

## **A CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURE ANALYSIS IN “THE WENDY WILLIAMS SHOW” SELECTED EPISODES**

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### **Abstract**

Implicature is one of pragmatics branches which has an interesting subject to learn. It is also known by conversational implicature. This study identifies two types of conversational implicature and the implicit meanings in The Wendy Williams Show. The data were identified and analyzed from the guest's and the host's utterances in the Wendy Williams Show. The collected data were identified and analyzed by the writers using Grice (1975) theory. This study used qualitative method as a research method. The writers took 23 episodes, and in each episode, there were 1 up to 4 utterances contained implicit meanings. As a result of the study, it was found that there are 29 particularized conversational implicature and 21 generalized conversational implicature from 50 utterances were taken from The Wendy Williams Show. From the analysis it can be concluded that every utterance has different context in delivering messages which contains the implied meaning.

**Keywords:** *particularized and generalized conversational implicature, talk show.*

### **INTRODUCTION**

Implicature is one of aspects of pragmatics. Implicature can be defined as an additional meaning delivered by a speaker, where it's true meaning does not exist on the utterance. Implicature is one of the ways that one proposition can be conveyed by a speaker uttering or under appropriate. In conversation, the speakers sometimes mean something different from what they say. In this case the listener should understand carefully what the speaker exactly means (Nasution, et.al, 2020). Generally, implicature means conveying hidden intentions, desires and heart feelings of someone. Yule (1996) suggests that it is an additional conveyed meaning called an implicature. In addition, implicature has some functions in communication, like establishing a good social relation with others in uttering the words and expressing an action. Furthermore, Grice (1975) as quoted by Levinson (1992) said that the term of implicature is a general cover term to stand in contrast to what is said or expressed by the truth condition of expression and to conclude all kinds of pragmatic (non-truth conditional) inference discernible.

In implicature there is also a symbol +> that indicates an implied meaning. Let us start with examples of implicatures that arise directly from the assumption that the speaker is observing the maxims, and which simply amplify the communicated content in restricted ways (the symbol +>) may stand for „the uttering of the prior sentence will generally implicate the following“ (Levinson (1983). According to Levinson, symbol +> is indicated that in a sentence contains an implied meaning which is not seen by people. However, there is always any ambiguity, irrelevant, and uninformative message occurs in conversation, and it also can make misunderstanding among participants. In this case it is called as conversational implicature. Conversational implicature states an implicit or indirect speech act occurs in the speech event. Conversational implicature can be found in daily life and it

occurs when the two participants are making a conversation or dialogue. It can be seen in the<sup>53</sup> example of conversational implicature below:

Ani: Ali is caring a cat now.

+> Nisa: Put the meats in the right and safe place.

Nisa's utterance is not a part from Ani's utterance. Nisa's utterance comes from the inference about cat and I's character. One of cat's character is like to eat meat. In this case Nisa has conveyed more than she said. Another example of conversational implicature is also can be seen in interrogative sentence below:

Vira: Where did you go on last weekend?

+> Mira: I was busy.

In the example above, it contains a conversational implicature. Mira clearly implies that she did not go anywhere on her last weekend, she only mentions the reason that she was busy on that weekend. Mira's answer is not a part of Vira's question.

There are many cases and problems occurred in conversational implicature. It can be found not only in daily life but also in a talk show. In talk show, the host and the guest are mostly do communication during the show and it is likely that in talk show implicature such as conversational implicature occurs in their conversations. In this study the writers chooses The Wendy Williams Show as the object of the study, because in this talk show, when the two participants (the guest and the host) make a conversation, they speak directly without any script and the dialogues are directly coming from their mind. The Wendy Williams Show is an American infotainment talk show hosted, created by Wendy Williams, and produced by Wendy Williams Productions, airing on Fox, CW and MyNetwork TV. The writers is interested in analyzing this talk show because in this talk show there are conversations and dialogues that are supposed to be conversational implicature. In this talk show also, there are many implied meanings are spoken by the host and the guest. The writers also can learn more about conversational implicature by observing the utterances that contain implied meanings in every conversation. The questions of the research are (1) what types of conversational implicature are used in The Wendy Williams Show? and (2) what are the implied meanings found in The Wendy Williams Show?

