

**Conversational Implicature Found in The Talkshow  
Program of “Talk Indonesia” Metro TV**

THESIS

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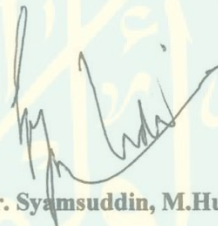
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## MOTTO

Nabi Muhammad shallallahu ‘alaihi wa sallam said : “The seeking of knowledge is obligatory for every Muslim.” (HR: Tirmidhi 74)



## DEDICATION

*This thesis is dedicated to my beloved parents:*

*Mr. Birhasan Nairi and Mrs. Siti Fatimah.*



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## ABSTRACT

**Nairi, Aulia Hasni** 2015. *Conversational Implicature Found in The Talkshow Program "Talk Indonesia" Metro TV*. Thesis, Linguistic, English Language and Letters Department. Faculty of Humanities. Maulana Malik Ibrahim States Islamic University of Malang. Advisor: Vita Nur Santi M.Pd.

Keywords: Pragmatics, Conversational Maxim, Flouting Maxim, Conversational Implicature, Talk Indonesia Talkshow program

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Conversation is an interaction, which runs regularly between two participants or more. To unveil the phenomena occurring the conversation process, language study introduces the concept of implicature. It is a concept to scrutinize the meaning inferred from utterances. Using this concept, one may reveal that what is said is not necessarily what is meant.

This pragmatic study analyzes the conversational implicature. The researcher interprets and explains the analysis descriptively. This study is conducted to answer the following questions: (1) What are the types of conversational implicature used in the dialogue of *Talk Indonesia*? And (2) What are the functions of implicature that occur in the *Talk Indonesia*?

The results of the study show that it is revealed flouted maxims occurrences covering four maxim of quality, nine maxim of quantity, five maxim of manner, and two maxim of relevance. The total of flout the maxim are 20 utterances with the most occurrence of flouting maxim of quantity. In addition, two type of conversational implicature are also found which are generalized implicature with 5 utterances and the particularized implicature with 15 utterances. The analysis also successfully identify five types of functions of speech act. There are 16 utterances categorized as representative functions which are criticize, report, clarified, conjecturing, state, describe, and testified. Three utterances are identified as directive function involving advising, respons, and asking. One utterance functions as expressive which indicates the function of commisive and declarative function.

## المستخلص

نيري، أوليا حاسني، 2015. الآثار المترتبة على المحادثات المكتشفة في برنامج المحادثة " Talk Indonesia" مترو تلفزيون (Metro TV). البحث العلمي. قسم اللغة الإنجليزية وآدابها، كلية العلوم الإنسانية. جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج.

المشرف: فيتا نور سانتي، الماجستير.

الكلمات الأساسية: البراغمية، مكسيم المحادثة، الانتهاكات على المكسيم، الآثار المترتبة في المحادثة، برنامج المحادثة "Talk Indonesia".

المحادثة تفاعل يحدث بانتظام بين الشخصين أو أكثر. للكشف عن الظاهرة التي تحدث في عملية المحادثة، تعرف علوم اللغة مفهوم الآثار المترتبة (Implikasi). هي مفهوم لفحص المعنى المستدل من الكلام. وباستخدام هذا المفهوم، يمكن للمرء أن يكشف أن ما يتحدث المرء به لا يتوافق بالضرورة مع مقصوده.

هذا العلم البراغمية يحلل الآثار المترتبة على المحادثة. يفسر الباحث ويشرح هذا التحليل بشكل وصفي. يتم إجراء هذا البحث للإجابة على الأسئلة التالية: (1) ما أنواع الآثار المترتبة على المحادثة المستخدمة في حوار Talk Indonesia ؟ و (2) ما وظيفة الآثار المترتبة التي تحدث داخل برنامج Talk Indonesia ؟

تظهر النتائج أن هناك أربعة أنواع مكسيم النوعية، تسعة مكسيم الكمية، خمسة مكسيم التنفيذية، واثنين من مكسيم الأهمية. مجموع الانتهاكات التي تحدث فيه عشرون كلمة مع أكثرها شيوعاً هي مكسيم الكمية. وبالإضافة إلى ذلك، هناك نوعان من الآثار المترتبة الموجودة هي الآثار المشتركة بخمس كلمات والآثار الخاصة بخمسة عشر كلمة. حدد التحليل أيضاً خمسة أنواع وظائف التمثيل الكلامي. هناك ستة عشر كلمة تصنف بوصفها وظائف تمثيلية مثل الانتقاد، والإبلاغ، والتوضيح، والتخمين، والشرح، والبيان، وإعطاء الشهادة. ويتم تحديد ثلاثة كلمات كوظيفة التوجيه مثل تقلص النصائح، والاستجابة، وطرح الأسئلة. فكلمة واحدة توظف التعبير، يعني إظهار الوظائف الجماعية والإعلانية.

