

Conversational Implicature in Club Random Podcast Episode Featuring Howie Mandel

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to identify conversational implicature's types and purpose in the Club Random Podcast Episode with Howie Mandel. The writer used descriptive qualitative analysis to obtain data from Club Random Podcast Episode with Howie Mandel. This study used Grice's (1975) theory about implicature to analyze the data. Based on the analysis, the result showed 23 utterances of implicature in the Club Random podcast episode with Howie Mandel. Of the 23 utterances, seven utterances belong to generalized, and 16 belong to particularized conversational implicature. Particularized conversational implicature is more dominant in this study. In conclusion, context is closely related to implicature. With context, the meaning conveyed can differ from what is said.

Keywords: *Conversational, Generalized, Implicature, Particularized*

A. Introduction

In conveying a message, an utterance must be given through communication. Therefore, communication is how humans can convey messages or ideas so that the goals can be accomplished. Communication is also a way for information to be received by the other person. Therefore, communication has an essential role in life. Without communication, humans cannot carry on with their lives because they are social creatures who need communication to exchange messages and information. Beside direct conversation, communication is also done through other media such as pictures, videos, and writing. Whatever the medium, the point is that there is a message to be conveyed and must be accepted by the other person.

In communication, a problem often arises, namely the need for more understanding of the meaning of an uttered sentence. It happens because sometimes people imply what they want to say rather than directly. The implication, in this case, is a meaning hidden behind the uttered sentence, which people can take from the existing context and situation. Context is the situation and conditions in which the conversation takes place. With context, humans can catch the message well that they want to convey without being confused in interpreting a message.

To achieve this goal, the message's sender must pay attention to aspects of communication so that there are no misunderstandings in understanding the meaning. In addition to context, communicators must be cooperative to establish a smooth two-way communication. They must pay attention to several principles so that the conversation is appropriate and does not deviate as expected by the message's sender. Cooperative is a way for actors to communicate an attitude that shows cooperation, in this case, communication. The cooperative principle was introduced by

Grice (1975). Grice (1975) says make your conversational contribution such as is required, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you are engaged. If the communicators do not cooperate and do not cooperate in communication, they have violated the principle of cooperation. It causes irrelevant messages, and communication messages that appear will contain other meanings or implicatures.

Implicature is a message that is not conveyed directly, meaning that the utterance has another meaning. Implicature and context are interconnected. To understand the message that was not conveyed directly, people must know the condition of the context. Grice (1975, as stated in Levinson, 1983) says that implicature is provides explicit meaning more than what actually said. The implicatures are formed through Grice's principles that govern how we interpret and understand conversations. These include the maxim of quantity, the maxim of quality, the maxim of manner, and the maxim of relevance. By using these principles, we can understand the implicatures contained in conversations. Messages that are not directly mentioned but are considered to be implied from what has been mentioned. For example, if someone says, "Have you eaten yet?" the implicature in the question is that the person asking is concerned about the other person's well-being and may want to help by offering food. Therefore, implicatures that occur in a conversation are called conversational implicatures.

Natural utterances usually involve hidden messages because conversations occur without settings or scripts. One of the media that conveys conversation naturally is a podcast. Podcasts are one of the hype media nowadays. With the advancement of technology, podcasts can be found on various social media platforms. Podcasts are media where two people share stories and interact according to their chosen topic, which can be listened to online. One of the most popular podcasts is Club Random Podcast.

The writer uses Grice's theory of implicature. Grice's theory is the most relevant theory to the topic that the writer is doing, so the writer uses Grice's theory (1975) as the leading theory in conducting this study. Grice (1975) divides implicature into conventional and conversational implicature. Grice (1975) also divides conversational implicature into two, namely generalized conversational implicature and particularized conversational implicature. In this study, the writer focuses on analyzing the types of conversational implicature and the purpose of each implicature in the utterances of the Club Random Podcast episode with Howie Mandel, which was uploaded on May 23, 2022.

B. Method

After the writer collected the data, the writer analyzed the conversation that contains implicatures with follow the steps by Miles and Huberman's (2014) qualitative data analysis. According to Miles and Huberman (2014), data analysis is investigating, examining, and interpreting data to identify patterns, themes, relationships, and meanings related to specific research questions or objectives. First, data reduction; the data were analyzed based on the utterances that are said based on Grice's theory (1975) to determine the types of conversational implicature. With the selected and analyzed data, the writer examined the purpose of each implicature. Second, displaying the data; after identifying the types of implicatures in these utterances, the writer explained down the data results by describing the conversational implicatures and the purpose of each implicature. Last, in conclusion, drawing and verification, the writer

concluded what types of conversational implicature are often found in Howie Mandel with Bill Maher by Club Random Podcast, and concludes what is the most purpose that participants do in the podcast.

C. Findings and Discussion

In this part, the writer described the analysis results based on the statements of the problem of this study. The writer explained the findings that become the objectives of this study by looking for types of conversational implicature and the purpose of using implicature on the Club Random Podcast episode with Howie Mandel. This part is divided into two, namely, findings and discussion.

