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Theory Of Conversational Implicature

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# Dedication

*To my mum…………*

*To my dad…*

*To my brothers and my sister………*

*To my friends……..*

*And other details in my life……..*

# Acknowledgments

We are indebted to our supervisor **(Dr. Mohammed Taher)** for his permanent guidance during the process of conducting this research ,we would also like to than the teaching staff members at my department who provided me with valuable information During my course of study.

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# Introduction

Conversational implicature is a fundamental concept in pragmatics that plays a crucial role in understanding communication beyond the literal meaning of words. This concept was first developed by philosopher H.P. Grice in his work on the Cooperative Principle, which posits that in conversation, participants are expected to cooperate and adhere to certain rules to effectively convey meaning. Conversational implicatures arise when speakers go beyond the literal meaning of their words to convey implied meanings or inferences. This abstract will explore the theory of conversational implicature, its underlying principles, different types, and its significance in communication (Grice,1975:73).

Grice’s Cooperative Principle lays the foundation for understanding conversational implicature. According to Grice, there are four maxims that govern cooperative communication: the Maxim of Quantity (providing the right amount of information), the Maxim of Quality (speaking truthfully), the Maxim of Relation (staying relevant), and the Maxim of Manner (being clear and concise). Violating these maxims can lead to conversational implicatures, where speakers communicate information indirectly or implicitly (Cutting,2005:92).

Conversational implicatures can be categorized into two main types: conventional implicature and conversational implicature. Conventional implicatures arise from the meanings of specific words or phrases, such as the use of ‘but’ to indicate contrast. In contrast, conversational implicatures are context-dependent and arise from the conversational context, relationship between interlocutors, and shared background knowledge (Grice,1975:74).

# Definition of conversational implicature

One aspect of pragmatics put out by Paul Grice is conversational implicature. Conversational implicature is the term for the inferences that a listener draws about the speaker’s intended meaning based on both the speaker’s use of literal meanings and their own. Based on the speaker’s remarks, the conversation’s guiding principles and tenets The speaker purposefully creates implication And the audience may or may not understand them (Thomas, 1995: 58).

In contrast to what they express explicitly, conversational implicature clarifies what the speaker can indicate, mean, or sugges. It is said that an implication expresses itself beyond what the Says the speaker.According to Yule , conversational implicature happens when When an expression is heard, we can presume that the speaker means To convey a message. Something that is capable of taking on forms other than the Meaning of words, which is an extra meaning the

speaker expresses (Li, 2016:35).

Conversational implicature is an declaration that consents to a meaning beyond what is expressed verbally.The fundamental rules of a conversation and the maxims that speakers often abide by are the sources of conversational implicature (Brown and Yule, 1983: 31).

According to Grice (1975), conversational implicature suggests a Inferred meaning in the conversation. Implicature offers a clear justification. Of how there is deeper meaning to a statement than what is really spoken. Two are present. Several forms of implicatures in discourse, including broad Particularized conversational implicature and implicature will be Detailed in further detail ( Andresen,,2013:32).

A sort of indirect communication known as conversational implicature occurs when a statement's significance extends beyond the words' literal meaning.

It entails making inferences without making direct statements and frequently depending on assumptions, shared knowledge, and context to make sense. It frequently entails inferring or deriving conclusions from the speaker's implicit statements rather than their direct statements ( Andresen,,2013:32).

British philosopher Paul Grice established the idea of conversational implicature in 1975 to demonstrate how meaning given by the speaker (speaker meaning), which is not directly encoded in the words, can be inferred (recognized) by the hearer. When speaker A asks, “Has John arrived?” and speaker B answers, “There is a blue car in the driveway,” for instance, it is reasonable to assume given the right conditions and presumptions between the interlocutors that John has arrived. Grice noted that cooperative efforts are acknowledged by all participants in verbal

encounters (Brown,1983:45).

As a result, he put out the Cooperative Principle, which states that you should only participate in conversations when it is necessary to further the agreed-upon goal or direction of the discussion you are now having. Four conversational maxims that Grice presented as guiding principles are as follows: (1) Quantity: don’t provide more information than is necessary; (2) quality: don’t state things you don’t have proof for or that you think are incorrect; (3) relation: be pertinent; and (4) manner: keep it succinct and organized.

