element is present as the basic framework on which the text of the literature can be constructed. With that package, the literary work will stand firm as a full narration.

Extrinsic elements are elements that construct literary works from outside. Although the elements are outside the literary text, they have an indirect effect on the structure or process of the textual organism. More precisely, it can be said that they are elements that affect the creation of a literary work, but that is not part of it (Nurgiyantoro, 2015).

## 2. METHODS

This study used descriptive qualitative research. According to Bogdan and Taylor cited by Lexy J. Moloeng (2010), Qualitative method is—a research procedure that obtains descriptive data in written or spoken form from the people and their behavior which is being observed. According to them, this approach is purposed to seek the understanding of a phenomenon or other certain problem by focusing on the total picture rather than breaking it down into variables. The goal is a holistic picture and depth

of understanding rather than a numerical data analysis.

In short, the researcher scrutinized the selected *The Old Man and The Sea* Novel through reading, understanding, interpreting, and describing the content to gain the data finding of the research.

The instrument of this research will be documentation. According Rugaiyah (2016) documentation is to help researchers in collecting data or information by reading the letter, announcements meeting, a written statement of specific policies and other writing.

Based on the explanation above, the data can be obtained through the novel. In this case, the documentation of this research is *The Old Man and The Sea* Novel which published by Pt. Serambi Ilmu Semesta.

Data collection techniques are a very important step in research, a researcher must be skilled in collecting data in order to get valid data. "Data collection is a systematic and standard procedure for obtaining the data needed" (Gustin, 2016). In qualitative research, the main data collection techniques are observation, interview, and documentation.

Basrowi and Suwandi (2008) suggested that "Documentation is a way of collecting data that produces important records relating to the problem under study so that data will be obtained that are complete, valid, and not based on estimates". The documentation technique is used to collect data sourced from documents and records. "The document is a record of events that have passed". Meanwhile, in qualitative research, the results of research from observations and interviews will be more trusted and

supported by photographs or papers (Sugiyono, 2017).

In this research, documentation is used to collect data. Data collecting used by researcher to collect or get of data. The Old Man and The Sea Novel will be analyze by the writer. After that, the researcher will find out the conversational implicature on The Old Man and The Sea Novel then describes them based on the kinds of maxims such as maxim of quality, maxim of quantity, maxim of relevance and maxim of manner.

According to Bungin's (2007:79) "All qualitative data analysis techniques are closely linked to data collection methods, namely observation and interviews". Similarly with the opinion of Sugiyono (2017:244) "Data analysis is a process of systematically searching and compiling data obtained from interviews, field notes and other materials so that it can be easily understood and the findings can be shared with others." Analysis of the data in this study using the analysis of Miles and Huberman, qualitative data analysis techniques involve three activities. There are:

#### 1. Data Reduction

Data Reduction involves summarizing, choosing the main things, focusing on the important things. Therefore, the data that has been reduced will provide a better picture and make it easier for researchers to carry out further data collection and, if needed, to look for it (Sugiyono, 2017:247).

#### 2. Data Display (Data Presentation)

The next step is to display the data after the data has been reduced. In this case, Miles and Huberman (in Sugiyono, 2012:95) state that "the

most frequent form of data display for qualitative research data in the past has been narrative text." The most widely used were descriptive texts. This ensures that the data collected and summarized will be presented in text form.S

#### 3. Conclusion Drawing / Verification

Miles and Huberman's third step in qualitative data analysis is drawing conclusions and verification. The initial conclusions put forward are still temporary and will change if there is no strong evidence to support the next stage of data collection. However, if the conclusions drawn at an early stage are supported by valid and consistent evidence when researchers return to the field to collect data, the conclusions put forward are credible conclusions (Sugiyono, 2017).

The data will be analyzed based on the following steps:

- 1) Reading and analyzing The Old Man and The Sea Novel Conversation.
- 2) Categorizing the kinds of conversational implicature.
- 3) Classifying the conversational implicature.
- 4) Interpreting the utterances, which kinds of conversational implicature. Building the conclusion and suggestions based on data analysis.

