

**CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURE IN ENGLISH LISTENING
COMPREHENSION**

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ABSTRACT

There are some English learners feel hard in understanding a sentence when they are tested in listening comprehension. It can be seen when they are joining a test about English conversation although they have learned English Vocabulary and English Grammar. To increase the English learners' listening comprehension ability, it is so necessary to introduce basic theories of Pragmatics to the English learners. Conversational Implicature theories by Grice is one of the most important aspects from the Pragmatics theories. Conversational Implicature by Grice focused on the phenomenon theory of conveying more than what have been explained in the theory. That is why, English learners as English listeners in this situation must be able to master the conversational implicature theory that already explained by Grice. It was about how to infer the implicature in guiding English learners' learning and it is able to be learned in such theories in listening comprehension. This research attempted to examine the correlation between them and it stated the role played in the conversational implicature in listening comprehension.

Keywords: Conversational Implicature, Cooperative Principle, Listening Comprehension

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

In communicating, the communicator (speaker or writer) and the communicant (listener or readers) will engage with each other. Brown argues that communication can be seen as a combination of actions, a series of elements with a purpose and purpose. Communication is not just events, but communication is designed to bring effect to listeners and speakers (Brown, 2008:245). So, communication is not only a social event but communication as well has a purpose and effect for listeners and speakers. In addition, communication is used for creating and cultivating relationships with others. A communication is said to be successful if the message conveyed by the speaker can be understood by the listener as intended by the speaker the. Human communication in the form of writing or oral can be realized in the form discourse.

Discourse is the most complete language unit in the grammatical hierarchy, which is the highest or largest grammatical unit (Chaer, 2007: 267). Furthermore, discourse is realized in the form of complete essays (novels, books, etc.), paragraphs, sentences or words that contain a complete message. Another definition of discourse by Wijana (2003) is a lingual unit that occupies the highest grammatical hierarchy. This unit can be in the form of words, clauses, sentences, paragraphs or complete written text.

It can be said in implicature when and what people say is different from what they say intent. Speakers often mean more than what they are actually saying from words they. For example, when someone says, 'this class is really hot'. Could be," please turn on the AC" or "may I open the window?". People also sometimes don't say directly what they are the meaning of the words or even said in front. Studying implicatures is inseparable from studying pragmatics. Studying pragmatics is learning meaning in context. Understanding meaning in that context is very essential in communication. By understanding the meaning in context, misunderstandings can be avoided.

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies discourse. Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies meaning. Leech in Jumanto (2017:39) say pragmatics the study of how utterances have meaning in situations. Thus, it can be said that pragmatics is the study of meaning related in context.

With regard to pragmatics, implicature is something that cannot be separated from the science. Yule (2006:69) in his book Pragmatics says that implicature is an additional meaning of information that is conveyed. That is, the implicature is more information conveyed from something that can be conveyed. According to Rohmadi & Wijana (2009:222) implicature is an utterance or a statement that implies something different from what is actually said.

Conversational implicature is based on Grice's implicature theory (Cummings, 2007:150). The term implicature according to Grice is used to show or explain what is implied, suggested or intended by a speaker different from what is said. Using implicature in communicating means saying something indirectly. The implicature or implied meaning expects that each speech participant can understand what the speaker is saying. For this reason, good cooperation is needed between the participants so that the conversation can continue well.

Conversations can take place smoothly thanks to a kind of "mutual agreement". The agreement includes, among other things, an unwritten contract that the matters discussed must be mutual relate. If the relationship is not found in these utterances or these utterances are loose, meaning that the meaning of the attachment is not literally revealed in the utterance conclusions drawn in it. This kind of inference by Grice is called an implicature conversation. Conversational implicature is the intention contained in an utterance less or not stated directly. So, conversational implicature is a pragmatic implication contained in the conversation that arose as a result of a violation of principles conversation.