# Generalized conversational implicature

Generalized conversational implicature is a conversational implication That does not have the special knowledge needed in the context to find out the Additional meaning conveyed The context used in the Conversational implication generalized conversational implicature uses a General conversation that makes the listenerbimmediately understand what is Meant in a conversation (Brown,1983:61).

Grice (1975) states that generalized conversational Implicature is a conclusion that refers to a non-explicit meaning that occurs by Default in all types of contexts. As an example, the writer presents a Conversation adopted from Yule (1996) :

*Doobie: Did you invite Bella and Cathy?*

*Mary: I invited Bella.*

In the conversation above, Doobie asked Marry if he invited Bella and Cathy, but Mary only said that he invited Bella. During the conversation, it was Understood that Mary had not invited Cathy (Yule, 1996: 41).

Generalized conversational implicature refers to a type of implicature that arises when a speaker’s utterance implies more than what is explicitly stated, based on general principles of communication. These implicatures are not derived from the specific context of the conversation, but are based on shared knowledge, conventions, and expectations of language use. For example, when someone says “I have two children”, the general conversational implicature may be that they are referring to their biological children, even though they did not specify this in their statement ( Martini,2018:86) .

Other generalized conversational implicatures are usually communicated on a value scale, called scalar implicatures. Scalar implicature is conveyed by choosing a word that expresses the value of a value scale . The utterances of scalar implicatures include all, most, many, some few, always, often, and sometimes. An example of an implicature scalar: "I'm studying linguistics and I've completed some of the required courses.” By selecting the word “some”, the speaker wants to say that (not all) the course has been completed. So, this is what is called a scalar implicature. conversational implicature is a conversational implicature that does not depend on certain features of the context .

# Practicalized Conversational implicature

Practicalized Conversational Implicature refers to the process by which speakers and listeners infer implications beyond the literal meaning of words in a conversation based on contextual cues and shared background knowledge. This concept is closely related to Grice’s theory of conversational implicature, which posits that speakers communicate not only their explicit meaning but also additional meanings that are implied by the context of the conversationIn practicalized conversational implicature, the focus is on how these implied meanings are used to achieve specific communicative goals and perform certain speech acts. This approach recognizes that implicatures are not just theoretical constructs but are actively used by speakers to convey information, express attitudes, and manipulate social interactions. By analyzing how implicatures are employed in real-life communication, researchers can gain insights into the pragmatic mechanisms underlying language use and understand how speakers exploit implicatures to achieve their communicative aims (Phloneme,2013:51).

The key to understanding practicalized conversational implicature lies in recognizing the role of contextual factors in shaping the interpretation of utterances. Conversational implicatures arise from the assumption that speakers adhere to certain cooperative principles in communication, such as Grice’s maxims of quantity, quality, relation, and manner. By following these principles, speakers are able to convey meaning indirectly through implicatures that are inferred by listeners based on the context of the conversation (Plato,2016:71). For example, consider the following exchange:

A: *“I hear Lisa got a promotion.”*

B: *“She’s certainly been working hard.”*

In this conversation, B’s response implicates that Lisa’s promotion is a result of her hard work, even though this is not explicitly stated. By drawing on the context of the conversation and background knowledge about Lisa’s work ethic, B conveys the implied meaning that Lisa’s promotion was well-deserved. This implicature serves a communicative purpose by expressing support for Lisa and acknowledging her efforts (Prihatini,2018:29).

Practicalized conversational implicature can also be used strategically to convey indirect messages, convey social cues, and negotiate power dynamics in conversation. Speakers can exploit implicatures to signal their intentions, manage social relationships, and influence the behavior of others. By understanding how implicatures are pragmatically employed in real-world interactions, researchers can gain insight into the nuanced ways in which language is used to achieve various communicative goals.One of the key challenges in studying practicalized conversational implicature is the inherent ambiguity and subjectivity of implicatures. Since implicatures are not explicitly stated in the conversation, their interpretation can vary depending on the listener’s perspective, background knowledge, and cultural norms. This variability makes it difficult to establish objective criteria for identifying and analyzing implicatures, as they are often

context-dependent and open to interpretation (Sari,2007:32).

