

## Conversational Implicature Found in Ellen Dageneres Talkshow with Guest Bill Gates

**Hervina Sinaga, Ayu Rosalin Pasaribu, Partohap Saut Raja Sihombing, Herman**  
Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas HKBP Nommensen, Indonesia

**Annotation:** The goal of this study is to use Yule's theory to analyze the different types of Conversation Implicature in Ellen Dageneres Talkshow (2020). Thus, the research problem is to discover the different types of Conversation Implicature in Ellen Dageneres talkshow (2020). (2020). In this study, a documentation qualitative method was used to gather data. Content analysis is the method used in this study. It was the Ellen Dageneres talk show that provided the data (2020). It's been suggested that there are three types of conversational implicature, each with its own subset of scalar conversations. A total of 43 pieces of evidence point to conversational implicature on the Ellen Dageneres Talkshow (2020). 22 of these conversational implicatures are general; seven are particularized; and fourteen are scalar. As a result, there have been 43 data conversational implicature found in Ellen Dageneres (2020) Talkshow. As a result, general conversational implicature accounts for 22 percent of all data on conversational implicature.

**Key words:** Pragmatic, Conversational Implicature, Analysis.

### INTRODUCTION

Language is the ability of humans to communicate, to express their feeling and opinions with other people. Language, according to Hutajulu and Herman (2019:29), is a communication tool that is critical to effective communication. When we are communicating, what the speaker says directly refers to what the speaker wants. According to Herman (2018: 150), language is one of the symbols of culture, which means that language and culture have a very close relationship with each other for humans in everyday life (Thao and Herman, 2021). With language, it is easier for humans to interact well and understand what they want to communicate to others. Communication is also used as a tool in the delivery of information to be disclosed. However, the phenomenon can be found when the speaker does not convey the intended message to the listener directly. The speaker may have a reason why the speaker doesn't immediately say what he wants. It can be to maintain to keep culture or to keep politeness.

Recently, people love to put an implied meaning in the way they communicate. Often, people use encoding to convey the intended meaning, indirectly. As a result, the listeners or interlocutors must be able to discern the speaker's intended meaning. The speaker's words often have a deeper meaning than what is conveyed, and this deeper meaning has a specific function based on the context in which they were spoken. It's critical to comprehend the connection between language and the current environment because indirect signs in the language structure can help us understand this situation. If the listener does not understand the speaker's intentions well, there will be problems or misunderstandings will occur. In addition, the purpose of communication is to convey what the speaker wants to convey to the listener. Communication will work effectively if the speaker and listener have the same understanding of the intended meaning.

According to Yule (1996) as cited in Siddiqui (2018:77) when people want to convey something or have a meaning they want to convey, communication is one of the most basic language functions (Herman, 2015). It's nearly impossible to communicate with others and be an important part of a

ISSN 2792-1883 (online), Published in Volume: 9 for the month of September-2021

Copyright (c) 2021 Author (s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). To view a copy of this license, visit <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

conversation without the ability to speak their language. This study is about pragmatics related to the field of semantics because both are concerned with the use of meaning and its explanation. Pragmatics means concerned with the study of forms and their uses, i.e. using forms that are conveyed in different sequences to engage in conversation. To understand the given meaning, along with their various goals, purposes and speaker's action, people engage in pragmatics. pragmatics has a significant impact on a speaker's ability to convey context to an audience based on a speaker's current situation.

Meaning and the definition of role variation in various communicative tasks provided by the speaker in order to be understood by a reader or listener are central to pragmatics. People are being interpreted in general terms about what they usually mean and how they influence in a specific context, according to this study's findings. All of this is possible thanks to the development of effective communication methods. Pragmatics, then, is the study of meaning in relation to context. Communication we can found in the pragmatic study.

