



## Conversational Implicature in Short Story "My Enemy but My Love" by Limya' Shaheen

Rayhan Hafizh Ananda

Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Indonesia

200301110005@student.uin-malang.ac.id

### ملخص

يمكن أن يحدث التضمين في أي وقت وفي أي مكان طالما أن هناك متحدثين ومحاورين حاضرين في نفس الوقت. يهدف هذا البحث إلى وصف أنواع ووظائف الدلالات التخاطبية في القصة القصيرة "عدوي لكن حبيبي" للمياء شاهين من وجهة نظر جريس. هذا النوع من البحث هو بحث نوعي وصفي. مصدر البيانات الأساسي هو القصة القصيرة "عدوي لكن حبيبي" للمياء شاهين والبيانات الثانوية هي الكتب والمجلات المتعلقة بالبحث. تم تنفيذ تقنيات جمع البيانات باستخدام تقنيات القراءة وتقنيات الترجمة وتقنيات تدوين الملاحظات. يتم تنفيذ تقنيات التحقق من صحة البيانات من خلال جمع النظريات ذات الصلة، واستخلاص النتائج، ومراجعة نتائج البحث. تقنيات تحليل البحث المستخدمة هي تقليل البيانات وعرض البيانات واستخلاص النتائج. وقد توصل هذا البحث إلى النتائج التالية: (١) هناك وظيفتان دلالتان محددتان للتخاطب في شكل التلميحات والتوقعات. (٢) هناك ثلاث وظائف للدلالة التخاطبية العامة وهي المدح، والفضول، والبيان. (٣) هناك وظيفتان لأنواع التضمين العددي في شكل بيانات وتعليمات.

الكلمات الرئيسية: التضمين الحوار، القصة القصيرة، جريس، عدوي لكن حبيبي

### Abstract

Implicature can occur anytime and anywhere as long as there are speakers and interviewers present at the same time. This research aims to describe the types and functions of conversational connotations in the short story "My Enemy but My Love" by Limya' Shaheen based on Grice's perspective. This type of research is descriptive qualitative research. The primary data source is the short story "My Enemy but My Love" by Limya' Shaheen and the secondary data are books and magazines related to the research. Data collection techniques were implemented using reading techniques, translation techniques, and note-taking techniques. Data validation techniques are performed by collecting relevant theories, making conclusions, and reviewing research findings. The research analysis techniques used are data reduction, data presentation and making conclusions. This research reached the following results: (1) there are 2 functions of particularized conversational implicatures in the form of innuendo and hope. (2) there are 3 functions of generalized conversational implicatures in the form of praise, curiosity and statement. (3) there is 2 function of the type of scalar implicature in the form of a statement and innuendo.

**Keywords:** Conversational Implicature, Short Story, Grice, My Enemy but My Love

### Introduction

The implicature of conversation can be juxtaposed with literary books such as short stories. In the content of the short story, readers will be presented with various types of storylines according to the genre that each reader likes. Short stories can be a place to pour out life stories and problems that occur in real life. Short stories can also motivate and encourage readers to explore the meaning of the content of the short story. In addition, the author can also pour imaginative works so as to give birth to aesthetics in the literary world. Another factor can also be caused by encouragement from readers who like to browse their favorite one and add a special attraction to read the book (Silaban et al., 2021). In addition, some literary works such as short stories usually contain conversations in them. Some short stories also have the form of utterances spoken by characters that cannot be understood by each other from these utterances (Safitri, 2023).

In the short story that has been scratched by Limya' Shaheen with the title My Enemy but My Love, there is a conflict between two camps that want a political throne. Over time, the two camps decided to reconcile with various terms and conditions. So they agreed on various provisions until finally the peace was fulfilled. In between the short stories, the author finds conversations carried out by camp leaders that have implicit meanings. Implicature is the answer to the problem. Because it is very suitable for exploring conversations that contain various meanings in the dialogue of the conversations they do. So it is hoped that later find meanings that are satire,



anger and several other forms of meaning. So, the implicature needs to be analyzed for conversation as a form of ease in understanding the content contained in the short story. Therefore, pragmatics is needed to understand the context of a short story (Wulandari & Siregar, 2020).