Listening comprehension is a complex activity in which the listener must differentiate between sounds, understand vocabulary and grammatical structures, interpret stress and intonation, retaining what was gathered in all of the above, and interpreting it in context direct sociocultural and larger than those in this research make up one study about the relationship between conversational implicature and listening comprehension, which shows that obeying the basic ideas and maxims of Conversational Implicature will help to improve students' performance in listening comprehension. And most of the studies so far still centered on theoretical discussions on the interpretation of implicatures.

Several studies focusing on implicature have been carried out by several researchers (Al Fajri, 2017; Anindita,) conducting research in the area of implicature in advertisements and films. This study is different from previous studies because some of them analyze implicature in an advertisement and others analyze conversational implicature in a film. However, this study analyzes conversational implicature in English listening comprehension.

This study aims to explain the forms and functions of deep conversational implicatures understanding of listening to English. And it is hoped that the results of this study can provide Scientific information about theoretical and practical implicature conversations increases students' awareness of conversational implicature.

1.2 Formulation Of The Problem

1. what is the form of conversational Implicature in English ListeningComprehension?
2. How does Conversational Implicature function in English ListeningComprehension?
3. Why are these Implicatures used in English Listening Comprehension?

1.3 Research Purpose

1. To describe the forms of Conversational Implicature in EnglishListening Comprehension.
2. To the function of the Conversational Iimplicature contained in theEnglish Listening Comprehension.
3. To explain the reasons for using implicatures in Conversational inEnglish listening comprehension.

CHAPTER II

RESEARCH METHOD

2.1. Research Design

This research was done by applying qualitative method. This research focused on the producing analytical procedures without using the procedures of statistical analysis, or quantitative method (Moleong, 2010:6). Descriptive research is a research that describes the facts about one variable, symptom, or condition. The writers gathered the data into words form and speech. The writers took the data from conversations in listening comprehension.

2.2. Data Source

The data took the source of data in spoken form that contained conversational implicature in the listening comprehension. The data source was taken from audion in listening comprehension. The writers gathered the data from discourse form.

2.3. Research Methods

This research was done by using library method by examining several books relating to the problem at hand. By using this method, the authors could obtain the basics of the theory put forward by linguists related to this research topic.

2.4. Technique of Collecting Data

The writers collecting the data by doing the needs analysis and assesment. The data collection was carried out since the writers already determined the problem which is studied, such as:

1. Listen

The method used is to listen to the sentences or words in the listening comprehension conversation.

2. Note

After listening to the conversation in listening comprehension, then take notes in detail Overall then the researcher marks the words that contain implicatures conversation.

2.5. Techinque of analysing data

The type of research used by the author in viewing this object is by using a qualitative descriptive approach. The writers did this research by understanding the context of the problem as the whole probelm in this research. The steps of the technique in analysing data were as follows:

1. Listening to the sentences or words in the listening comprehension conversation.
2. Analyzing and then identify the implicaturesin listening comprehensionconversations.
3. Explaining the meaning contained in sentences that contain deep implicaturesconversation.
4. Determining the types of implicature contained in the sentence.
5. Determining the shape of the implicature.
6. Explaining the reasons for using implicature in conversation

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCOUSSION

3.1. Data Analysis

After gathering the data from this reserach, the writers can conclude the result from this research. The writers undertook listening comprehension session and took the data from the listening session. The writers wrote down the content of the listening comprehension and categorized them into the type of conversational implicature. There were some English conversation from listening comprehension. There were three English Conversations from listening comprehension researched by the writers. The data of the English conversations were analyzed by the writers and the data can be seen in the tables below..

Table 3.1.

The Analysis of Data Based on the Types of Implicature

No	Utterance	Context	Types of Implicature
1	Rifa : Did you go to the public library yesterday?	Rifa did not know that Rida went to the public library. So Rifa asked Rida about the confirmation.	Particularized Conversational Implicature
2	Rida : Yes, and your niece Nina, was there too. She Gave me her new address.	Rida confirmed that she went to the public library and she met Rifa's niece there. Rifa's niece also gave her new address to Rida.	Generalized Conversational Implicature
3	Rifa : That's good. So you can go to her house any- time	Rifa responded that she was happy to hear that. Then, Rifa asked Rida visit her nephew anythime without inviting Rifa.	Generalized Conversaional Implicature