### 3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

To answer the research question, the researcher tries to present the results of the study by explaining the types of conversational implicatures used by the main character in The Old Man and The Sea novels. However, the researcher analyzed the main character's speech from beginning to end to get various data. The results of the research subjects, basically, there are 12 data that contains conversations and utterances

with implicatures. The utterances that contain are signed in bold text complemented by context descriptions and analysis after the conversation list. The data is used in different settings and contexts. The data will be analyzed based on the types of conversational implicatures and their functions as follows:

### **Data #1**

The Boy : *Santiago, I could go with you again. We've made some money.*

The Old Man : *No, You're with a lucky boat. Stay with them.*

The Boy: *But remember how you went eighty-seven days without fish*

The Old Man : *I remember. I know you did not leave me because you doubted.*

The Boy : *It was papa made me leave. I am a boy and I must obey him.*

The Old Man : *I know. It is quite normal.*

The Boy : *He hasn't much faith.*

The Old Man : *No, but we have. Haven't we?*

The Boy : *Yes. Can i offer you a beer on the Terrace and then we'll take the stuff home.*

The Old Man : *Why not? Between fishermen.*

This Conversation occurs in the beginning of the novel. In this section, the conversation happens when the old man was preparing the things to get sail to the sea. The boy asked the old man if he can go to sail with the old man again but the old man refuse him because he

already in the lucky boat.

After the boy is asking for the permissions to the old man, he offers a beer to him and the old man responses only —Why not? Between Fishermanl. The old man utterance above is classified as a **generalized conversational implicature**, because the audience can understand without any context.

The function of the generalized conversational implicature from the utterances above is to entertain the audience. The utterance of the old man is pretty funny, he can say —yes of course! instead of —Why not? Between Fishermanl.

### **Data #2**

The Boy : *I would like to go. If I cannot fish with you. I would like to serve in some way.*

The Old Man : *You bought me a beer. You are already a man.*

The Boy : *How old was I when you first took me in a boat?*

The Old Man : *Five and you nearly were killed when I brought the fish in too green and he nearly tore the boat to pieces. Can you remember?*

The Boy : *I can remember the tail slapping and banging and the breaking and the noise of the clubbing. I can remember you throwing me into the bow where the wet coiled lines were and feeling the whole boat shiver and the noise of you clubbing him like chopping a tree down and the sweet blood smell all over me.*

The Old Man: *Can you really remember that or did I just tell it to you?*

The Boy : *I remember everything from when we first went together.*

The Old Man : *(He looked at him with his sun-burned, confident loving eyes) If you were my boy I'd take you out and gamble. But you are your father's and your mother's and you are in a lucky boat.*

In this conversation, it takes place when all the fisherman gather and all of them was making fun to the old man. The boy asked the old man if he can remember when the old man takes him on a boat for the first time. The old man answers it directly and ask back to make sure if that boy still remember. The boy answers is that he remembers that moment very detail. So, this conversation classified as a generalized conversational implicature.

The Function of the **generalized of the conversational Implicature** in this conversation is to give information. The boy and the old man are giving detailed information each other. Meanwhile, in the last part of the conversation categorized as a particularized conversational implicature. the reason why it is categorized as a **particularized conversational**

**implicature** is the old man shows some aspect that can be explain, it is when the old man looked at the boy with his sun-burned, confident loving eye. It can understand by the audience if the audience know the context of the conversation that they have. It means the audience have to read the story before this conversation.

The function of this conversational implicature is power and politeness. The man has no power so he only can show it only with eyes. Also, he says his opinion if the boy was his kid.

**Data #3**

The Boy : *May I get the sardines? I know where I can get four baits too.*

The Old Man : *I have mine left from today. I put them in salt in the box.*

The Boy : *Let me get four fresh ones.*

The Old Man : *One.*

The Boy : *Two.*

The Old Man : *Two. You didn't steal them?*

The Boy : *I would. But I bought these.*

In this conversation contained **particularized conversational implicature**. The boy tries his best to join on the old man boat, so he offers to give the old man to get the bait. But, the old man tries to refuse him by saying he already have a bait from today after he go to fishing.

The function of this conversational implicature is to give a sense of humor. The old man tries to refuse the boy offer by saying he already have one. It is possible to the old man to give a reasonable reason to the boy so the boy does not join on her boat. But, the old man give a simple reason to the boy.

Data #4

The Boy : *What do you have to eat?*

The Old Man : *A pot of yellow rice with fish. Do you want some?*

The Boy : *No. I will eat at home. Do you want me to make the fire?*

The Old Man : *No. I will make it later on. Or I may eat the rice cold.*

The Boy : *May I take the cast net?*

The Old Man : *Of course.*

This conversation happens when the boy comes to the old man shack. The boy is looking around to the old man shack which is very small shack and full of stuff. On the conversation above the

boy is asking what the old man wants to eat because of the shack that the old man live. The boy feels curious. The old man answers that he only eats a pot of yellow rice with fish and he asking the boy to join in, the boy refuse.