Pragmatics is the study of how words have meaning in situations, so it's more concerned with figuring out what people mean when they use certain words. Herman and Thao (2020). It follows then that Pragmatics is the study of meaning elements whose meaning is dependent on context and is systematically abstracted from content or logical form construction (Simaremare et al, 2021). According to Yule (1996) as quoted in Setiakawanti and Susanti, pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker or writer and interpreted by a listener or reader (2018:1). Humans in this society are social beings who depend on one another for their daily needs (Sitanggang et al, 2020). Pragmatics is concerned with the study of the speaker's and the listener's intended meaning as communicated and interpreted (2011:37). According to Levinson (1983), cited by Rahayu (2016:66), pragmatics is the study of meaning and language, as well as the appropriate context in which they are used. Pragmatics also enters the discussion when the speaker's words do not match the meaning of the recipient..

Therefore, pragmatics is a conversation between a speaker which is a process in which the speaker implies and the listener concludes. For example:

A: You should hurry up a little in persuading them, because we 're all in a hurry to do all that.

B: Do you read the papers?

A must infer from B's response that it is based on conversational implicature in order to understand it. B's response implies, in other words, that if you follow the news, you'll be aware of the numerous times I've done this. Because it is not stated explicitly in the utterance, such a pragmatic aspect of meaning must be inferred based on the surrounding context

In pragmatics, context and intention go hand in hand. It's important to note that this is the first time such concepts have been applied to language. Instead of referring to something static and external to the speaker, context in discourse analysis means something more personal and dynamic. Instead of being offered immediately, it develops as the interlocutors say things one after another.

Therefore, pragmatics is a conversation between a speaker which is a process in which the speaker implies and the listener concludes. Deixis, reference, presupposition, implicature, and speech act are the different types of pragmatics. However, the researcher in this study opted to focus on the implicature.

As defined by Marbun, Silalahi, and Herman (2021), implication is a branch of pragmatics concerned with what is implied in an expression even when it is not explicitly stated or implied strictly. According to Yule's theory, implicature has to do with the speaker's intent. The utterance

of the speaker has an implied meaning. It means that the meaning behind the speaker's utterance is conveyed indirectly, even is hidden.

There is an additional conveyed meaning in the speaker's utterances, according to Yule (1996:35) as cited by Elvasanti et al (2020). A conventional implicature and a conversational implicature are the two categories Grice in Lyons (1977:597) divides implicature into. To calculate the additional meaning in the utterances, the conventional implicature needs something other than what is true conditionally.

For example, when an academic referee writes that a candidate's handwriting is excellent to convey that he or she has nothing relevant to commend, this is an example of implicature, according to Oxford dictionary.

An example of Conversational Implicity is a message that is hidden within a sentence. To understand what was said, the listener should apply the rules that govern successful conversation interaction to deduce the message. There are some general discourse features associated with conversational implicature, and these general discourse features arise from the fact that rational talk exchanges must include connected utterances. Conversational implicature is something that is implied in conversations. When this occurs, language is often used in secret or in indirect ways to achieve some goal (Simaremare et al, 2021). People often employ a variety of methods when expressing themselves. The underlying meaning of utterances is communicated in an indirect manner. Implicit meaning is defined as Implicature when it is produced by people. There are several ways to deal with denial and reinforcement. When a speaker uses words or sentences with a conventional meaning, we can distinguish between what he or she has said and what the speaker has conventionally implicated. (Grice in Sihombing et al., 2021).

An additional conveyed meaning is implicature, according to Yule (1996: 40), cited by Pakpahan (2013:6) in conversational implicature. It's more than just a definition of a word. Talking about conversational implicature means knowing what the speaker and listener both said in understanding the utterances, as well as adhering to every rule. Conversational implicature can be divided into two categories: generalized and specific. The first is known as conversational implicature. In order to infer the meaning that occurs, Generalized Conversational Implicature requires specific information about the context. To calculate the additional meaning, no special knowledge is required (Yule, 1996:40), as cited by Soekarno (2019:36). This type of implicature necessitates special background knowledge or context in order to infer the additional information. For Particularized Conversational Implicature to make assumptions about the additional meaning from an utterance, it requires information from that context (Yule, 1996:42).

In starting a conversation or conveying information, the most important part is to make sure that what we think has been conveyed properly to the listener. When we communicate, meaning in conversation is sometimes expressed explicitly and implicitly. Therefore, sometimes listeners will experience some misunderstandings. This is due to the fact that everyone interprets and understands what the speaker is saying differently.