This pragmatic science is used as a bridge to find out the internal structure of language such as how the function of the language is used in communicating. Parker argues that pragmatic is different from grammar, pragmatic is the science that further explores the internal meaning of a language. Pragmatic is a science of how the pursuit of a language is carried out. It attempts to uncover the meanings of language that has not brought results that are applied without being based on an understanding of pragmatics that makes linguists aware of this. Through pragmatics, readers can know what elements are contained in language, such as how language is used in the order of communication (Prayitno, 2017).

Implicature can occur anytime and anywhere as long as at that time there is a speaker and also a speech partner, as in the short story to be analyzed. Gazdar defines that a proposal or assumption that is revealed and has a hidden meaning in the context of a conversational sentence even though there is an *entailment* part of what is actually expressed (Yuliantoro, 2020). Researchers are interested in discussing this short story because it has an interesting storyline and researching the short story by describing the content of conversations between characters who have conflicts between families starting from the anger of each leader between these two families to establish a love story between the two as contained in the Arabic short story.

Implicature have been widely defined by experts. Especially Mey who defines implicature as something that plays an important role in a conversation, in the correct use of language, it is usually implied. Implicature is also a process of interpreting a meaning based on situation and context (Abdul Wahid & Afkar, 2023; Yulianti & Utomo, 2020). Implicature are divided into two parts namely conversational and conventional. There are weaknesses and advantages to implicature such as he only discusses aspects of meaning in context and he discusses the structure of language and meaning that exists between speakers and "extra-lingual" speech partners (Sulistyo, 2013).

The discussion of conversation implicature used as the relevance of previous research refers to three aspects. *First*, research that wants to describe the type and meaning of the conversational implicature of the object under study (Marpaung et al., 2021). *Second*, research that wants to elaborate from the aspects of types, forms, functions of implicature and learning designs in the school environment (Istiana et al., 2022). *Third*, research that wants to elaborate on the implicature of conversations contained in videos of figures at universities in the city of Surabaya through speeches taught by participating figures (Anggraini & Indrayanti, 2022). *Fourth*, this study wants to describe the forms and functions of the implicature to film objects (Harianto et al., 2021). *Fifth*, this study wants to identify the implicit meaning and type of conversational implicature in selected episodes of a *reality show* (Kusumoriny et al., 2022). *Sixth*, this study aims to investigate the forms of conversational implicature in a dialogue script (Puspitasari et al., 2022). *Seventh*, the study aims to describe the implicature of conversation in a Japanese drama series (Kurniawan & Utami,



2021). *Eighth*, this study aims to reveal the implicature of conversation and find violated maxims as an attempt to create implicature in a drama script (Iswahyuni, 2022). *Ninth*, this study aims to describe the type and purpose of the implicature of conversations spoken by actors in a film (Yudith et al., 2021). *Tenth*, this study aims to explain the types of conversation implicature and explain how and create context from the implicature carried out on YouTube channels (Auliyah et al., 2020).

From the research that has been studied, there are similarities and differences. The similarity is that in terms of the theory used, these studies tend to use Grice's perspective theory Grice (Auliyah et al., 2020; Istiana et al., 2022; Iswahyuni, 2022; Kusumoriny et al., 2022; Marpaung et al., 2021; Puspitasari et al., 2022; Yudith et al., 2021). Then in terms of the techniques used, they tend to be the techniques of Miles and Huberman (Anggraini & Indrayanti, 2022; Auliyah et al., 2020; Istiana et al., 2022; Kurniawan & Utami, 2021; Yudith et al., 2021). Meanwhile, the difference is in research methods that use context analysis methods (Kusumoriny et al., 2022; Marpaung et al., 2021), while in several more studies using qualitative methods (Auliyah et al., 2020; Harianto et al., 2021; Iswahyuni, 2022; Kurniawan & Utami, 2021; Yudith et al., 2021). Then the differences in the objects analyzed in each study studied by each researcher (Anggraini & Indrayanti, 2022; Auliyah et al., 2020; Harianto et al., 2021; Istiana et al., 2022; Iswahyuni, 2022; Kurniawan & Utami, 2021; Kusumoriny et al., 2022; Marpaung et al., 2021; Puspitasari et al., 2022; Yudith et al., 2021).