To address these challenges, researchers have developed various theoretical frameworks and empirical methods for studying practicalized conversational implicature. These include the use of discourse analysis, experimental studies, and corpus linguistics to examine how implicatures are used in different contexts and how they contribute to the overall meaning of a conversation. By combining theoretical insights with empirical data, researchers can gain a deeper understanding of how implicatures are constructed, interpreted, and employed in real-life communication. practicalized conversational implicature offers a valuable framework for studying the dynamic and context-dependent nature of language use. By focusing on how implicatures are practically employed in conversation to achieve specific communicative goals, researchers can shed light on the intricate ways in which speakers navigate social interactions, convey meaning indirectly, and negotiate the complexities of everyday communication. This approach not only deepens our understanding of the pragmatic mechanisms underlying language use but also provides insights into the role of implicatures in shaping our interactions and relationships with others (Searle,1976:43).

# Properties of conversational implicature

Conversational implicature is a key concept in pragmatics, a subfield of linguistics that deals with the study of language use in context. Implicature refers to a type of inference that arises during communication when the speaker implies something beyond the literal meaning of their words. It involves listeners inferring meaning that is not directly stated by the speaker, but rather implied by the context of the conversation.Conversational implicature was first introduced by philosopher H.P. Grice in his seminal work “Logic and Conversation” in 1975. Grice proposed a cooperative principle that guides speakers and listeners in conversation, which includes four maxims: the maxim of quantity (say neither more nor less than is required), the maxim of quality (do not say what you believe to be false or for which you lack evidence), the maxim of relation (be relevant), and the maxim of manner (be clear and avoid ambiguity). Grice argued that speakers and listeners abide by these maxims to derive implicatures in conversation (Prihatini,2018:76).

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## Cooperative Principle

 The Cooperative Principle is at the heart of conversational implicature. It states that participants in a conversation are cooperative and have mutual expectations that they will adhere to the maxims of conversation. Violations of these maxims can lead to implicatures as listeners try to make sense of the speaker’sintentions. (Grice,1975:94).

## Quantity Implicature

The maxim of quantity suggests that speakers should provide just enough information to convey their intended message without being overly verbose. When a speaker provides more or less information than needed, listeners may infer implicatures to reconcile this violation. For example, if someone asks for a cup of coffee and you respond with “There is some coffee in the pot,” the implicature is that the coffee is not fresh .

## Quality Implicature

The maxim of quality requires speakers to be truthful and provide information that is supported by evidence. When a speaker violates this maxim by saying something false or unsupported, listeners may infer a conversational implicature to make sense of the discrepancy. For instance, if someone says “I am the worst singer in the world,” the implicature is that they are likely being sarcastic or exaggerating (Yin,2015:103).

## Relation Implicature

The maxim of relation emphasizes relevance in communication. Speakers are expected to stay on topic and provide information that is pertinent to the conversation at hand. When a speaker goes off-topic or provides irrelevant information, listeners may derive implicatures to interpret the speaker’s intended meaning. For example, if someone asks about the weather and you respond with a story about your recent vacation, the implicature is that you are not addressing the original question (Yin,2015:103).

## Manner Implicature

The maxim of manner focuses on clarity and avoiding ambiguity in communication. Speakers are encouraged to be clear, concise, and to organize their speech logically. When a speaker violates this maxim through ambiguity or unclear language, listeners may infer implicatures to make sense of the message. For instance, if someone says “It’s not the best weather today,” the implicature could be that the weather is actually quite bad (Yin,2015:105).

Conversational implicature plays a crucial role in communication by allowing speakers to convey meaning beyond the literal interpretation of their words. By understanding the properties of implicature and how it arises from violations of the maxims of conversation, we can better interpret and engage in meaningful interactions with others .

# Conversationsal implicature maxims

Conversational implicature maxim plays a crucial role in the field of pragmatics, which concerns the study of how context influences the interpretation of language. It was introduced by philosopher H. P. Grice in his influential work “Logic and Conversation” in 1975. Grice proposed a set of conversational maxims that people generally follow when engaging in a conversation. These maxims help in understanding the underlying meaning beyond the literal interpretation of utterances (Levinson,2016:33).