Furthermore, the phenomenon of conversational implicature also exists in the entertainment industry, like talkshow programs in television. According to Timberg and Erler (2010:3), talk show is a rule or guiding principle that distinguishes it from other forms of soap operas, news, or TV game shows and also from everyday conversation. The talk show is not written but is well planned through questions posed by the announcer, or presenter.

Here is one example of conversational implicature from the talkshow:

**Context** : In a video talk show conversation, Gates talked with Ellen about his foundation's efforts to help find a vaccine and therapeutics for COVID-19, the economic impact of the pandemic, when we can expect to return to "normal life," and what gives him hope in these uncertain times.

Ellen: Hi Bill

Bill Gates: Hi

Ellen: **First of all, thank you for doing this. And how is the family? How are you?**

Bill: Well, I think everybody's lives have been completely upended by this social isolation that we're doing to get the disease numbers way, way down. So it's disconcerting. You know, a lot of online school, a lot of team meetings. A completely different routine.

Using the preceding example, it is clear that Bill intended his words in a different way. The moment Ellen enquires about his current state of mind. It's a good or a bad day, but Bill refuses to acknowledge it and continues to keep quiet about his health. However, he is forthright in his responses, outlining the current state of his personal situation. Therefore, conversational implicature is an implicit meaning in the sentence that is not presented in the utterance that is being spoken regarding the context they were in.

As social beings, humans need to communicate with one another. However, when someone communicates and has a conversation, there is often another meaning to be communicated. Therefore, when having a conversation, it needs an understanding. Because, in a conversation, not all the messages are conveyed clearly and explicitly. Sometimes, there are also additional meanings which are not openly presented. Accordingly, the discussion about meaning exists in pragmatics. Implicature is one of many concepts covered in pragmatics. Implicature is the message the speaker intends to convey but which is omitted from the actual words. Furthermore, conversational implicature also exists in the entertainment industry, like talkshow programs in television.

It can be concluded that a talk show is a program that is entertaining, interesting, and also contains a lot of information for its viewers. Talk show is also a unique television program because it is different from other television shows. Talk show as a genre of institutional talk is primarily designed for casual listeners, studio audiences and TV viewers.

In countries like Indonesia and elsewhere, there are numerous talk show programs on television. During a TV talk show, two or more people engage in a conversation about the most recent events in various spheres of life, such as politics and social issues as well as economics and education. Since a TV talk show is a live broadcast, the participants usually include a host and a guest, and there may be more than one guest on any given show. A TV talk show's purpose is to provide information and entertainment to a large overheard audience through conversations and talks. We've all heard of him (2011). Public discourse conventions and strategies like public and private, collective and personal experience, expertise and experience, as well as conversational and institutional discursive strategies are all used in talk shows. This is because of the use of conversational and institutional discursive conventions and strategies. Studio 11 at the NBC Studios in Burbank, California, has one example of a talk show program. Live-action talk-show hosted by Ellen Degeneres.

Some researchers are also interested in implicature. Nofry (2014) compiled a study titled Conversational Implicature in Inception Film Dialogue to explain the different kinds of conversational implicatures in a movie dialogue. The scope of this research is to find out the types of conversational implicature in the Movie. The theory of this research is by using Grice's theory. The problem is to find out the types of conversational implicature in the Movie Dialogue. The instrument of this research is Movie Dialogue. The phenomenon of this research is the researcher

want to know and found an implicit meaning in the sentences that is not be presented in the utterance. The research in this thesis was conducted using a qualitative descriptive design. The data is taken from the script of the film *Inception* which was released in 2010. There are 36 conversational implicatures that occur in the dialogue of the characters from the film *Inception*. The results showed that there were 21 general conversational implicatures (58.33%) and 15 specific conversational implicatures (41.67%). General conversational implicature is the most dominant type of conversational implicature used in *Inception* film. This thesis has relevance to my analysis because it applies the same theory and pays attention to the same problem, namely conversational implicature.