Based on the similarities and differences described earlier, the position of this study is to continue existing research by detailing data in such a way from the types and functions of conversational implicature based on Grice's perspective. The purpose of this study is to describe the types and functions of conversational implicature in short stories that are used as research objects with Grice's perspective. With this research, it is expected to be able to develop scientific studies in the field of pragmatics, especially implicature. Then it can be a comparison of research carried out in the future and can add scientific insight, both theoretically and writing experience.

Implicature in terminology is the expression from the speaker to the speech partner and the meaning is something that is still hidden and the dialogue that occurs at that time shows something that must be known behind what has been said. Grice (Zahra & Arianti, 2022) suggests that implicatures are related to understanding what is said and the meaning of speech from speakers. So, the listener must know further understanding and knowledge to know what meaning is conveyed by the speaker. Etymologically, the word *implicature* means folding something to something else. Therefore, to find out the meaning behind the speech, we must try to find out what the meaning of the speech is by interpreting what is conveyed by the speaker with implicature theory who are willing to bridge the dialogue carried out (Ahmed & Al-Azzawi, 2022; Yuliantoro, 2020). Implicatures are prepared to interpret various areas of meaning such as indirect sentences, non-literal meanings and a figure of speech. The implicature is a complement to different meanings according to what the speaker conveys (Othman & Salih, 2021).

The advantages and disadvantages according to Verschuren are that this theory has weaknesses, especially in purely linguistic part such as studies that focus on



aspects of form and meaning. The advantages are still in the aspect of form and meaning or referred to as internal elements that exist in speech between speakers and speech partners. Speakers and speech partners have at least the same culture, experiences, ages, and backgrounds to improve the function and value of implicature theory in the communication order carried out (Sulistyo, 2013).

The implicature of conversation center on speech that implies something different from the truth of a speech (George & Mamidi, 2020). Related to this, the use of implicatures will have equality to be able to interpret between the function and form of a meaning in the application of the principle (Nuryani et al., 2022). Yule classifies conversational implicatures divided into three parts, namely (Istiana et al., 2022): a) Particularized conversational implicature. Trump suggests that the implicatures of specific conversations as something implicitly meaningful that arise from a particular conversational context (Reins & Wiegmann, 2021). b) Generalized conversational implicature. Grice representations the concept of specific conversational implicatures in that they provide a general description. Something he conveyed was explicit and easy to understand in any conversational context (Musa & Mohammed, 2022). c) Scalar conversational implicature. Scalar conversational implicatures are commonly used to express the scale of a conversation from the highest value to the lowest value. This aims to increase the accuracy of predictions from speeches made (Hidayati et al., 2020).

## Method

The method used in this study is descriptive qualitative. Qualitative is a research procedure that brings descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from the behavior and figure to be studied (Murdiyanto, 2020). This research will apply a qualitative type of research because the researcher will describe the conversation implicatures in the short story My Enemy but My Love by Limya' Shaheen based on Grice's perspective.

Data sources to be used in this study include primary and secondary data sources. Primary data is the main source collected by researchers from original sources and collected specifically for a study (Batubara, 2011). The primary data source in this study is the short story My Enemy but My Love by Limya' Shaheen. Secondary data is the result of data that has been reviewed by other parties or certain agencies (Batubara, 2011). Secondary data sources in this study include studies that have relevance, such as books on implicature theory, expert thoughts, journals that discuss implicatures, and matters related to literary research.

Data collection techniques in this study are reading, translating and recording techniques. Read short stories to find passages that fall under the type of conversational implicature. Then sort and mark the sentences contained in the conversation implicature. The data analysis techniques used in this study include analysis techniques from Miles and Huberman. Miles and Huberman model research consists of 1) data reduction that researchers do to focus objectively selected data that will be associated with implicature theory. 2) The presentation of data is carried out by placing objectively selected data arranged in a structured manner through the form of



tables. 3) drawing conclusions from this study in the form of data descriptions that have been interpreted through conversational implicature theory (Abdussamad, 2021). Data validation techniques applied by researchers are 1) preparing and collecting data related to Implication theory, 2) making analytical conclusions, and 3) reviewing the data that has been analyzed.