Findings

In this section, the writer presents the results of the data analysis that has been collected into a table. It is used to make it easier for the writer to group the types of conversational implicature and to see what types of conversational implicature the writer finds more that shown in table 1.

Table 1 Conversational Implicatures Found in Club Random Podcast Episode with Howie Mandel

No	Data	Time Lapse	Types of Conversational Implicature	Purpose
1.	<i>"I don't do the show or say the things I say for the benefit of slow people,"</i>	00.01.44 – 00.01.58	Generalized	Satire
2.	<i>"Look at this place,"</i>	00.02.12 – 00.02.20	Particularized	Admire
3.	<i>"I feel like we took our relationship from nice, nice, nice, to here, "oh I know this person."</i>	00.03.10 – 00.03.20	Generalized	Tell a reason
4.	<i>"I am a rescule."</i>	00.03.30- 00.03.39	Particularized	Humble
5.	<i>"I don't want to touch things."</i>	00.03.45- 00.03.55	Particularized	Defense
6.	<i>"You'd be a miracle worker"</i>	00.05.13 – 00.05.26	Particularized	Emphasize
7.	<i>"I am not science major."</i>	00.11.23- 00.11.56	Particularized	Disclaimer

No	Data	Time Lapse	Types of Conversational Implicature	Purpose
8.	<i>"She would rub it and rub it and rub it and rub it."</i>	00.12.22-00.12.34	Particularized	Emphasize
9.	<i>"I don't want to touch anything after hearing that story, sorry."</i>	00.12.40 – 00.12.45	Generalized	Empathize
10.	<i>"There is something on my skin, there is something on my skin, there is something foreign there."</i>	00.13.22-13.47	Particularized	Emphasize
11.	<i>"Me too."</i>	00.14.40-00.14.55	Particularized	Joke
12.	<i>"A man cave is for married guys."</i>	00.17.50-18.06	Particularized	Tell the truth
13.	<i>"A trampoline is very good for your health, the lymph system."</i>	00.18.22 – 00.18.33	Particularized	Change the subject
14.	<i>"Let's talk about how good it is to put vegetables in Uranus."</i>	00.24.00-00.24.20	Particularized	Tell a joke
15.	<i>"it's the people who make trampolines"</i>	00.24.45 – 00.24.57	Generalized	Emphasize
16.	<i>"I'm sorry, our time's up."</i>	00.32.45 – 00.33.00	Particularized	Make a joke
17.	<i>"Okay, you need the trampoline."</i>	00.35.27 – 00.35.39	Particularized	To divert
18.	<i>"Oh you definitely need my therapy."</i>	00.36.22 – 00.35.45	Particularized	Insinuate
19.	<i>"Are you a pirate? I haven't heard that term scallywags"</i>	00.37.45 – 00.37.56	Generalized	Satire
20.	<i>"I guess I'm not a scallywag."</i>	00.38.46 – 00.38.56	Particularized	Give an insinuation
21.	<i>"That's why I'm asking you."</i>	00.47.12 – 00.47.24	Particularized	Provide awareness

No	Data	Time Lapse	Types of Conversational Implicature	Purpose
22.	"But that's what comedy."	00.50.30 – 00.50.51	Generalized	Indirect rejection
23.	"So, no! no I'm not gonna.. no no."	01.01.08 – 01.01.35	Generalized	Tell a joke

Discussion

In this section, the writer explains the results of the data that has been collected as in the table above. The writer categorizes them into types of conversational implicature and then explains each data. Based on the results of the collected data, 23 utterances uttered by participants in the Club Random Podcast episode with Howie Mandel contain conversational implicature. From the 23 utterances, 7 utterances are included in generalized conversational implicature, and 16 utterances are particularized conversational implicature, which will be explained by the analysis results below.

Conversational Implicatures Found in Club Random podcast

This study found two types of conversational implicature relevant to the research findings. *Conversational implicature* is an additional meaning formed by violating pragmatic maxims in the cooperative principle.

Generalized Conversational Implicature

In this section, the writer explains the results of the analysis of utterances on the Club Random Podcast, which contains 7 utterances of generalized conversational implicature. According to Grice (1975), generalized conversational implicature is an implicature whose meaning can be known by the listener without knowing the context first. The first data is in the first minute when Bill talks about his podcast.

Datum 1

In datum one, Howie Mandel praises Bill and explains why he likes Bill. He also says that he wants to be the one who ignores the judge's comments from netizens, one of which is about mental health.

Howie : well, you can't interpret it.

Bill : right!

Howie : as far as like he's making fun of your mental health...

Bill : I don't. I *don't do the show or say the things I say for the benefit of slow people who can't follow the interesting conversation*. I just don't. That's why we're here at club random. We don't have dummies here and you know I can't stop the dummies from coming. (00.01.44 – 00.01.58)

Particularized Conversational Implicature

In this section, the writer explains the results of the analysis of utterances on the Club Random Podcast podcast, which contains 16 utterances of particularized conversational implicature. Levinson (2000, p. 126) says that particularized conversational implicature is situation that implicates special knowledge of the utterance. The first data of particularized conversational implicature is in the second minute when Howie talks about his disbelief at being invited by Club Random.