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## Implicature of quantity maxim

Implicature refers to the process in which speakers imply meaning beyond what is explicitly stated in their words. Grice (1975) introduced the concept of conversational implicature, which states that speakers adhere to a set of conversational maxims in order to communicate effectively. One of these maxims is the maxim of quantity, which states that speakers should provide just the right amount of information needed for the conversation. However, implicatures of quantity can occur when speakers violate this maxim by providing too much or too little information.

Implicatures of quantity can take different forms, including over- informativeness and under-informativeness. Over-informativeness occurs when a speaker provides more information than necessary, leading the listener to infer a particular meaning or intention. For example, if someone asks a friend about their weekend plans and they respond with a lengthy description of every detail, the listener may infer that the friend is trying to impress them with how busy and exciting their weekend will be. This implicature arises from the violation of the maxim of quantity, as the speaker provided more information than was necessary to answer the question (Grice,1975:65).

On the other hand, under-informativeness occurs when a speaker provides too little information, forcing the listener to infer missing details. This can occur when a speaker is being intentionally vague or evasive, or when they assume the listener already knows the information. For example, if a colleague asks a coworker for help with a project and they respond with a simple “I’ll see what I can do”, the colleague may infer that the coworker is not fully committed to helping or that they are too busy to assist. This implicature arises from the violation of the maxim of quantity, as the speaker did not provide enough information to address the request adequately.Implicatures of quantity can also result from the use of vague language or ambiguous expressions. For example, if a student asks a teacher how much homework they have to do for the next class and the teacher responds with “a little bit”, the student may infer that they only have a small amount of homework. However, the teacher’s vague response could lead to misinterpretation, as “a little bit” is subjective and does not provide a specific quantity. This implicature arises from the lack of precise information, leading the listener to infer a particular meaning based on the context (Leech,1983:54).

Additionally, implicatures of quantity can be influenced by cultural and contextual factors. Different cultures may have varying norms regarding the amount of information to provide in a conversation, leading to different implicatures. For example, in some cultures, it may be considered polite to provide detailed and explicit information, while in others, brevity and ambiguity may be preferred. Contextual factors, such as the relationship between the speaker and listener, the topic of conversation, and the setting, can also impact implicatures of quantity. For instance, in a formal business meeting, speakers may be expected to provide precise and relevant information, while in a casual social setting, speakers may use more informal and vague language.Implicatures of quantity occur when speakers violate the maxim of quantity by providing too much or too little information, leading listeners to infer meaning beyond what is explicitly stated. These implicatures can take the form of over-informativeness, under-informativeness, vague language, and cultural or contextual factors. By recognizing and understanding implicatures of quantity, speakers can communicate effectively and avoid misunderstandings in conversations (Leech,1983:55).

## Implicature of quality maxim

The implicature of the quality maxim is a crucial aspect of Grice’s cooperative principle, which was proposed by the philosopher H.P. Grice in his seminal work “Logic and Conversation” in 1975. The cooperative principle is the idea that in ordinary conversations, participants are generally cooperative and assume that others are adhering to certain rules. The quality maxim is one of the four maxims that Grice identified, which are guidelines that speakers and listeners follow to

ensure effective communication. The quality maxim states that speakers should provide information that is true and supported by evidence, while listeners should interpret the information as being truthful and not based on false or unsupported claims.

Implicatures are inferences that listeners make based on what is said and the context in which it is said. Grice distinguished between two types of implicature: conventional implicatures, which are triggered by specific linguistic expressions or constructions, and conversational implicatures, which arise from the interaction between the cooperative principle and the maxims. The implicature of the quality maxim falls under the latter category, as it involves conclusions that listeners draw from the assumption that speakers are providing truthful information based on the maxim of quality (Cutting,2005:62).

In understanding implicature, it is important to consider Grice’s distinction between what is said (the literal meaning of an utterance) and what is implicated (the implied meaning that arises from the context and the maxims). The quality maxim plays a central role in implicature because it establishes an expectation of truthfulness in communication. When speakers adhere to the quality maxim by providing accurate and reliable information, listeners can infer that the speaker’s utterances are truthful and meaningful.The implicature of the quality maxim manifests in various ways in discourse, influencing the interpretation and understanding of communication. One common example is the use of sarcasm, where speakers make exaggerated or ironic statements that contradict the literal meaning of their words. In such cases, listeners may recognize the insincerity or falsehood of the speaker’s utterances, inferring the intended meaning based on their violation of the quality maxim (Creswell,2017:92).