## Results and Discussion

Implicature is a speech from a speaker who has implied words contained in his speech. Implicature aims to find out what exactly the speaker's speech means (Septiani et al., 2022). Researchers found 7 data that match the implicatures of conversation based on Grice's perspective in the short story My Enemy but My Love by Limya' Shaheen both general, specific and scalar conversational data. The description of the types and functions of the conversation implicature is as follows:

### 1. Types of Conversational Implicatures

Language Phenomenon	Types of Conversational Implicatures
Conversational Implicatures	Particularized
	Generalized
	Scalar

(١)

لينا: من تعتقد نفسك ؟ أنت لا تشتري قطعة ملابس أو هاتف غبي، أنت تختار عروس، فتأدب.  
سهيل: حسناً ، سنقرر في يوم زفاف كريمتكم العروس المقبلة".

Lina was prejudiced against Suhail by his indecent behavior, so Lina gave a strong speech and it was deserved by Suhail because of his nature that considers women like items that can be chosen at will. The sentence taught by Lina is a form of particularized conversational implicature because the resulting meaning leads directly to Suhail not to consider women like goods. The conversation is a snippet from a short story, because basically the implicature of conversation always uses the context of the conversation (George & Mamidi, 2020).

(٢)

رامي: إنها أسرتنا ويجب أن نضحى من أجلها ومن أجل مستقبلها، وزواجك من سهيل القنصل سيوفر مستقبل أفضل للأسرة وأعمالها، ويجب ألا تكوني أنانية، لقد تخليت عنك من أجل الأسرة ويجب أن تضحى أنت أيضًا.  
لينا: كنت أعتقد أنك رجل، لكن من الواضح أنك لست كذلك، حسناً، سأضحى وسأتزوج سهيل الذي أراهن أنه رجلاً أكثر منك ، فعلى الأقل تمكن سهيل من أن يطالب بما يريد، أما أنت فلا يمكنك حتى الدفاع عما هو لك بالفعل، أنا أكرهك من كل قلبي."

Rami who was talking to Lina about their future relationship is now gone, because Lina has to start connecting with Suhail who will go down the aisle and start a family. In the text of the conversation, Lina actually still wants to stay in Rami's heart, but Rami does not have the courage to continue their relationship further. The context of the conversation implicature is classified as a generalized conversation implicature, because it does not require further understanding and is not sleepy of the implied words in the conversation (Musa & Mohammed, 2022).

(٣)

سهيل: حسنًا، يمكنك زيارتي كل يوم للاستمتاع بالمكتب.  
لينا: لم أكن أتخيل أن ذوقك بهذا الرقي.  
سهيل: لماذا؟  
لينا: ربما لأن ذوقك في الحديث لم يبشرني بأي خير

Lina seemed to occasionally visit Suhail's office, the future man also started a gentle conversation with his future wife. Lina never thought that her future husband had such manners in speaking. From the conversations carried out, there is a particularized conversation implicature content, because only they understand the content of the context of the conversation being carried out and the speech partner also understands what is being taught by the speaker (Reins & Wiegmann, 2021).

(٤)

سهيل: لماذا وافقت علي بالرغم من أن هناك علاقة تربطك برامي علوي؟  
لينا: ما كان بيني وبين رامي مجرد مشروع ولم يكتمل وأنت تعلم أن هناك دائمًا مشروعات لا تكتمل وحين يحدث ذلك لا نتوقف كثيرًا عندها بل نكمل الطريق ونشرع في مشروعات جديدة.

Suhail invited Lina to talk about the relationship Lina had gone through, the relationship foundered for the sake of political peace between Suhail's side and Lina's side. From these conversations, they have the context of generalized conversation implicature, because they do not require further understanding to know the elements of the speech that has been conveyed by the speaker (Musa & Mohammed, 2022).

(٥)

سهيل: هناك مشكلة واحدة تتعلق بهذا الشاليه!  
لينا: ما هي؟  
سهيل: لم يتسنى لي الوقت لكي أفرشه وبالتالي لا يوجد قطعة أثاث واحدة بالداخل.  
لينا: حسنًا؛ لا داعي للهلح سوف نذهب الآن ونشتري كل ما نحتاج، ولكن أولًا يجب أن تشاهديه وتحدد ما تريدين انه منزلك.