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

Linguistics is a study of language that concerned on human's speech based on meaning, form, function, and value. Aitchison (2010) describes that linguistics is the systematic study of language. It means that linguistics is a study which has a structured pattern about language. In linguistics, language which is spoken by human is more important than written, as explained in Meyer's (2009) states that in linguistics, it is commonly noted that speech is primary and writing secondary. Linguistics is useful for many things, not only for human's speech but also for developing human's language, and it is necessary for human to study linguistics because, it can help human to communicate in correct language. Linguistics has some the most areas they are phonetics, phonology, syntax, morphology, semantics, and pragmatics. One of area which has the closest relationship with linguistics is pragmatics because, linguistics is discussed about language and human understand language by defining meaning. The study about meaning is pragmatics.

Pragmatics is the study that concerns with meaning. Pragmatics is the study of those relations between language and context that are grammaticalized, or encoded in the structure of a language Levinson (1983). It means that pragmatics is the relationship between language

and context in making the communication in various kinds of meaning. Yule (1996), asserts<sup>54</sup> that pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writers) and interpreted by the listener (or reader). According to Yule, pragmatics is focused on human's utterances and its meaning, in pragmatics the role of meaning is very important so that the speaker and listener can transfer and deliver the information clearly.

Pragmatics is mainly concerned with people's ability to use language meaningfully. Pragmatics and semantics can be seen in different aspects of the same general study. Semantics is concerned with people's competence to use language which examines meaning that is conventional in given language. Pragmatics is the study of "invisible" meaning, or how we recognize what is meant even when it is not actually said or written. In order for that to happen, speakers (or writers) must be able to depend on a lot of shared assumptions and expectations when they try to communicate Yule (1996). What Yule said means that pragmatics is a study about all things people know or people want to know orally or written. In this side, the speakers or listeners must be able to catch or deliver the information when they communicate each other.

In addition, Yule (1996) defines pragmatics is the study of the relationships between linguistics forms and the users of those forms. Linguistics and pragmatics are related each other. Linguistics forms focus on the language and pragmatics is about the meaning. The users communicate with language and they understand language by defining the meaning, therefore pragmatics is important for human to understand the meaning conveyed by a speaker in their utterances. It is also important to identify the utterances which contains an implied meaning using pragmatics. The study about implied meaning is implicature.

Implicature is a common thing that can be found in conversation. It occurs when the speakers and listeners make a conversation, speakers transfer their ideas and the listeners receive and understand the message. In this part, the listeners should understand what the speakers mean and catch the implied meaning in the speakers' utterances. Grice (1975) uses the term implicature to account for what a speaker can imply, suggest or mean as distinct from what the speaker literally says. In Grice's opinion means that implicature is used to give a clear explanations, statements, or opinion derived from the speakers and received by listeners. Yule (1996) states that implicature is an additional conveyed meaning. It is something that is more than just what the word means. In Yule's opinion means that implicature is something that has more one meaning which is uttered by speaker. Sometimes, the speakers and listeners make some misunderstandings when they communicate each other. It happens when the listeners do not catch the information given by the speakers. Consider the example below:

Erica: "Can I come to your house?"

+> Sindi: "My mother is sick."

In this example Sindi means that she does not want Erica comes to her house with the reason her mother is sick, but in the sentence that she uttered, she does not mention her refusal to Sindi. Implicature was defined negatively as what is communicated less 'what is said' Noro (1979) and Sadock (1978). In this statement Noro and Sadock mean that implicature is not a real meaning, in other words implicature is whatever uttered by speaker is not a part of what is said by speaker. However, implicature is one of the way the speaker to avoid misunderstanding, even it must be uttered under the real meaning. Implicature described the implicit meaning or the meaning implied Grice (1975). Grice means that implicature is a description of the implicit meaning, it means that implicature contains another meaning in the implicit meaning itself. Implicature is used to convey a hidden message, when a speakers involve implicature in their utterances, it means that they want to

express something indirect way or implicit. Grice (1975) defined that implicature is indirect<sup>55</sup> or implicit meaning of an utterance that is produced by the speaker. It means that when people utter or produce an implicit meaning in their conversation, it is called implicature.