As a result of the above research, the focus of this study will be on conversational implicatures in Ellen Dageneres (2020) based on Yule Theory in the video talk show format. To find out how to respond as a way of understanding meaning, the researchers looked at Ellen Dageneres, a talk show on video. They found that knowing the role of implicatures is crucial when understanding implied meaning from utterance spoken on Ellen Dageneres, about how to respond. Ellen Dageneres is a television talk show host. Finally, the researcher hopes that the findings of this study will demonstrate the importance of understanding conversational implied meaning and help listeners better respond to speakers. It's also the researcher's goal to discover the most prevalent conversation implicature on the Ellen Dageneres Talkshow and how Ellen Dageneres talks about it.

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

### **A. Design of the Research**

Research design is a strategy for integrating various research project components in a cogent and coherent manner. Research design is a term that some experts define differently. Qualitative research begins with a question, and its ultimate goal is to learn. To answer the questions, the researcher gathers data, which are the fundamental units or informational building blocks. Pictures and numbers make up the four types of data. Creswell (2009) says this therefore in Situmorang and Herman (2021). Planning and executing research projects is called research design. It includes everything from study objectives to data collection and analysis procedures.

This study was conducted using qualitative research methods by the author. Descriptive qualitative research design was used for this project. As stated by Creswell, qualitative research is a way to investigate and understand the meaning given by individuals or groups to social or human problems (2008:4) To collect and analyze the data for this study, the researchers used a qualitative descriptive method, which Yule then used to analyze conversational implicatures. The information, including the presenters' and guests' speeches, was culled from the show's transcripts, which were transcribed live. As a result of this research, presenters and guests were asked to provide utterances containing implicatures, which were then analyzed to identify different types of conversational implicatures. Finally, the researcher classifies the different kinds of utterances based on whether or not they contain conversational implicatures. Researchers use descriptive interpretation and explanation of the findings.

### **B. Data Source of the Research**

All of the empirical information and documentative data that have been obtained in the construction science field, according to Mukhtar (2013:13), is considered data. Data is anything that has a connection to the question being investigated. To Arikunto (2010:21-22), a qualified study consists of complete data from both primary and secondary sources. For this study, the subject (informant) is the subject (source) of the variables owned. Primary data are verbal or spoken words, gestures, or behavior of a trusted subject. There are many sources of secondary data

that can be used to supplement primary data. Examples include graphic documents (such as charts or graphs), photos or videos (such as recordings), text messages, and more.

Based on the explanation above, in this research, the researcher took the data from Ellen Dageneres Talkshow (2020). Which is the host is Ellen Dageneres and the guest star is Bill Gates, with duration of this video talk show is 18:28 minutes.

The link to watch the video talk show as follow: <https://youtu.be/5oEcxFwJnw>. Reading a few books and keeping an eye on the conversation during the talk show (recorded video) allows the researcher to naturally gather data about the implication and types of conversational implicature in the video conversation in order to find out more about this research's Pragmatic Subject's conversational implicature. To support the research, researcher used primary data in the form of a video script, and secondary data in the form of books and several journals.

There are several reasons why the researcher attempted to carry out this research and chose the video talk show Ellen Dageneres as a case study. The researcher discovered that knowing how to respond in response to utterances spoken in the video talk show Ellen Dageneres is an important part of understanding implied meaning because of the implicatures and the type of conversation in the video talk show. Ellen Dageneres is a television talk show host. Finally, the researcher hopes that the findings of this study will demonstrate the importance of understanding conversational implied meaning and help listeners better respond to speakers. It's also the researcher's goal to discover the most prevalent conversation implicature on the Ellen Dageneres Talkshow and how Ellen Dageneres talks about it.

### **C. Instrument of the Research**

The researcher collects data with the help of instrument tool facilities. Instruments make the researcher's project easier, but it can also be more complete and systematic when they are used in conjunction with one another (Purba and Herman, 2020). The research instrument is a piece of equipment researchers use to gather information. According to Sinaga, Herman, Hutahean, and Niswa (2020), an instrument is a tool required to collect data. Meanwhile, Thao et al (2021) states that it is designed to collect data. The instrument to collect the data is by using documentation. In this researcher, researcher took from one episode of Ellen Dageneres talk show from You Tube. In addition, there are some instruments used in collecting the data such as, stationary, laptop, and so on.

