

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

#### **5.1. Conclusion**

Conversational implicature is the implied meaning by a speaker's utterance that not part of what is explicitly said (Grice, 1975). To able to identify the meaning of the sentences, ones have to know the knowledge of the utterance circumstances (context). According to Grice (1975), there are two types of conversational implicature. The types of conversational implicature are divided based on the requirement of special or particular knowledge to able to understand the meaning of the utterances. The two types are generalized conversational implicature and particularized conversational implicature. The researcher uses this theory to analyze the types of the conversational implicature.

The researcher uses figurative language theory by Leech (1969) to analyze the form of the conversational implicature. According to Abrams & Harpham (2009), figurative language was made when the speaker/ writer wants to give conspicuous change effects in the meaning by using words/ phrases that different from what competent language user believes to be apprehended as the standard meaning or order. Leech (1969) divided figurative language into nine types. These types include personification, simile, metaphor, hyperbole, irony, litotes, metonymy, synecdoche, and oxymoron. To analyze the type and form of the conversational implicature, the

researcher collected thirty data contains conversational implicature from the popular TV show, F.R.I.E.N.D.S.

First, out of thirty data, there are twenty data of particularized conversational implicature and ten data of generalized conversational implicature. The particularized conversational implicature is the type that used the most.

Second, the researcher found figurative language in the conversational implicature. There are four data contain personification, three data contain simile, eight data contain metaphor, nine data contain hyperbole, three data contain irony, one datum contains metonymy, one datum contains synecdoche, one datum contains oxymoron and there is no litotes. Hyperbole is the form of the conversational implicature that used the most.

Third, the usage of the conversational implicature in the form of figurative language take an important part in adding humor to the utterances. Even though in most of the utterances, the audience require to understand the context to able to understand the meaning of the utterances. The use of some figurative language in the utterance could be confusing for some people too.

Based on the conclusion above, particularized conversational implicature is the type of conversational implicature that used the most in the TV show and hyperbole is the form of the conversational implicature that used the most in the TV show. Both of them together cooperate in bringing fun and humor to the show.

## **5.2. Suggestion**

After conducting the research, the researcher aware that the research is far from being perfect. Therefore, the researcher would like to give some suggestions for the next researcher that interested in analyzing conversational implicature. The researcher hopes that the next researcher would consider analyzing the humor in conversational implicature. Before conducting the research, the next researcher needs to understand the theories that will be applied to the research beforehand. The researcher also hopes that this research could be a reference for future research.