Another example of implicature:

Danny: 'let's go to the cinema.'

+> Dicky: 'I have to pick my mother up'.

From the example above, Danny does not express his refusal directly to Dicky. He states another answer by mentioning the reason that he actually cannot go to the cinema. This conversation contains an implicit meaning so that called implicature. Grice (1975) discusses two kinds of implicature. The first is conversational implicature which arises when the producer of an utterance violates one of his four maxims. These four maxims are the quantity maxim (do not provide more or less information than is required for the current purpose of exchange), the quality maxim (speak the truth) the relation maxim (be relevant), and the manner maxim (be clear). The second type is conventional implicature which arises from the conventional meanings of words and the discourse they occur in. According to Grice, there are two types of implicature they are conversational implicature and conventional implicature. In this research the writers only discuss about the conversational implicature as a main topic in this study.

Levinson (1983) states that conversational implicature is essentially connected with certain general features of discourse, and the general features of discourse arise from the fact that if our talk exchanges are to be rational, they must consist of utterances that in some ways connected to each other. It means that conversational implicature is come from a fact situation that is covered by conversation and consist of utterances. Conversational implicature derives from the four maxims of cooperative principle in conversation. According to Brown and Levinson (1987) and Yule (1996), conversational implicature is derived from a general principle of conversation plus a number of maxims which speaker normally obeys. It can be seen in the example below:

Sally: "Do you like my new shirt?"

+> Lucy: "The color's not bad."

In this example, Lucy does not tell the truth of her opinion that she only likes the color of Sally's shirt. Then Sally should catch Lucy's opinion more than one meaning, it is between Lucy does not like Sally's shirt or she does. Lucy has conveyed more than she said. The role of conversational implicature in conversation is very important for both two participants (speaker and listener). Grice (1975) notion of conversational implicature is the theory how people used language. It means that conversational implicature is used to prevent misunderstanding about the listener's interpretation of the speaker's intended meaning that they not actually say. Then according to Yule (1996) conversational implicature is the basic assumption in conversation is that, unless otherwise indicated, the participants are adhering to the cooperative principle and the maxims. From the statement above, it can be sum up that conversational implicature is the assumption of the participants when they want to deliver the message or information and then it followed by cooperative principle and the four maxims. Another example of conversational implicature is:

Anne: Do you like bread or fried rice as our breakfast today?

+> Diana: I like salad.

Based on the example above, Diana's answer does not relate with Anne's question.

Anne has mentioned the menu of breakfast, but Diana prefers to choose salad as her<sup>56</sup> breakfast. Diana certainly implies that she does not like kinds of menu that Anne has mentioned before. Conversational implicature is an implied meaning which is contained in conversation, it also prevents misunderstanding between speaker and listener. Grice (1975) as quoted in Levinson (1983) distinguished conversational implicature into two types, those are generalized conversational implicature and particularized conversational implicature.

### Types of Conversational Implicature

#### Generalized Conversational Implicature

Generalized conversational implicature has no special context in conversation. Grice (1975) as quoted in Levinson (2000) said in generalized conversational implicature, the speaker has failed to be specific in a way in which he might have been expected to be specific with the consequence that it is likely to be assumed that he is not in a position to be specific. Generalized conversational implicatures occur without reference to any particular features of the context Levinson (1983). According to Levinson, generalized conversational implicature happens to any kinds of context in conversation, sometimes it happens when the speaker wants to give more than one meaning to listener. Generalized conversational implicature is generated by saying something that is inferable without reference a feature of the context, Yule (1996). Similar with the statement before, generalized conversational implicature does not need any kinds of reference, it may happen to any kinds of conversation. It can be seen in the example below:

Boss: "Will John be at the meeting this afternoon?"

+> Michael: "His car broke down."