	without me.		
4	Rida : Sure.	Rida was happy to know about the information from Rifa.	Generalized Conversational
5	Deni : What do you plan to do next Sunday ?	Deni wants to know about the Boni's next plan next Sunday. Deni would like to know about program that will be done by Boni.	Generalized Conversational Implicature
6	Boni : Nothing What about you?	Boni confirmed that he will not have any programs next Sunday. Then Boni asked Deni about his next program, wheter he will do something or not next Sunday.	Generalized Conversational Implicature
7	Deni : I am going to visit to the zoo. Can you join me?	Deni said that she is going to visit the zoo. Deni would like to visit this place because this place is unique for him. Then Deni asked Boni whenter he is able to join him or not.	Particularized Conversational Implicature
8	Boni : Sure . Thank you .	Boni confirmed taht he can join Boni to visit the zoo. It means that both of them will go to the zoo.	Generalized Conversational Implicature
9	Deni : What do you plan to do next Sunday ?	Deni asked Boni about his next plan next Sunday. Deni would like to know more about Boni's next plan , so he asked Boni to confirm about the program.	Particularized Conversational Implicature
10	Boni : Nothing What about you ?	Boni confirmed that will not do any plans next Sunday. After responding, Boni asked Deni about his program next Sunday.	Generalized Conversational Implicature
11	Rifa : Did you go to the public library yesterday?	Deni wants to know about the Boni's next plan next Sunday. Deni would like to know more about program that will be done by Boni.	Particularized Conversational Implicature
12	Rida : Yes, and your niece Nina, was there too. She gave me her	Boni confirmed that he will not have any programs next Sunday.	Generalized Conversational

	new	Then Boni asked Deni about his next program, wheter he will do	Implicature
13	Rifa : That's good. So you can go to her house any- time without me.	Deni said that she is going to visit the zoo. Deni would like to visit this place because this place is unique for him. Then Deni asked Boni whenter he is able to join him or not.	Generalized Conversational Implicature
14	Rida : Sure.	Boni confirmed that he can join Boni to visit the zoo. It means that both of them will go to the zoo.	Generalized Conversational Implicature

Analysis:

According to the data as described by table above, the writers could give conlusion in this research. The dominant type of conversational implicature in English conversation from listening comprehension is generalized conversational implicature. There were several particularized conversational implicature in the English conversations. It can be concluded that generalized conversational implicature are the dominant typed used in the three English conversations taken from listening comprehension.

Table 3.2.

**The Analysis of Data Based on Roman
Jacobson's Theory**

No	Implicature	Language Function
1	Rifa : Did you go to the public library yesterday?	Referential Function
2	Rida : Yes, and your niece Nina, was there too. She Gave me her new address.	Referential Function
3	Rifa : That's good. So you can go to her house any- time without me.	Referential Function
4	Rida : Sure.	Conative Function
5	Deni : What do you plan to do next Sunday ?	Referential Function
6	Boni Nothing What about you ?	Conative Function
7	Deni : I am going to visit to the zoo. Can you join me?	Referential Function
8	Boni : Sure . Thank you .	Conative Function
9	Deni : What do you plan to do next Sunday ?	Referential Function
10	Boni : Nothing What about you ?	Conative Function
11	Rifa : Did you go to the public library yesterday?	Referential Function
12	Rida : Yes, and your niece Nina, was there too. She gave me her new address.	Referential Function
13	Rifa : That's good. So you can go to her house any- time without me.	Emotive Function
14	Rida : Sure.	Conative Function

Analysis:

According to the analysis of the conversation from listening comprehension, it can be concluded that referential functions is the

dominant aspect in the conversation. There were three dialogue already analyzed by writers. The data were analyzed by the writers, so the conclusion could be made by the writers.