Then, the boy offers to make the fire to cook he rice but the old man refuses and choose to eat the cold ice. Suddenly, the boy asked to take the cast net.

This conversation categorized to **particularized conversational implicature**. Because of the boy is changing the subject suddenly. The first he asks the old man about what he going to eat and the he asks to cast the net. It means that the boy does not want to talk about what the old man going to eat anymore because he feels so sorry to him and try to change the subject of conversation between them.

The function of this conversational implicature is politeness. Because the boy knows that the partner that he talked to is older than him, so the boy try to not asking much about the old man lives.

Data #5

The Old Man : *Eighty-five is a lucky number, how would you like to see me bring one in that dressed out over a thousand pounds?*

The Boy: *I'll get the cast net and go for sardines. Will you sit in the sun in the doorway?*

The Old Man : *Yes. I have yesterday's paper and I will read the baseball.*

In this conversation occurred in page 10 in the novel. This conversation happens when both of them talking about the net. But they do not have it, it is only their imagination that they have talk for a long time as a joke.

This kind of conversation is

classified as **particularized conversational implicature**. When the old boy asks the old man will he sit in the sun when he gets the cast net and go for sardines. The old man replies that he has a yesterday's paper and he will read the baseball. It is possible if he says yes of course directly.

The function of this implicature is giving a sense of humor in the conversation to entertain the audience who read the novel. The writer of this novel made such this conversation to make this novel more colorful and not to bored.

Data #6

The Old Man : *Do you think we should buy a terminal of the lottery with an eighty-five? Tomorrow is the eighty-fifth day.*

The Boy: *We can do that. B ut, what about the eighty-seven of your great record?*

The Old Man : *It could not happen twice. Do you think you can find an eighty-five?*

The Boy: *I can order one*

This conversation happens when both of them talk about the baseball match. They have different favorite teams. Then, the old man thinks that the number of 85 is his lucky number. Number 85 is the amount of the day that the old man last time to get a fish. So, the old man suggests and ask if that number is his lucky number for sure in the lottery. The boy agrees.

This conversation is categorized as **generalized conversational implicature**. When the boy agrees with the old man, he says I can order one, which means he is able to do what the old man wants and the way he says his



utterance is directly without any context needed.

The function of this implicature is to give information. The boy tries to give information to the old man that he able to get what he wants, in this story is to get the lottery for the old man.

Data #7

The Old Man : *What have you got?*

The Boy : *Supper. We're going to have supper.*

The Old Man: *I'm not very hungry.*

This conversation happens when the boy comes back. When he gets to the old man shack, he wakes him up. Then, the old man asks what he get, the boy answer that he gets supper. But the old man refuses by saying that he is not very hungry.

This conversation can be classified as a **generalized conversational implicature**. The old man is enough only said that he is very hungry, his utterance is easily to understand by the readers of this novel that he is rejecting the supper that the boy brings to him.

The function of this utterance is to protect himself because he is afraid that the food only enough for one person only. In fact, the boy brings foods that is enough for two people.

Data #8

The Boy : *Come on and eat. You can't fish and not eat.*

The Old Man : *I have (the old man said getting up and taking the newspaper and folding it. Then he started to fold the blanket).*

The Boy : *Keep the blanket around you. You'll not fish without eating while I'm alive.*

The Old Man : *Then live a long time and take care of yourself. What are eating?*

The Boy : *Black beans and rice, fried bananas, and some stew.*

This conversation occurs after the boy offering supper to the old man but the old man refuses it. The boy keeps offering it and finally they have argument. The old man says a utterance that can be classified as a **particularized conversational implicature**.

The reason is when the boy asks the old man to keep his blanket and asking him to eat is because the boy cares to the old man. And the old man answers the utterance —then live a long time and take care of yourself. This utterance has other meaning if it is out of the context of their conversation. So, this utterance has a meaning which the old man is respect with the boy cares to him.

Data #9

The Old Man : *(he went out the door and the boy came after him. He was sleepy and the old man put his arm across his shoulders). I am sorry.*

The Boy: *Qua Va. It is what a man must do.*

This conversation happens when they are going to sleep. The old man has a dream and he wake up early in the morning and then go to the boy's house. He silently come closer to the boy and hold one of the boy feet until the boy wakes up and then say sorry. The boy answers qua va. This conversation classified as a **particularized conversational implicature**.

Because, this conversation use word qua va that only they can understand and it is need context. Without context, the utterance does not have meaning. The function of this utterance is

politeness. The boy does not have any objection to the old man, but the old man says sorry to him. So, the boy answer that in order to make the old man better.