Datum 1

Howie expressed that he did not expect to be invited by Bill to the Club Random podcast. He expresses admiration.

Howie : I did not expect I've never been, you've never invited me over you've never invested
Bill : It sounds like the beginning of the godfather
Howie : No, but this, *look at this place...* (00.02.12-00.02.20)

Purpose of Conversational Implicature in Club Random Podcast

In the study of conversational implicature on the Club Random podcast, a wide variety of purposes underlying the use of implicature by speakers were found. The conversational implicatures in the podcast had varied purposes, including satire, praise, giving reasons, grovelling, defending oneself, emphasizing, giving denials, showing empathy, joking, revealing the truth, changing the subject, giving jokes, diverting attention, giving insinuations, giving awareness, refusing indirectly, giving insinuations, giving insinuating messages, giving indirect refusals, and giving jokes. These purposes reflect the complexity of implicature use in podcast conversations, where speakers use implicatures to achieve various communicative effects and influence the dynamics of the conversation.

From the various purposes found in implicature in the Club Random podcast, implicature is a very flexible communication tool and can achieve various communicative effects. These purposes include elements such as satire, praise, giving excuses, grovelling, defending oneself, emphasizing, giving denial, showing empathy, joking, revealing the truth, changing the subject, giving jokes, diverting attention, giving innuendos, giving awareness, rejecting indirectly, giving insinuations, giving insinuating messages, and giving indirect rejections. It can also be concluded that the Club Random podcast uses implicature in various contexts and situations. Each purpose has its importance and effect in creating exciting and entertaining conversational dynamics for listeners. The diversity of purposes shows the sophistication and expertise of the speaker in utilizing the power of implicature to achieve the desired communicative effect.

The use of implicature in the Club Random podcast reflects the diversity in communication styles and approaches taken by speakers. It shows that implicature as a communication tool has excellent flexibility in adjusting to the needs and circumstances of the conversation. In addition, it should be kept in mind that implicature is also closely related to the existing context and social dynamics. The purposes found in using implicature in the Club Random podcast provide communicative effects to listeners and affect the relationship between speakers, their interactions, and the perceptions formed in a broader social context. Overall, the implicature in the Club Random podcast demonstrates complexity and creativity in communication. Using the various communicative purposes and effects achieved through implicature, speakers can create engaging, entertaining, and affecting listener experiences in a dynamic conversational context.

D. Conclusion

In this chapter, the writer presents conclusions based on the data findings discussed in the previous chapter. Conclusions are made based on the formulation of the problem statement. The suggestions are made based on the writer's observations regarding this study so that the writer can provide advice and input to other writers on the same topic.

Conclusion

The study is conducted to find the types of conversational implicature and describe the purpose of types of implicature that the speakers used in the Club Random podcast between Bill Maher and Howie Mandel, uploaded on May 23, 2022. After analyzing the utterances containing conversational implicature types, it was found that both types of conversational implicature were used in this podcast, namely generalized conversational implicature and particularized conversational implicature. From the analysis, it was found that 23 conversations that contain implicature. The data is obtained after the writer analyzes and identifies each utterance in the Club Random podcast episode with Howie Mandel. Seven of the 23 data belong to generalized conversational implicature and 16 to particularized conversational implicature.

From the 23 data, it can be concluded that particularized conversational implicature is more dominant by used in Club Random Podcast episode with Howie Mandel. To understand the meaning of each utterance conveyed by the participants in the podcast, listeners must know the context first. Context cannot be separated from implicature. In addition, the purpose of the use of implicatures in the podcast is to explain and tell stories where the speaker hopes that listeners can understand the story's meaning. These purposes must be distinct from the context itself. Based on that explanation, the writer can conclude that to understand the type and purpose of the use of conversational implicature on the Club Random episode with Bill Maher podcast, and listeners must first pay attention to the context.

Practically, the results of this study can be used as an alternative to language teaching related to pragmatics, especially conversational implicature. For teachers, the results of this study are expected to be used as alternative teaching material on conversational implicature. For readers, the results of this study are expected to increase understanding of the types and purposes of using context and implicature in podcasts. For researchers, the results of this study are expected to be material for further study and can develop a broader understanding of implicature in various fields and media.

Suggestion

After completing this study, the writer can finally get data conclusions. The data conclusion can be reference material for other writers so that other writers can get new insights into the study on this topic. The writer can also provide some tips and suggestions based on what the writer gets from this study.

To make it easier for other writers to take this topic, it would be better to master the implicature and the object to be taken itself. The writer also suggests taking objects we can find, such as podcasts. Many media podcasts have sprung up lately, so other writers can study new podcasts. Apart from podcasts, studiers can also take other media objects as long as there is speech and context. Movies, talk shows, and radio can be considered for other writers who will conduct the same study. This study can help other writers in conducting study and finding gaps to add new knowledge related to implications.

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