### **D. Technique of Data Collection**

Data collection using reading techniques, by reading the source data in the form of conversations on the script in conversation. The best method for qualitative research, according to Arikunto (2010:25), is a mix of different data sources and data collection techniques (e.g. from books or videos). He also mentioned that there were fifth kinds of research instruments, they were interview, questionnaires, observation, documentation and the test (Herman and Pardede, 2020). Based on the work of Arikunto (2010:202-203), documentation methods continue to look for data about things or variables in the form of notes and transcripts and books and magazines and inscriptions. There is an advantage for using documentation as the way to collect the data, because even when there is a mistake while collecting the data, the data will remain the same.

There are some explanation above the researcher collected the data by steps as follows:

1. Downloading the video talkshow and script “Ellen Dageneres with guest Bill Gates”
2. Watching and listening the video “Ellen Dageneres with guest Bill Gates”.

3. Reading the script from video “Ellen Dageneres with guest Bill Gates” talkshow again while reading the script and watch more than one or twice that video.
4. Selecting the data from the manuscript, which relates to examples of conversation implicatures in the video talk show “Ellen Dageneres with guest Bill Gates”.
5. Sorting information based on how it's used in conversation.
6. Systematically arranging the data that can be obtained.

### E. Technique of Data Analysis

The classification of linguistic material for the purpose of making statements about structural meaning-making in that material is known as qualitative data analysis, according to Flick (2013: 5). In this research, the researchers used the "Taking Notes" technique. Observing then analyzing the conversation with the guest/interlocutor during the Talk Show (video recording) to find out the implications and meanings implied in the conversation. Researcher here act as observer. There are some processes in analyzing and identifying the data, namely:

1. Identifying the example of conversational implicature.
2. Classifying the data based on category of conversational implicature.
3. Analyzing the data related to the implicature theory.
4. Making the conclusions that include to the implicature theory.

## RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

### Research Findings

It has been found that, after analyzing Ellen Dageneres talkshow (2020) conversation implicature types, the findings of research problems serve, which are conversational implicature types and most dominant in dialog between Ellen Dageneres (2020) and Bill Gates, which are conversational implicature from utterance. According to the results of analyzing the character's words, the Ellen Dageneres Talkshow conversational implicature data contains 43 different types of conversational implicature. A bold font is used to denote statements that contain implicature, along with an explanation and analysis.

#### 1. Types of Conversational Implicature

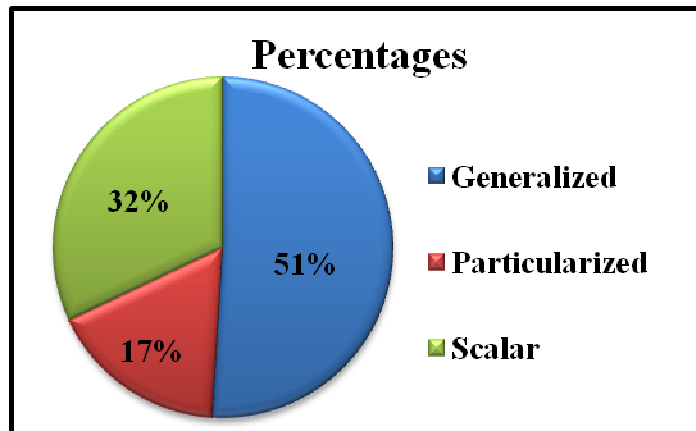
In this study, the characters on the Ellen Dageneres (2020) Talk show produce various types of conversational implicature. Grice distinguished between two types of conversational implicature: generalized implicature and specific implicature (1975). Ellen Dageneres (2020) Talkshow's characters use all of these speech types such as:

**Table 1. Types of Conversational Implicature**

No.	Types of Conversational Implicature	Findings	
		F	%
1.	Generalized Conversational Implicature	22	51
2.	Particularized Conversational Implicature	7	17
3.	Scalar Conversational Implicature	14	32
<b>Total</b>		<b>43</b>	<b>100</b>

The table 1. indicates there 43 types of conversational implicature found in Ellen Dageneres (2020) Talkshow. The table above shows that “Generalized Conversational Implicature” is the highest

among particularized conversational implicature and scalar conversational implicature produced by the characters in Ellen Dageneres (2020) Talkshow.