Lina and Suhail are enjoying a vacation (honeymoon) by the beach by building a wooden house around the beach as a gift of Suhail's love to Lina. Suhail told Lina that he didn't have time to finish the furniture in his wooden house. From these

conversations contain a particularized form of conversational implicature, because there need to be a few words that must be known further what the speaker means (Reins & Wiegmann, 2021).

(٦)

سهيل: أنا أسف، لم أقصد أن أضايقك، أعتذر بشدة عما قلته وأرجو أن تسامحيني.  
لينا: حسناً، لا بأس ولكن لا تكرر هذه الطريقة معي، فأنا قررت أن أرتبط بك لأنني أراك رجلاً قوي يعرف ما يريد ويطالب به.  
لينا: كم فتاة دخلت إلى هذه الشقة قبلي.  
سهيل: صدقيني كل ما يقال عني كذب أنا لم أكن أمتلك أي وقت لأضيعة مع الفتيات، أنت أول فتاة تدخل إلى هذه الشقة.  
لينا: أنا لا أرى من الرجال الآن سواك، ما كان بيني وبين رامي هو وهم من ناحيتي وطمع من ناحيته، لم أكن أنا المعنية وقد عرفت هذا من اليوم الذي طلبت منه أن يدافع عني ولا يسمح لك أن تقترب مني ورفض، واليوم تأكدت ولذلك ضحكت.  
سهيل: لم تحبيه؟  
لينا: سهيل، أنا لم أشعر بالحب إلا معك أنت فقط، أنا لم أعرف نفسي إلا معك أنت ولم أحب الحياة إلا معك أنت.

The conversation Suhail had with Lina seemed to be arguing. Lina looked angry because of Suhail's actions which made her hurt by Suhail's ridicule. Suhail's position here wants to build trust in Lina that he doesn't date many women, aka sheer lies. In the text of the conversation carried out has a particularized and generalized conversational implicature. The context of the particularized conversation lies in Lina's words asking how many girls entered this apartment before me. While the form of generalized conversational implicature is apart from the speech of the words that researchers mentioned earlier (Othman & Salih, 2021; Reins & Wiegmann, 2021).

(٧)

لينا: كم فتاة دخلت إلى هذه الشقة قبلي.  
سهيل: صدقيني كل ما يقال عني كذب أنا لم أكن أمتلك أي وقت لأضيعة مع الفتيات ، أنت أول فتاة تدخل إلى هذه الشقة.

Lina asks how many girls have entered Suhail's apartment before Lina, but Suhail seems to reject Lina's argument because Suhail feels that he has not actually done anything as Lina has said. The context in this conversation contains the form of scalar conversational implicature, namely in what and all words that indicate a level of estimation or accuracy in the context of the conversation (Hidayati et al., 2020).

## 2. Conversational Implicature Function

Table 2. Conversational Implicature Function

Language Phenomenon	Types of Conversational Implicatures	Conversational Implicature Function
Conversational Implicature	Particularized	Innuendo
		Hope
	Generalized	Praise
		Curiosity
		Statement
	Scalar	Statement
	Innuendo	

(1)

لينا: من تعتقد نفسك ؟ أنت لا تشتري قطعة ملابس أو هاتف غبي ، أنت تختار عروس ، فتأدب.

In a snippet of dialogue on the data (1), Lina made a stern speech to Suhail because of Suhail's disrespectful treatment of women. Lina's speech describes the kind of particularized conversational implicature that serves as an allusion to Suhail. This is because Suhail is not supposed to do indecent things to women, moreover Suhail from the actions done by Suhail reflects that he thinks that women are like an item.

(2)

لينا: كنت أعتقد أنك رجل ، لكن من الواضح أنك لست كذلك، حسنًا، سأضحى وسأتزوج سهيل الذي أراهن أنه رجلًا أكثر منك، فعلى الأقل تمكن سهيل من أن يطالب بما يريد، أما أنت فلا يمكنك حتى الدفاع عما هو لك بالفعل، أنا أكرهك من كل قلبي."