In this conversation, Michael meant that John will not come to the meeting, because he got some troubles with his car, or John may come late to the meeting. This conversation occurs when the second speaker wants to give a clear reason or explanation to his boss and then it is called by generalized conversational implicature.

#### Particularized Conversational Implicature

This implicature always calculated the expression with special knowledge of any particularly context, however most of the time, the conversation take place in very specific context in which locally recognized inferences is assumed, Yule (1996). He means that particularized conversational implicature occurs to some particular contexts in conversation. The conversation also should be in a specific place. Particularized conversational implicature is different from generalized conversational implicature. In generalized conversational implicature, it does not need any kinds of reference in a context. It means that generalized conversational implicature occurs in any kinds of conversation. Different from particularized conversational implicature, it only occurs to some particular contexts. It can be seen in the example below:

Benny: "Hey, coming to the Jenny's party tonight?"

+> Ricky: "My parents are visiting me."

In this example Ricky means that he cannot come to the party because his parents is visiting him. This conversation indicates only in one particular context that Ricky absolutely does not come to the party.

## METHOD

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The primary data source is taken from The Wendy Williams Show conversations on YouTube Channel. The Wendy Williams Show is an American infotainment talk show hosted by Wendy Williams, produced by Debmar-Mercury and distributed by 20th television. The secondary data source of this study is taken from books, journals, and articles which are downloaded from internet.

The writers did some steps to get an appropriate data. First, the writers watched The Wendy Williams Show several times to understand what the talk show is talking about. Second, the writers identified the utterances that were supposed to be the data. Third, the writers marked, collected the utterances and referring to the theory of conversational implicature. Fourth, the writers categorized the implicit meaning of utterances based on the types of conversational implicature in The Wendy Williams Show. Finally, the writers analyzed the implicit meaning by identifying a context of each utterance.

The data which have been completely collected from the conversations of The Wendy Williams Show, are analyzed through some methods. First, the utterances which contains an implied meaning in the talk show are classified into the types of conversational implicature. Then the data are explained based on the context of each utterance in the talk show. The data are presented in the form of utterances or conversations taken from the talk show and followed by analysis. The writers use theory from Grice (1975) to analyze the data focused on implied meaning of conversational implicature.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In findings the writers collect, differentiates the data based on the types of conversational implicature, and also answers the research question number one stated in chapter one. There are 50 data of conversational implicature, and the collected data were in the form of dialogues taken from the utterances on the Wendy Williams Show. The writers take 23 episodes from The Wendy Williams Show which contain a conversational implicature. In each episode, the writers find 1 up to 4 utterances of conversational implicature that will be categorized into two types they are, particularized conversational implicature and generalized conversational implicature.

### The Implied Meanings of Conversational Implicature

In analysis the writers analyze the data of each utterance on The Wendy Williams Show to answer the research question number two stated in chapter one. The analysis is categorized into two types of conversational implicature they are particularized conversational implicature and generalized conversational implicature, then it started from particularized conversational implicature.

#### Particularized Conversational Implicature

There were 29 of particularized conversational implicature found in this study.

##### Datum 1

Episode “Priyanka Chopra” (Minutes to 5:54)

Wendy: Where’s your date? Just asking.

+> Priyanka Chopra: I mean why do you always need a date?

The utterance above is included as a particularized conversational implicature, because the special background knowledge is required to understand the meaning of the utterance. The implied meaning of the utterance “I mean why do you always need a date? Chopra implies that she does not want her personal life is known by other people especially in public place like a TV show. In the dialogue above, Chopra can directly say “I don’t want to answer the question which leads to my personal life” but she uses another sentence to keep her respect to the host and makes the host goes onto the other question.

## **Datum 2**

Episode “Priyanka Chopra” (Minutes to 6:34)

Wendy: I need to know what oh my God dating at all see what?

+> Priyanka Chopra: I don't not like dating. I don't not like dating.

The utterance above is included as a particularized conversational implicature, because the special background knowledge is needed in order to understand the real meaning. The implied meaning of the utterance above is Chopra stresses the sentence by repeating the same sentence twice, it means that Chopra does not want anybody knows about her personal life. She says “I don't not like dating” in order Wendy knows that Chopra does not want to talk about dating anymore.