It is the highest number of types of conversational implicature, which is 22 data out of 43 data or 51% of data. Then particularized conversational implicature, which is 7 data out of 43 data or 17% data, and which is 14 data out of 43 data or 32% of data.

### Discussion

The researcher would like to have a discussion about the different types of Conversational Implicature after analyzing and classifying the information presented above. Research was done on Ellen Dageneres and Bill Gates' Ellen Dageneres (2020) Talkshow to see what kinds of conversational implicature they used. We can infer conversational implicature from 43 pieces of data. 22 Generalized conversational implicature, 7 Specific implicature, and 14 Scalar conversational implicature are included in the analysis. Therefore, there are 43 data conversational implicature in total that has been found in Ellen Dageneres (2020) Talkshow.

Because most utterances are used by the utterances without needing any specific knowledge and know the context well in relation to their own situation and relate well to it, we can see that generalized conversational implicature is more used than particularized conversational implicature. To demonstrate this, look no further than the table above, which shows that "Generalized Conversational Implicature" is the most prevalent of the three types of implicature produced by Ellen Dageneres (2020) Talkshow characters: particularized, scalar, and generalized. Out of 43 data, or 51%, there are 22 different types of conversational implicature in this study. Specifically conversational implicature is 7 data out of 43 data or 17%, and 14 data out of 43 data or 32% is then.

Researchers who focused on implicature found differences between their findings and those of previous studies. Nofry (2014) compiled a study titled Conversational Implicature in Inception Film Dialogue that explains the various types of conversational implicatures that can be found in movie dialogue. The goal of this study is to discover what kinds of conversations are depicted in the film. Creswell theory is used in this study as a theoretical framework. Identifying the different types of dialogue in a movie dialogue scene is difficult. Movie Dialogue is the research tool used in this study. The phenomenon in this study is that the researcher is interested in learning and has discovered an implicit meaning in the sentences that is not explicitly stated. A qualitative descriptive research design was used for this thesis' findings. The information comes from the script of the 2010 film Inception. A total of 36 conversational implicatures can be found in the film Inception's dialogue. Overall, there were 21 implicatures in conversations (58.13%) and 15 specific implicatures in conversations (15%). (41.67 percent ). This type of conversational implicature is



used the most in the film *Inception*, followed closely by general conversational implicature. This thesis has relevance to my analysis because it applies the same theory and pays attention to the same problem, namely conversational implicature.

Therefore, based on the previous research mentioned above, this study will focus on conversational implicatures in the video talk show *Ellen Dageneres (2020)* based on Yule Theory.

## CONCLUSIONS

This section covers conclusion made based on the researcher problem and finding. The researcher made some conclusion by utilizing finding and discussion such as:

1. The first objective of this research is focused on finding the types of conversational implicature in *Ellen Dageneres and Bill Gates in Ellen Dageneres (2020) Talkshow*.
2. Regarding with the second objective, this research are to identify the types of conversational implicatures and the most dominant types of conversational implicatures.

From the data, the researcher found out that generalized conversational implicature is more used than particularized conversational implicature, which there are 43 data that indicates conversational implicature. Those are 22 Generalized conversational implicature and 7 Particularized implicature and Those are 14 Scalar conversation implicature. Therefore, there are 43 data conversational implicature in total that has been found in *Ellen Dageneres (2020) Talkshow*. Therefore, "Generalized Conversational Implicature" is the highest among particularized conversational implicature and scalar conversation implicature because most of the characters is intentionally being straightforward and using their words with intention so the addresser know it even though they are not being specific based on the context and situation they were in. So there is no need a specific knowledge or certain explanation for the addresser for knowing the implied meaning in the speaker's utterances. It's more difficult to understand particularized conversational implicature than try to understand generalized conversational implicature, because in generalized conversational implicature most of the speaker will implied their utterance with the intention of making the addresser/listener know immediately about the intention of the impl, and it's more difficult to understand particularized conversational implicature than generalized conversational implicature. There were therefore 43 data found based on *Ellen Dageneres's talk show in 2020* by the researcher.