In a snippet of dialogue on the data (2), Lina assumes that the lover she loved before has the courage to voice her argument before the side that Rami actually loves Lina. However, Rami has no sincerity to love Lina and dare not voice his opinion. Lina's speech describes a type of particularized conversational implicature that functions with the form of hope. It is known that he still has more hope to hope that the lover he loved before dared to voice that they are actually in a relationship.

(3)

لينا: لم أكن أتخيل أن ذوقك بهذا الرقي.

In a snippet of dialogue on the data (3), The context of the conversation taught by Lina seemed to be praising Suhail. Because, Suhail has a good way of manners towards Lina. From the context of the conversation, it appears that Lina has described the kind of generalized conversational implicature that has a function

as a compliment, Lina is giving praise to Suhail's behavior, and Lina also thinks it is a good sign for the future.

(4)

سهيل: لماذا وافقت علي بالرغم من أن هناك علاقة تربطك برامي علوي؟

In a snippet of dialogue on the data (4), Suhail asks his future wife how can Lina agree to marry Suhail, even though at that time Lina was in a romantic relationship with Rami. Looking at the context of the conversation taught by Suhail produces a generalized type of conversational implicature that has a curious shaped function.

(5)

سهيل: لم يتسنى لي الوقت لكي أفرشه وبالتالي لا يوجد قطعة أثاث واحدة بالداخل.

In a snippet of dialogue on the data (5), Suhail who had prepared a gift to his wife still missed his mind that he still did not complete the furniture in the wooden house. The utterance describes a common type of conversational implicature that functions as a statement, that is, the statement is addressed to his wife.

(6)

سهيل: صدقيني كل ما يقال عني كذب أنا لم أكن أمتلك أي وقت لأضيعة مع الفتيات ، أنت أول فتاة تدخل إلى هذه الشقة.

In a snippet of dialogue on the data (6), Suhail says that he never once took girls to his apartment. The utterance "girls" indicates that this conversation contains a scalar type. A conversation made by Suhail to his wife that serves as a statement. This can be noticed when he feels that he has never done this according to what Lina asked.

(7)

لينا: كم فتاة دخلت إلى هذه الشقة قبلي.

In the snippet of dialogue on the data (7), Lina asks Suhail about the girls who have broken into his apartment in the form of satire. From this question has a type of scale implicature in the form of satire. From the form of conversation in the form of questions, it is known that Lina still has a lot not known about the life her husband went through.

From the findings above, we can see that implicature is very important to study. Moreover, language is a tool to express one individual's feelings and feelings to other individuals. In linguistic discourse, several aspects are also required so that the exploration of the meaning that is traced is much more tangential to what is intended by the speaker.

In some theories used by linguistic experts, they are actually not that different from one another. Because, in general, pragmatics is a science that prioritizes the meaning and intent of a speaker or speech partner. However, it still prioritizes the

science of syntax, morphology or phonology in order to determine what meaning is intended. This is because the differences between the three main elements are expressed differently, which will most likely produce different meanings.

### Conclusion

From the discussion of the short story My Enemy but My Love Habibi by Limya' Shaheen which has been analyzed with Grice's theory, researchers found 7 data findings that are of the type of conversation implicature, namely there are generalized, particularized and scalar conversational implicature. The conversation was also in the nature of satire made by Lina, the hope Lina addressed to Rami, Lina's praise to her husband, Suhail. Then, curious about Suhail towards Lina, Suhail's statement to Lina to know each other.

Implicature theory is very necessary if one wants to know the meaning and meaning contained in various utterances made by speakers and speech partners. The implicature theory proposed by Grice is very concerned with aspects of meaning that exist in the speech of speakers from all contexts contained in a conversation. Conversation implicatures are divided into three, namely (1) particularized conversation implicature, in particularized conversation implicatures a deep understanding is needed to know the content of speech made in the context of conversation; (2) the generalized conversational implicature, in this implicature does not require a further understanding because the utterance already has a true meaning; (3) scalar conversational implicature, which is positioned as an implicature that wants to establish the value and accuracy of predictions in a conversation carried out.