## **Datum 3**

Episode “Tamar Braxton Tells All” (Minutes to 9:43)

Wendy: Did anybody follow you on the walkout?

+> Tamar Braxton: Now see this is not a typical Tamar.

The utterance above is included as a particularized conversational implicature, because the special background knowledge is required in understanding the meaning. The implied meaning on the utterance above is Tamar regards herself as a person who is not suitable for the thing which is mentioned by Wendy. The utterance Now see this is not a typical Tamar means that it is impossible for people to follow her on the walkout.

## **Datum 4**

Episode “Tamar Braxton Tells All” (Minutes to 6:09)

Wendy: Is he managing Tony's carrier?

+> Tamar Braxton: Um, not that I know of.

The utterance above is included as a particularized conversational implicature, because it is necessary to use the special background knowledge to catch the real meaning of the utterance. Tony is Tamar's son and the word “he” in Wendy's question is Tamar's ex-husband so that she does not want to comment anything about that. Tamar implies that he does not want to talk about her husband anymore because it has become her past life, she says um, not that I know of to make Wendy does not ask about that question anymore.

## **Datum 5**

Episode “Busy Philipps” New Talk Show” (Minutes to 9:27)

Wendy: So, how'd you get this talk show? What, where'd this come from?

+> Philipp: I think that part of it.

The utterance above is included as a particularized conversational implicature, because it needs a special knowledge to catch a true meaning. The utterance I think that part of it means that Philipp is confuse about the answer that she will say to Wendy. Philipp also uses the word I think when she answers the question, it means that she is not sure with her own answer.

## **Datum 6**

Episode “Busy Philipps” New Talk Show” (Minutes to 9:58)

Wendy: You know her?

+> Philipp: There she is

The utterance above is included as a particularized conversational implicature, because the special background knowledge is needed in order to understand the meaning of the utterance. The implied meaning of the utterance above is that Philipp does not want to tell the information about the women whose picture is displayed on the screen, then she answers by saying there she is in order the questioner is not curious about the object in the picture anymore.

## **Datum 7**

Episode “Macy Gray” (Minutes to 4:36)

Wendy: Do they call you Macy?

+> Macy Gray: They, well they—

The utterance above is included as a particularized conversational implicature, because it needs a special knowledge to know the real meaning on the utterance. Gray thinks that she does not need to answer that question because it is about her family, and family is something that leads to personal life and it is not suitable to talk in public, so that Gray does not say in a full answer, she just says They well they— to hide the real fact.

#### **Datum 8**

Episode “Cress Williams is “Black Lightning” (Minutes to 5:37)

Wendy: So, your daughter’s about to start dating?

+> Williams: Uh-uh.

The utterance above is included as a particularized conversational implicature, because the special background knowledge is required to understand the true meaning. The implied meaning of the utterance uh-uh, Williams implies that he does not want to answer the question which leads to his personal life and he also think that anybody does not need to know about her daughter’s life.

#### **Datum 9**

Episode “Alge Smith: The Hate U Give” (Minutes to 4:18)

Wendy: Are you, are you close friends with anybody that we know?

+> Alge Smith: That you know? You know a lot of people though.

The utterance above is included as a particularized conversational implicature, because it is necessary to use a special knowledge to understand the real meaning on the utterance. Smith certainly implies that Wendy must not know his close friends or friends who has a close relationship with him. He uses a satire word by saying you know a lot of people though, means that it is impossible for Wendy to know his friends because, she is a well-known person who has many friends more than he knows.

#### **Datum 10**

Episode “Alge Smith: The Hate U Give” (Minutes to 4:46-4:50)

Wendy: So, who are you dating?

+> Alge Smith: You know, damn, you wanna hear it, don’t you ?.

The utterance above is included as a particularized conversational implicature, because it needs a special background knowledge to catch a true meaning on the utterance. The implied meaning on the utterance above is that Smith does not want to tell a girl whom he is dating right now. He uses the word damn to indicate that he does not like his personal life known by other people especially in public place like a TV show.