Another example of implicature related to the quality maxim is the use of implicatures in indirect speech acts. For instance, when a speaker asks, “Can you pass the salt?” in a restaurant, the literal meaning of the question pertains to the listener’s ability to physically pass the salt. However, the implicature of the quality maxim leads the listener to infer that the speaker is indirectly requesting the salt, based on the assumption that the speaker is being truthful in their communication.

Grice’s framework of implicature and the quality maxim has implications for various fields, including pragmatics, semantics, and communication studies. By understanding how implicatures are generated in conversation through the principles of cooperation and the maxims of quality, relevance, quantity, and manner, researchers can analyze and interpret the complexities of human communication (Creswell,2017:92).

## Implicature of manner maxim

Implicature is a concept in pragmatics that refers to the additional meaning conveyed by a speaker through the use of language beyond the literal meaning of the words used. This additional meaning is not explicitly stated but is inferred by the listener based on context, shared knowledge, and conversational norms. Grice’s cooperative principle, which consists of four maxims – quantity, quality, relation, and manner, serves as a framework to understand implicatures. In this essay, we will specifically focus on implicatures arising from the manner maxim.The manner maxim is one of the four maxims proposed by H. P. Grice in his theory of conversational implicature. The manner maxim states that speakers should avoid obscurity of expression, ambiguity, and be brief and orderly in their communication. In other words, speakers should strive to be clear, concise, and coherent in their utterances to aid effective communication. However, in actual conversation, speakers often flout this maxim for various reasons, resulting in implicatures that provide additional information to the listener (Carston,2002:54). There are different ways in which implicatures from the manner maxim can be generated. These include intentional flouting for rhetorical effect, indirectness to convey politeness or convey sensitive information, and conversational implicatures that arise when the speaker does not adhere strictly to the maxim. Through a detailed analysis of examples and scholarly literature, we will explore the various aspects of implicatures arising from the manner maxim.One common form of implicature from the manner maxim is the use of indirect speech acts. Indirect speech acts involve conveying a message implicitly by violating the principle of clarity and directness. For instance, when someone says, “Would you mind closing the window?” they are indirectly requesting the listener to close the window. This indirectness serves various pragmatic functions such as politeness, mitigation of imposition, or conveying sensitive information. By flouting the manner maxim, speakers can achieve communicative goals that might be difficult to achieve through direct and explicit speech acts (Horn,2006:98).

Moreover, implicatures from the manner maxim can also be generated through the use of figurative language, such as metaphors, similes, and hyperbole. Figurative language often involves deviations from literal expressions and can convey richer meanings that go beyond the surface level. For example, when someone says, “It’s raining cats and dogs,” they are not literally implying that animals are falling from the sky but using a metaphor to convey heavy rainfall. Figurative language plays a crucial role in generating implicatures by exploiting the flexibility and ambiguity of language.Furthermore, implicatures from the manner maxim can arise through conversational implicatures, which occur when the speaker’s utterance is not strictly in line with the maxim but is interpreted based on contextual cues and shared knowledge. Conversational implicatures are often more subtle and require the listener to infer the intended meaning based on the speaker’s intentions and the context of the conversation. For instance, if someone asks, “Do you have the time?” instead of “What is the time?” the implicature is that the speaker is indirectly requesting to know the current time.

The manner maxim can be flouted intentionally for rhetorical effect or to create emphasis. By deviating from the principle of clarity and orderliness in communication, speakers can draw attention to specific parts of their utterances or convey emotions and attitudes. For example, in the sentence, “Well, that was an absolute disaster,” the hyperbolic use of “absolute disaster” creates a stronger impact than simply stating, “That didn’t go well.” Intentional flouting of the manner maxim allows speakers to manipulate language for rhetorical purposes and evoke specific responses from the listener (Horn,2006:98).

## Implicature of relevance maxim

Implicature from relevance is a fundamental concept in the field of pragmatics, which deals with how meaning is communicated beyond the literal content of language. As a subset of implicature, which refers to implicit meaning conveyed through language, implicature from relevance specifically focuses on how speakers and listeners pragmatically infer additional meaning based on the context in which communication takes place. In this comprehensive explanation, we will delve into the origins of implicature, the theoretical framework proposed by philosopher H.P. Grice, the role of relevance theory in communication, examples of implicature from relevance in everyday conversations, and the implications of this concept in

various linguistic and communicative contexts (Grice,1975:65).