### References

- Abdulwahid, M. S., & Afkar, R. (2023). Implicature of Paper Town Script by John Green's Movie. *Journal of Linguistics, Literature and Language Teaching*, 9(1), 34–42. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.32505/jl3t.v9i1.6083>
- Abdussamad, Z. (2021). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif* (P. Rapanna (ed.); 1st ed.). Syakir Media Press.
- Ahmed, A. O., & Al-Azzawi, Q. O. (2022). Generating Implicature Through Intertextuality In English Poetic Texts. *Journal of Positive School Psychology*, 6(10), 1295–1298.
- Aini, T. Q., Revita, I., & Aslinda. (2021). Fungsi Implikatur dalam Tuturan Najwa Shihab di Acara "Gelar Wicara Mata Najwa" Episode "Menangkal Corona dan Menanti Terawan." *Silampari Bisa: Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Bahasa Indonesia, Daerah, Dan Asing*, 4(2), 231–246. <https://doi.org/10.31540/silamparibisa.v4i2.1334>
- Anggraini, M. P., & Indrayanti, T. (2022). Analisis Implikatur Percakapan dalam tayangan video Para Tokoh sebuah Universitas di Surabaya. *Wistara: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Dan Sastra*, 5(2), 145–151. <https://doi.org/10.23969/wistara.v5i2>



- Auliyah, N., Sumarsih, & Saragih, A. (2020). Conversational Implicature of Arsy and Arsy In Youtube Channel. *Jurnal Linguistik Terapan*, 17(3). <https://doi.org/10.24114/lt.v17i3.22450>
- Batubara, M. M. (2011). *Metodologi Penelitian Sosial Ekonomi*. Universitas Muhammadiyah Palembang.
- George, E. J., & Mamidi, R. (2020). Conversational implicatures in English dialogue: Annotated dataset. *Procedia Computer Science*, 171(2019), 2316–2323. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.procs.2020.04.251>
- Harianto, N., Susanti, N., Triandana, A., & Vahlepi, S. (2021). An Analysis of Implicature Forms and Functions in the Film Ajari Aku Islam. *Titian: Jurnal Ilmu Humaniora*, 5(2).
- Hidayati, H., Sinaga, M., & Syafril, S. (2020). Implikatur dalam Novel Cahaya di Atas Cahaya Karya Oki Setiana Dewi. *Jurnal Tuah: Pendidikan Dan Pengajaran Bahasa*, 2(2), 157–166. <https://doi.org/10.31258/jtuah.2.2.p.157-166>
- Istiana, Madeten, S. S., & Seli, S. (2022). Implikatur tuturan para tokoh dalam Novel Kami (Bukan) Sarjana Kertas Karya J.S. Khairen. *Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Pembelajaran*, 11(9), 1340–1347. <https://doi.org/10.26418/jppk.v11i9.57923>
- Iswahyuni, D. (2022). Conversational Implicature in Den Of Dragon's Drama Script. *Project: Professional Journal of English Education*, 5(3). <https://doi.org/10.22460/project.v5i3.p669-676>
- Kurniawan, E., & Utami, S. M. B. (2021). Conversational Implicature of Women's Language by Shin Tanokura in Drama Series of Oshin. *IZUMI: Bahasa, Sastra Dan Budaya Jepang*, 10(1). <https://doi.org/10.14710/izumi.10.1.184-192>
- Kusumoriny, L. A., Sitepu, S. S. W., & Simarmata, N. B. (2022). A Conversational Implicature analysis in "The Wendy Williams Show" selected Episodes. *Lexeme : Journal of Linguistics and Applied Linguistics*, 4(1). <https://doi.org/10.32493/ljal.v4i1.19176>
- Marpaung, D. I., Burhanudin, D., & Sinaga, M. (2021). Implikatur Percakapan dalam Novel Melodylan Karya Asri Aci. *Jurnal Tuah: Pendidikan Dan Pengajaran Bahasa*, 3(2), 131–139. <https://doi.org/10.31258/jtuah.3.2.p.131-139>
- Murdiyanto, E. (2020). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif* (1st ed.). UPN "Veteran" Yogyakarta Press.
- Musa, R. E. I., & Mohammed, B. K. (2022). The Role of Conversational Implicature in Daily Conversations – What Matters, Content or Context? *Theory and Practice in Language Studies*, 12(5), 886–893. <https://doi.org/10.17507/tpls.1205.08>
- Nuryani, Wardiah, D., & Rukiyah, S. (2022). Implikatur percakapan dalam serial web drama Little Mom Karya Sutradara Guntur Soehardjanto. *BAHTERA INDONESIA: Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Bahasa Dan Sastra Indonesia*, 7(2), 527–538. <https://doi.org/10.31943/bi.v7i2.268>
- Othman, S. M., & Salih, S. M. (2021). Dimensions of Implication: A Review of the Saying-Meaning-Implying Trichotomy. *Koya University Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences*, 4(1), 151–162. <https://doi.org/10.14500/kujhss.v4n1y2021.pp151-162>
- Prayitno, H. J. (2017). *Studi Sosiopragmatik* (G. K. Assidik (ed.)). Muhammadiyah University Press.