#### **Generalized Conversational Implicature**

There were 21 generalized conversational implicature found in this study.

#### **Datum 1**

Episode “Priyanka Chopra” (Minutes to 8:51)

Wendy: Will you or will you be a bridesmaid like you got close to us?

+> Priyanka Chopra: I don’t think I’m that close to her I don’t know that.

The utterance above is included as a generalized conversational implicature, because it does not need the special background knowledge to understand the meaning of the utterance. Chopra’s utterance above is not a part of Wendy’s question, actually Chopra answers Wendy’s question by saying Yes, I will or No I will not but, Chopra says another sentence because she does not know the inference about whom they are talking about.

#### **Datum 2**

Episode “Tamar Braxton Tells All” (Minutes to 3:29)

Wendy: Do you want to get married again?

+> Tamar Braxton: Well, you know it depends on if I’m asked.

The utterance above is included as a generalized conversational implicature, because the special knowledge is not necessary to understand the utterance above. Braxton’s answer



is not appropriate to Wendy's question because Braxton does not want her personal life known by other people. Braxton answers by saying another sentence to avoid that sensitive question given by Wendy.

### **Datum 3**

Episode "Busy Philipp's New Talk Show" (Minutes to 6:49)

Wendy: So, you're going to make friends with these people?

+> Philipp: Well, I mean a lot of it, I know it's hard right?

The utterance above is included as a generalized conversational implicature, because it is not necessary to use special background knowledge to understand the meaning of the utterance. These people which is meant by Wendy is common people or they are not actresses. Philipp implies that it is impossible for her to make friends with common people because she is an actress, she says the sentence above only to make it more polite to talk in public place.

### **Datum 4**

Episode "Tika Sumpter is "No Body's Fool"" (Minutes to 2:38)

Wendy: Um, so, alright, so are you married?

+> Sumpter: So, I'm engaged.

The utterance above is included as a generalized conversational implicature, because the special knowledge is not required to understand the meaning of the utterance. The implied meaning of the utterance above is Sumpter implies that she wants to give a true answer that she is not married yet. Sumpter's answer is should yes or no but, she uses another answer to make it clear to listen by Wendy and the audience.

### **Datum 5**

Episode "Macy Gray" (Minutes to 4:01)

Wendy: Do you like touring life better than at home life?

+> Gray: No, I love my home, I love touring.

The utterance above is included as a generalized conversational implicature, it does not need special background knowledge to catch and understand the meaning of the utterance. The utterance above, Gray implies that she likes both of them, touring and staying at home she cannot choose one of them so that she mentions those two things in answering the question given by Wendy.

### **Datum 6**

Episode "Cress Williams Is „Black Lightning"" (Minutes to 6:50)

Wendy: Do you keep in touch with the cast?

+> Williams: Oddly enough, we have been working together.

The utterance above is included as a generalized conversational implicature, because it does not need special background knowledge to understand the meaning of the utterance. Williams implies that he does keep in touch with the cast but, she uses another word by adding a short explanation Oddly enough, we have been working together to indicate that Williams has a good relationship with the cast.

### **Datum 7**

Episode "Cress Williams Is „Black Lightning"" (Minutes to 7:17-7:20)

Wendy: Is it true that Queen Latifah taught you how to kiss?

+> Williams: See, okay, wait, she taught me how to stage kiss, like how to screen kiss.

The utterance above is included as a generalized conversational implicature, because the special background knowledge is not required to catch and understand the meaning of the utterance. The implied meaning of the utterance see, okay, wait, she taught me how to stage kiss, like how to screen kiss, Williams implies that he wants to tell the truth between him and Queen Latifah by adding an explanation in his answer, he does not want directly say yes in his answer because it can makes misunderstanding between him, Wendy, the audience and also the watcher of this show.

### **Datum 8**

Episode “Algee Smith “The Hate U Give”” (Minutes to 5:04)

Wendy: Do you live together?

+> Smith: No, not yet.