## REFERENCES

1. Arikunto, S. (2010). *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
2. Aqromi, L. Nur. (2011). The Implicatures Used in the Debate Between Barack Obama and John MCcain. *Jurnal JILITIKA*. Vol. 5. No. 2
3. Elvasanti, M. Grenanda and P, Herudjati. P. (2020). *Implicature of the Guests Answers to Responds the Host's Threatening Questions in theTV Program Mata Najwa: Rapor Wakil Rakyat*. Linguistic Section, English Department, Faculty of Humanities, Diponegoro University.
4. Flick, U. (2013). *The SAGE Handbook of Qualitative Data Analysis*. London: Los Angeles
5. Herman. (2015). Illocutionary Acts Analysis of Chinese in Pematangsiantar. *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science Invention*, Volume 4 Issue 12, PP.41-48. Retrieved from [http://www.ijhssi.org/papers/v4\(12\)/Version-2/E0401202041048.pdf](http://www.ijhssi.org/papers/v4(12)/Version-2/E0401202041048.pdf)

6. Herman. (2018). *Code-Mixing in the Short Story of Love, You are Mine*. Prosiding Seminar Ilmiah Terjadwal “Pengelolaan Data Analisis Karya Ilmiah”. Issues 18 May 2018 Page 150-157. ISBN: 978-602-269-212-6
7. Herman and Pardede, H. (2020). Deixis Analysis in the Business Article of the Jakarta Post. Wanastra: Jurnal Bahasa dan Sastra, Volume 12 No. 2 September 2020, P-ISSN 2086-6151 E-ISSN 2579-3438  
<https://doi.org/10.31294/w.v12i1>. Retrieved from  
<https://ejournal.bsi.ac.id/ejurnal/index.php/wanastra/article/view/8464>
8. Hutajulu, F. L. S. and Herman. (2019). Analysis of Illocutionary Act in the Movie “You Are My Home” English Subtitle”. *Journal of English Educational Study Volume 2 Issue 1 May 2019 Page 29-36. E-ISSN: 2655-0776. Retrieved from*  
<http://jurnal.stkippersada.ac.id/jurnal/index.php/JEES/article/view/371>
9. Marbun, S., Silalahi, D. E., and Herman, H. (2021). Telling People to Change Their Behaviour Through Implications: An Implicature Analysis on Covid-19 Public Service Announcements in Indonesia. *Elsya : Journal of English Language Studies, Vol. 3, No. 3, DOI: https://doi.org/10.31849/elsya.v3i3.6336. Retrieved from:*  
<https://journal.unilak.ac.id/index.php/elsya/article/view/6336>
10. Mukhtar. (2013). *Metode Praktis Penelitian Deskriptif Kualitatif*. Jakarta Selatan: GP Press Group.
11. Nofry, H. (2014). *Conversational Implicature in Inception Movie Dialogue*. Medan: FBS Unimed
12. Pakpahan, B. Irma. (2013). An Analysis of Conversational Implicature in Smart Fm’s Radio Talk Shows. *Journal of Linguistics of Faculty of Language and Literature. State University of Medan. Available at:*  
<https://jurnal.unimed.ac.id/2012/index.php/jalu/article/view/943/0>
13. Purba, R. and Herman. (2020). Multimodal Analysis on Ertiga Car Advertisement. *Wiralodra English Journal (WEJ), Vol 4 No 1 Maret 2020, PP. 21-32. Retrieved from*  
<http://wej.unwir.ac.id/index.php/wej/article/view/77>
14. Rahayu, S. Endry. (2016). Types of Implicature in Informal Conversations Used by the English Education Study Program Students. *Jurnal of Applied Linguistics and Literature. University of Bengkulu. ISSN 2503-524X*
15. Rossman G.B. and Raliss, S.F. (2012). *Learning in the Field: An introduction to Qualitative Research*. London: SAGE Publication. Ltd
16. Setiakawanti and Susanti. (2018). Analysis Pragmatic Study on Deixis in the Articles Jakarta Sport. *PROJECT: Professional Journal of English Education, Volume 1, No. 6.*
17. Siddiqui, Ali. (2018). *The principle features of English Pragmatics in applied linguistics*. English Language Development Centre (ELDC), Mehran University of Engineering and Technology (MUET), Jamshoro, Sindh, Pakistan. ISSN 2203-4714
18. Simaremare, Y. N., Nainggolan, W. C., and Herman. (2021). Pragmatics Analysis on Conversational Implicature Used in Mulan (2020) Movie. *Middle European Scientific Bulletin, Vol. 15, PP. 64-74. DOI: https://doi.org/10.47494/mesb.2021.15.696. Retrieved from:*  
<https://cejsr.academicjournal.io/index.php/journal/article/view/696>