- Puspitasari, C., Faridi, A., & Wahyuni, S. (2022). Conversational Implicature to Hide Meaning in the Dialogue Script of Alice Through the Looking Glass. *English Education Journal*, 12(2). <https://doi.org/10.15294/eej.v12i2.58047>
- Rahmawati, M., Wijayanti, A., & Diani, W. R. (2022). Implikatur Percakapan Bintang Emon dalam Video Dewan Perwakilan Omel-Omel di Twitter. *Repetisi: Riset Pendidikan Bahasa Dan Sastra Indonesia*, 5(2), 83–95. <https://doi.org/10.31002/repetisi.v5i2.2826>
- Reins, L. M., & Wiegmann, A. (2021). Is Lying Bound to Commitment? Empirically Investigating Deceptive Presuppositions, Implicatures, and Actions. *Cognitive Science*, 45(2), 1–35. <https://doi.org/10.1111/cogs.12936>
- Safitri, E. (2023). Conversational Implicature Types Used in The Movie "Over The Moon." *English Language and Literature*, 12(2), 274–279. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.24036/ell.v12i2.122735>
- Septiani, D., Mu'tasyim, R. S., & Saragih, D. K. (2022). Implikatur percakapan dalam grup Whatsapp Baten Sinergi. *Lingua Rima: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Dan Sastra Indonesia*, 11(3), 111–122. <https://doi.org/10.31000/lgrm.v11i3.7275>
- Silaban, T., Elmustian, & Syafrial. (2021). Perilaku Tokoh Perempuan dalam Kumpulan Cerpen Kata dan Wanita. *Jurnal Tuah*, 3(2), 153. <https://doi.org/10.31258/jtuah.3.2.p.51-159>
- Sulistyo, E. T. (2013). *Pragmatik Suatu Kajian Awal*. UNS Press Surakarta.
- Wulandari, S., & Siregar, E. (2020). Charles Sanders Pierce Semiotic Study: Tricotomic Relations (Icons, Index and Symbols) in Anak Mercusuar Short Story by Mashdar Zainal. *Titian: Jurnal Ilmu Humaniora*, 4(1), 29–41. <https://doi.org/10.22437/titian.v4i1.9554>
- Yudith, Y., Natsir, M., & Lubis, I. S. (2021). Conversational Implicature In The Heart of the Sea Movie. *Ilmu Budaya: Bahasa, Sastra, Seni Dan Budaya*, 5(2). <https://doi.org/10.30872/jbssb.v5i2.3380>
- Yulianti, Y., & Utomo, A. P. Y. (2020). Analisis implikatur percakapan dalam tuturan film Laskar Pelangi. *Matapena: Jurnal Keilmuan Bahasa, Sastra, Dan Pengajarannya*, 3(1), 1–14.
- Yuliantoro, A. (2020). *Analisis Pragmatik* (N. Herawati (ed.); 1st ed.). UNWIDHA Press.
- Zahra, R., & Arianti, T. (2022). Implicature Analysis on English Textbooks for Junior High School: A Comparison Between National and International English Textbooks. *Journal of Advanced Multidisciplinary Research*, 3(1), 1–18. <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.30659/jamr.3.1.1-18>