3.3. Research Findings

After carrying out this research, the writers find out the data as presented in the previous tables. All this result had been analyzed by the writers and the writers could make the conclusion. The writers analyzed the data according to the aspects that must be analyzed in this research. By looking at the data, from the English conversations analyzed by the writers, it could be concluded that Generalized Conversational Implicature is the dominant aspect in the English conversation. Generalized Conversational Implicature was shown in the conversation. The writers gathered the data and concluded them after doing the analysis. According to the language function based on the Roman theory, it was known that referential function is the dominant aspect in the conversation. Conversational implicature is the process on how the same sentence can be understood to have to opposite meanings even though both are conveyed explicitly. It means, the people must be able to understand about the context of the sentence they have seen or listened. The writers did an interaction in the listening comprehension by listening to the voice. The writers must be able to interpret the sentence or context that they have written or listened. After doing this research, the writers had been able to know the function of conversational implicature. The function of conversational implicature is expected as the process of understanding the sentence by using different sentence but it has still same understanding relating to the context that had been listened or written down. Conversational implicature is very important to know by English learners. By using conversational implicature, the listeners will be able to have attention on people who are talking about something. The listeners must need more concentration when listening to the voice in the listening comprehension. By having good attention when listening to people, good communication can be built among people.

There are many English learners face difficulties to understand the implications from in English conversation. There were some problem according to the tends and what is said in the conversation and what is implied according to the understanding of English listeners. English learners should learn and understand the way in overcoming the problem faced in the listening comprehension. It is so necessary in English listening

because by having good understanding, the English learners are able to overcome the problem in English listening comprehension. One of the difficulties in listening comprehension is that the English learners are able to understand the meaning of the sentences from the English conversation, but when they are asked to answer relating to the listening comprehension, it is hard from them to give correct answers. When there is a passage, some English learners are hard to understand the meaning of the words or sentences. That is why, there must be good ways in improving the English learners' listening comprehension. The application of the theory of conversational implicature can be used in increasing the listening comprehension. This way is very efficient in improving English learners ability in listening comprehension.

3.4. Research Discussion

The writers had done the research by doing library research. The writers took the data from listening comprehension. There were some English conversations in the listening comprehension. The writers only chose three conversations to be analyzed as the data in this research. The writers listened to the content from listening comprehension. Then the writers wrote down the scripts from the listening comprehension. The writers took all the scripts from English conversations, then they were analyzed by the writers based on the types of conversational implicature and the shape of implicature in language function. The writers classified the data according to the aspects that analyzed by the writers. The result of this research is expected to be beneficial for people who are going to learn about Conversational Implicature in listening comprehension. By looking at the data, from the English conversations analyzed by the writers, it could be concluded that Generalized Conversational Implicature is the dominant aspect in the English conversation. Generalized Conversational Implicature was shown in the conversation. The writers used the language function applied by Roman Jakobson in analyzing the function of implicature. From 14 data, it was known that there were 8 data into referential function, there were 5 data into conative function, and 1 data into emotive function. By knowing the technique and the analysis of the data, the writers expect that English learners and English teachers are able to understand well about Conversational Implicature in listening comprehension.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

According to the findings of this research by seeing the data in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that there were two types of conversational implicature. The types of the conversational implicature were generalized conversational implicature and particularized implicature. These two types of conversational implicature had been found out in the listening comprehension. From 14 data analyzed by the writers, it was found out that 10 data were categorized into generalized conversational implicature and 4 data were categorized into particular conversational implicature. There are four functions of conversational implicature in the listening comprehension. All of them were used in the listening comprehension, especially in English conversations. The writers used the language function applied by Roman Jakobson in analyzing the function of implicature. From 14 data, it was known that there were 8 data into referential function, there were 5 data into conative function, and 1 data into emotive function. Conversational implicature is important in human life because it is used in daily conversation. By understanding conversational implicature, people are able to communicate with others. By having good quality in listening comprehension or in conversation, people are able to build good communication. People who have good ability in communication are people who are able to understand the context and interpret it well. By having good interpretation, there will be good communication among people. Conative function and referential function were two majors of language from the English conversations that analyzed by the writers. The writers expect that this research will be beneficial to all the readers who are going to learn about conversational implicature. Then, the writers suggest that there will be more researches focusing on conversational implicature in the listening comprehension.

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