Data #10

The Boy : *Do you want coffee?*

The Old Man : *We'll put the gear in the boat and then get some.*

This conversation occurs in page 22 in the novel. The boys offered a coffee to the old man. The old man agrees but he is giving answer more than it is need. This conversation categorized as a **generalized conversational implicature**. The readers can easily understand what the old man says. But in the conversation, the old man gives another information to the boy. That is become the function of the generalized conversational implicature in this utterance.

Data #11

The Boy : *Now we fish together again.*

The Old Man : *No. I am not lucky. I am not lucky anymore*

The Boy : *The hell with luck, I'll bring the luck with me.*

This conversation happens when the old man was waking up from his sleep. They are talking about what happens when the old man goes to fishing for days. The boy asked him to join him fishing, but the old man said that he has no luck left, the boy disagreed that.

This conversation categorized as a **generalized conversational implicature**, because we can directly understand what the boy means. He does not need luck, he only needs a chance to join fishing with the old man.

Data #12

The Boy : *How much did you suffer?*

The Old Man : **Plenty.**

This conversation occurs when the boy asked the old man about him. The old man gets some accident when he goes to fishing. The boy take care of him. This conversation categorized as a **generalized conversational implicature**, because the old man answer is correct for what the boy asked.

### **Discussion**

After collecting data, authors should discuss the results to clarify the answer to the research question. The first problem proposed in this study is what verbal implications arise in the dialogue of the protagonists (old man and boy) in 『Old Man and Sea Romance』 . From an implicit point of view, there are two kinds of implicit meaning. Conventional connotations and colloquial connotations. In this study, the authors focus only on the implications of dialogue. Because the dialogue utterance of this novel is calculated based on the principle of dialogue, it means that it depends on the recognition of the principle of cooperation. The author found thirteen colloquial implications in the dialogue of this novel. The second problem which is proposed in this research is what type of conversational implicature that occur in the dialogue of Euro Trip movie. Based on theory of implicature which proposed by Grice (1975). There are two types of conversational implicature. They are generalized implicature and particularized implicature. The implicature is called generalized implicature when the participants hear the information from the speaker, they do not need to draw background knowledge to infer what the speaker's intended meaning or the participants do not depend on special feature or context to understand the

intended message. Particularized implicature is context Bound means that the participant wants to understand the implicit message of the speaker being conveyed. Requires special context characteristics. See the example of a boy saying "Qua Va" when answering an old man's question. The word Qua Va can only be understood in special contexts.

The third problem of this study is what implications are there for the dialogue of the movie Eurotrip. Since this study is about utterance, the artist applied the dialogue act theory to determine function. When people make statements, there has to be a function in them. This can include promises, orders, questions, complaints, etc. This study discusses the four specific functions of speech, first, the representational function that allows the speaker to talk about the truth of something. This includes claims, approvals, and criticisms. The second is a directive function that gets the listener to do something, which includes questions and approvals. The third is the expressive function that allows the speaker to express an inner state in relation to something in the world. This includes compliments, complaints and protests. Fourth, a commissive function that allows the speaker to perform some action in the future. This means rejection and warning.

There are some differences between this research and the past studies that the researcher put in this research. The differences are, the relevance studies talking about the other one of implicature. They talked about maxims violating, in this research we only focused on the conversational implicature. Also, the previous study take different media, they are talking about film, but this study is talking about the novel.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

After discussing the result of analysis, the occurrence of conversational implicature is caused by the result of total of the utterance which flout the maxim are 12 which means they generate 13 conversational implicatures in the dialogue between the main character of the novel. The type conversational implicature is divided into two types. First is generalized implicature, which the inference can be drawn from linguistic feature and general fact without considering the context. Then the particularized implicature, which inference can be drawn by understanding the context. There are 7 generalized implicatures are found and 6 particularized implicatures. Based on the function, there are 5 types of function of implicature, they are Assertive/ Representative, Directive, Commissive, Expressive and Declarative. There are 11 implicatures which has Representative/Assertive function involving Criticizing, Stating, Confessing and Predicting. Then 5 implicatures which have giving information, then 3 implicatures which have entertaining function, then there is 2 implicature which has self-protect function. The last one is 3 function of power and politeness.

The writer concluded that in informal communication the speaker and listener often flout conversational maxim. The main aspect of informal communication is not in located in the form or conventional rule that being applied, but it is more tend to the efficiency of communication such how speakers utterance and intended meaning can be conveyed successfully to the addressee or the participant convey intended meaning the addressee in effective way such like implicature.

Implicature is just like a bridge that connects what utterance that being said and what is in speaker mind.

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