The utterance above is included as a generalized conversational implicature, because the special background knowledge is not necessary in understanding the meaning of the utterance. The utterance no, not yet is Smith implies that he does not live with his girlfriend yet but they will live together someday in the future.

### **Datum 9**

Episode “Algee Smith „The Hate U Give”” (Minutes to 6:29)

Wendy: What’s Prada?

+> Smith: My shirt.

The utterance above is included as a generalized conversational implicature, because the special background knowledge is not required to understand the meaning of the utterance. Smith implies that Prada is the brand of his shirt but he does not answer in a complete sentence by saying Prada is my shirt to indicate that the answer is for Wendy’s question.

### **Datum 10**

Episode “Christine Lahti’s “MeToo Moment” (Minutes to 7:35)

Wendy: Is he still around?

+> Lahti: No, well I Googled him, he’s not there. I don’t know. I wish, I hope he’s not still around.

The utterance above is included as a generalized conversational implicature, because it does not need special background knowledge to understand the meaning of the utterance. The implied meaning of the utterance above is that Lahti implies that she is absolutely does not know about the object which they are talking. She is not directly answer by saying No, he’s not still around but she adds some words in her answer to make it easier to understand by listener.

### **Datum 11**

Episode “Van Jones on Kim & Kanye’s Trips to the Oval Office” (Minutes to 7:00)

Wendy: Are you still living in the house?

+> Jones: I’m back and forth, back and forth.

The utterance above is included as a generalized conversational implicature, because the special background knowledge is not required to understand the meaning of the utterance. The implied meaning of the utterance I’m back and forth, back and forth, Jones implies that he is still living in his house but, he sometimes goes to his home so that he says that he’s back and forth in answering the question given by Wendy.

### **Datum 12**

Episode “Pam Grier on Love, Movies, and Brown Sugar” (Minutes to 10:04-10:06)

Wendy: Are you in love? Are you dating?

+> Grier: When I left these wonderful men, because I love me more, there is a possibility of dating.

The utterance above is included as a generalized conversational implicature, because it is not necessary to use special background knowledge to catch and understand the meaning of the utterance. The implied meaning of the utterance above is that Grier implies that she will dates someone in the future, she stresses her answer by adding the sentence when I left these wonderful men, because I love me more, there is a possibility of dating means that dating is still possible for her even though she has separated with his men for many times.

### **Datum 13**

Episode “Nicole Ari Parker’s “Empire”” (Minutes to 4:09-4:11)

Wendy: Do you think marriage is important? In terms of having children.

+> Parker: Well, that's a great question because you know I don't think marriage is for everybody.

The utterance above is included as a generalized conversational implicature, because it does not need special background knowledge to get and understand the meaning of the utterance. Parker's answer is not a part of Wendy's question, she actually answer the question by saying yes or no but she uses another sentence to indicate that she cannot make an inference of Wendy's question.

Datum 43

Episode "Nico Tortorella" (Minutes to 4:37-4:39)

Wendy: So you date men and women?

+> Tortorella: Well, I don't really know what men and women really are but I date the entire spectrum of people.

The utterance above is included as a generalized conversational implicature, because the special background knowledge is not required to understand the meaning of the utterance. Tortorella is a binary person and he is married with a binary girl. The meaning of the entire of spectrum of people in this conversation is that he dates men and women. The implied meaning of the utterance above is that Tortorella implies that he cannot differentiate between men and women but he likes both of them.

**Datum 14**

Episode "Nico Tortorella" (Minutes to 7:55-8:09)

Wendy: What is a psychoactive?

+> Nico Tortorella: (laughing) Psychedelics, Natural Plant medicines, ayahuasca, magic fungus (audience laughing). This is for spiritual practice ya'll, for spiritual practice.

The utterance above is included as a generalized conversational implicature, because it is not necessary to use special background knowledge to understand the meaning of the utterance. The utterance above, Tortorella implies that he explains not only about psychoactive but also the function of it. Tortorella answers by adding the function of psychoactive and he repeats it for twice in order to make Wendy and the audience are not curious about it.

**Datum 15**

Episode "Sandra Lee's Mission: Early Detection" (Minutes to 3:15)

Wendy: So, are you an A cup, or something?