H.P. Grice, a renowned philosopher of language, introduced the theory of implicature as part of his broader examination of communication and meaning. In his groundbreaking work “Logic and Conversation” (1975), Grice proposed a set of conversational maxims that underlie effective communication. These maxims include the principles of quantity (provide enough information, but not too much),

quality (be truthful), relation (be relevant), and manner (be clear and coherent).

 According to Grice, when speakers adhere to these maxims, they facilitate cooperative communication and enable listeners to derive implicatures the implicit meanings that go beyond the explicit content of the words spoken.Within Grice’s framework, relevance plays a crucial role in the process of implicature. The maxim of relation emphasizes the importance of being relevant in communication, as relevance guides both speakers and listeners in understanding the intended meaning of a message. When speakers deviate from this maxim by providing irrelevant information or by being overly vague, listeners may infer implicatures that require contextual interpretation to bridge the gap between explicit and implicit meaning. This process of implicature from relevance highlights the dynamic and context-dependent nature of communication, wherein both linguistic and non-linguistic cues contribute to the interpretation of meaning

(Wilson,1986:33).

Building on Grice’s work, the theory of relevance proposed by cognitive scientists Dan Sperber and Deirdre Wilson offers further insights into implicature from relevance. According to relevance theory, communication is driven by the cognitive principle of relevance, whereby individuals seek to maximize the relevance of incoming information to their cognitive context. In this framework, implicature arises as a pragmatic inference made by listeners to derive the most relevant interpretation of a speaker’s utterance. By balancing the effort required to process information with the cognitive effects of enhancing relevance, speakers and listeners engage in a cooperative process of communication that involves inferring implicatures to enrich the meaning of the message.In everyday conversations, implicature from relevance manifests in various forms, often resulting from implicit assumptions, shared knowledge, and contextual cues. For example, consider a situation where someone says, “I need to visit the bank,” in response to a friend expressing concern about their finances. While the literal meaning of the sentence suggests a need to perform a banking transaction, the implicature from relevance could be that the speaker is experiencing financial difficulties or seeking advice on money management. By drawing on the context of the conversation and the speaker’s communicative intentions, listeners can infer additional layers of meaning that go beyond the explicit content of the statement (Levinson,2000:73).

Moreover, implicature from relevance has far-reaching implications across different linguistic and communicative contexts. In humor and irony, implicatures often rely on the violation of Gricean maxims to create an incongruity between the literal and intended meanings of a message. By considering implicature from relevance, analysts and researchers can uncover hidden subtexts, implied intentions, and underlying assumptions that shape communicative interactions.Implicature from relevance offers a powerful framework for understanding the nuanced dynamics of communication and meaning construction. By acknowledging the role of context, relevance, and implicature in linguistic interactions, we can appreciate the richness and complexity of human communication. Whether in everyday conversations, literary texts, legal arguments, or political rhetoric, implicature from relevance serves as a lens through which we can explore the implicit layers of meaning that underlie explicit language use. By embracing this pragmatic perspective, we can enhance our communicative skills, decode implicit messages, and engage more effectively in the intricate dance of language and meaning (Levinson,2000:73).

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# Conclusion

Conversational implicature is a concept in pragmatics that refers to the implied meaning or inference made in a conversation, in addition to the literal meaning of the words used. It is a form of indirect communication where speakers convey meaning beyond what is explicitly stated.This concept was developed by philosopher H.P. Grice in his work on the Cooperative Principle, which states that in conversation, participants are expected to be cooperative and adhere to certain rules of communication to convey meaning effectively (Cutting,2005:71).

Conversational implicatures can be categorized into two types: conventional implicature and conversational implicature. Conventional implicatures are implied meanings that are determined by the meaning of certain words or phrases, such as the use of ‘but’ to indicate a contrast. Conversational implicatures, on the other hand, are based on the context of the conversation and the relationship between the interlocutors. Conversational implicature plays a crucial role in understanding the nuances of communication and helps in deciphering the underlying meaning of a conversation beyond the literal words spoken (Grice,1975: 96).

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