19. Sihombing, P. S. R., Silalahi, D. E., Saragih, D. I., and Herman. (2021). An Analysis of Illocutionary Act in Incredible 2 Movie. *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute (BIRCI-Journal): Humanities and Social Sciences, Vol 4, Issue 2, PP. 1772-1783*. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.33258/birci.v4i2.1850>. Retrieved from: <https://bircu-journal.com/index.php/birci/article/view/1850>
20. Sinaga, D. A., Herman., Hutahaean, D. T. and Niswa, K. (2020). Semantic Analysis on Idiomatic Expression in the "Central Intelligence" Movie. *European Exploratory Scientific Journal ISSN 2616-5740, Vol 4 No 3 (2020), PP. 10-19*. Retrieved from <https://syniutajournals.com/index.php/EESJ/article/view/164>
21. Sitanggang, A., Sinaga, H., and Herman. (2020). Illocutionary Act in Song Lyrics of Taylor Swidt's Single 'Love Story'. *Global Scientific Journals: Vol. 8, Issue 4, April 2020 ISSN 2320-9186, PP. 316-324*
22. Situmorang, R. K. and Herman. (2021). An Analysis of Slang Language Styles Used in Charlie's Angels Movie. *Journal of English Educational Study (JEES), Vol. 4, No. 1, PP. 21-29*. DOI:<https://doi.org/10.31932/jees.v4i1.820>. Retrieved from: <http://jurnal.stkipppersada.ac.id/jurnal/index.php/JEES/article/view/820>
23. Soekarno, A. (2019). Conversational Implicature in Indonesian President Candidates Debates on Metro TV. *Jurnal Ilmiah Langue and Parole, vol. 3 No. 1 2019/ISSN 2581-0804*
24. Thao, N. V. and Herman. (2020). An Analysis of Deixis to Song Lyrics "My Heart Will Go on" by Celine Dion. *Communication and Linguistics Studies. Vol. 6, No. 2, 2020, pp. 23-26*. Retrieved from <http://www.sciencepublishinggroup.com/journal/paperinfo?journalid=357&doi=10.11648/j.cls.20200602.12>
25. Thao, N.V., Sinaga, M. R., and Herman. (2021). Semantic Analysis of Contextual Meaning in Dialogue of "The Ugly Duckling" Short Story. *Walailak Journal of Social Science, Vol. 14 No. 2 (2021): March – April, E-ISSN: 2697-6390*. Retrieved from: <https://so06.tci-thaijo.org/index.php/wjss/article/view/239940>
26. Thao, N. V.& Herman. (2021). An Analysis of Idiomatic Expressions Found in Ed Sheeran's Selected Lyrics Songs. *CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, PHILOSOPHY AND CULTURE, 2(1), 12-18*. Retrieved from <http://cajipc.centralasianstudies.org/index.php/CAJLPC/article/view/54>
27. Timberg, Bernard M and Erler, Robert J. (2010). *Television Talk: A History of the TV Talk Show*. University of Texas Press
28. Ubaidt, A. A. (2011). *TV talk show as Institutional talk: Topicalization analysis*
29. Yule, G. (1996). *Pragmatics*. United Kingdom: Oxford University Press.