+> Lee: I don't know what I am, and I don't really care.

The utterance above is included as a generalized conversational implicature, because the special background knowledge is not required in order to make an inference and understand the meaning of the utterance. The utterance above, Lee implies that she cannot make an inference of Wendy's question because it leads to her personal life. Personal life is something that may not be known by other people.

**Datum 16**

Episode "Mario Cantone Talks SATC, Tamar Braxton & Broadway Play" (Minutes to 6:32)

Wendy: And you still have no tolerance for children?

+> Cantone: Oh God, I can't with the children.

The utterance above is included as a generalized conversational implicature, because it is not necessary to use special back ground knowledge in understanding the meaning of the utterance. The implied meaning of the utterance above is Cantone implies that he still has no tolerance with the children, he says oh God, I can't with the children to stress that he is absolutely cannot socialize with the children.

**Datum 17**

Episode "Mario Cantone Talks SATC, Tamar Braxton & Broadway Play" (Minutes to 8:29)

Wendy: Did you ever figure out what the bundle was?

+> Cantone: I know what she paid me but I'm not gonna tell ya.

The utterance above is included as a generalized conversational implicature, because the special background knowledge is not required to understand the meaning of the utterance. The implied meaning of the utterance above, Cantone imagines the bundle as money or something which is precious for him. He answers the question by leaving a mystery for Wendy and the audience without telling what she (the woman on the screen) has already paid for him.

Datum 48

Episode "Michael Rapaport Is „Atypical“" (Minutes to 1:17)

Wendy: Do you mind if we run your fanny pack and see what's in it?

+> Rapaport: Alright, I mean, yeah you could do that.

The utterance above is included as a generalized conversational implicature, because it is not necessary to use special background knowledge to understand the meaning of the utterance. The implied meaning of the utterance above, Rapaport implies that he feels doubt when answer the question. Wendy's question is confusing him whether he gives her hand bag or not to Wendy. Finally, he gives his hand bag to Wendy in order to make her not curious about what's in it.

**Datum 18**

Episode "Marcus Scribner Talks „Black-Ish“, Dating, and Learning to Drive" (Minutes to 2:50)

Wendy: Do you come from an acting family, did you have a leg up or something?

+> Scribner: (laughs) no it's all hard work baby you know I'm saying.

The utterance above is included as a generalized conversational implicature, because it does not need special background knowledge to understand the meaning of the utterance. Scribner's answer is absolutely clear and easy to understand. He directly say the truth without saying another sentence or using a satire sentence to make the questioner does not want to ask the same question anymore.

**Datum 19**

Episode "Marcus Scribner Talks „Black-Ish“, Dating, and Learning to Drive" (Minutes to 5:59)

Wendy: Have you bought err support you saw the car?

+> Scribner: I actually not yet.

The utterance above is included as a generalized conversational implicature, because the special background knowledge is not required to catch and understand the meaning of the utterance. The implied meaning of the utterance above, Scribner implies that he will probably buy a car. I actually not yet mean that Scribner does not have a car now but, in the future he will probably buy it. The utterances which are produced by guests and the host in The Wendy Williams Show have a different context of situation. The meaning of implicature in conversations will also different and it may be difficult for the hearers to catch the meaning, because it needs additional and special background knowledge to understand the real meaning. It means that in different condition or situation can influence and make different interpretation of the utterances.

## CONCLUSION

As the conclusion the writers finds 50 data of conversational implicature which is categorized into two types they are, particularized conversational implicature and generalized conversational implicature. The data is taken from the utterances on The Wendy Williams Show, and there are 23 episodes which contain a conversational implicature and its types. In every episode, the writers finds 1 up to 4 utterances which contain a conversational implicature and the utterances are come from the dialogues between the guest

and the host on The Wendy Williams Show. From 23 episodes analyzed, the writers found the most dominant types of conversational implicature in The Wendy Williams Show is particularized conversational implicature because from the data analyzed, the utterances which are uttered by the host and the guest always occurred in one particular context and the utterances are only understood by them.

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