## ABSTRAK

**Nairi, Aulia Hasni** 2015. Implikasi Percakapan yang Ditemukan di Program Talk Show “Talk Indonesia” Metro TV. Skripsi. Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

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Kata Kunci : Pragmatik, Maxim Percakapan, Pelanggaran Maxim, Implikasi Percakapan, Program Talkshow Talk Indonesia.

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Percakapan adalah sebuah interaksi yang berlangsung secara teratur antara dua orang atau lebih. Untuk mengungkap fenomena yang terjadi pada proses percakapan, Ilmu bahasa memperkenalkan konsep Implikasi. Ini adalah konsep untuk meneliti makna yang disimpulkan dari ucapan-ucapan. Dengan menggunakan konsep ini, seseorang dapat mengungkapkan bahwa apa yang diucapkan belum tentu sesuai dengan apa yang dimaksud.

Ilmu pragmatik ini menganalisa tentang implikasi percakapan. Peneliti menginterpretasi dan menjelaskan analisa ini secara deskriptif. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menjawab pertanyaan-pertanyaan berikut : (1) Apa saja jenis implikasi percakapan yang digunakan dalam dialog Talk Indonesia? Dan (2) Apa fungsi dari implikasi yang terjadi di dalam program Talk Indonesia?

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada empat jenis maxim kualitas, Sembilan maxim kuantitas, lima maxim pelaksanaan, dan dua maxim relevansi. Total dari pelanggaran maxim yang terjadi yakni duapuluh ucapan dengan jumlah yang paling sering terjadi adalah maxim kuantitas. Selain itu, dua jenis implikasi percakapan yang ditemukan yakni implikasi umum dengan lima ucapan dan implikasi khusus dengan lima belas ucapan. Analisa ini juga berhasil mengidentifikasi lima jenis fungsi tindak tutur. Ada enam belas ucapan yang dikategorikan sebagai fungsi representative seperti mengkritik, melaporkan, mengklarifikasi, menduga, menyatakan, menjelaskan, dan memberi kesaksian. Tiga ucapan diidentifikasi sebagai fungsi direktif seperti menasihati, memberi respons, dan bertanya. Satu ucapan berfungsi sebagai ekspresif yakni menunjukkan fungsi-fungsi commissive dan deklaratif.

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents background of study, problems of the study, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, definitions of the key terms, and research methodology.

#### 1.1 Background of Study

Conversations is interaction of communication in which regularly involves two participants or more to transfer messages. Conversation as one of communication media has several forms such as speech, letters, email, text, or sign language. However, well-served communication is needed to make the interaction purpose achieved effectively.

Two or more people involved in the interaction or communication must speak interactively to understand each other. There are some sorts of cooperative principle done by the speaker and addressee in order to make the communication process proceed smoothly. Grice (1975) suggested that in order to implement the principles of cooperation, each speaker must adhere to the four maxims of conversation, namely maxim of quantity, maxim of quality, maxim of relevance, and maxim of manner.

In the process of communication, speakers may find difficulties in comprehending the intention of other speaker in a conversation. As stated by Grice (1975) that there are two distinctions between what is said and what is implied by speaker of a verbal utterance. The implied meaning can be either

conventional or conversational. Furthermore, Grice (1975) classified implicature into Conversational Implicature, Generalized Implicature and Particularized Implicature. Generalized Implicature refers to an implicature whose meanings are inferred without specific contexts. Particularized Implicature refers to an implicature whose meanings are inferred to specific contexts.

Mass media as a medium of communication grows rapidly in the last decades. This media is commonly used by a group of people to convey the information or deliver message. The significant role of mass media in the process of communication is the high efficiency in reaching out the communicant. Mass media has a number of types such as newspapers, radio, and television. Among the mass media types, television has the strongest attractiveness. It is stated that television is the most 'massive' media in terms of reach, time spent and popularity, which has barely changed over thirty years and it adds all the time to its global audience (McQuail, 2009).

Furthermore, television is an electronic mass communication media which presents audiovisual information and allows people to receive the information by looking at pictures and listen to the sound simultaneously. In addition, television is more attractive than magazines, newspapers, and radio because it serves a variety of TV shows that can be seen, heard, and life like. However, television is also known as a source of entertainment. It is stated in UU No. 40/1999 about press that the function of media is to entertain. In its operation, television presents various kinds of entertainment programs; one of them is talk show program.

The talk show is a complex program whose boundaries are difficult to draw. According to Carbaugh's (1988), the talk show is categorized into personality-type and issue-type reflecting the change. Furthermore, talk show has undergone from the format from a mere chat with a personnel to the discussion with audience members about social issues. Talk show of social issues comprises a series of short interviews with (and occasionally also performances of) personalities, mainly of the entertainment industry. In Indonesian context, this type of talk show can be seen in *Talk Indonesia* in Metro TV.

*Talk Indonesia* is chosen as the object of study for several reasons. First, this program is one of the programs delivered in English, among a few talk show program delivered in English. Second, this program is guided by Dalton Tanonaka, an international senior journalist. As cited on wikipedia.org, Dalton Tanonaka previously was the announcer at NHK Japan, NBC Asia, CNBC Asia, and CNN International. As the international senior journalist who has broad knowledge on the global issues, the researcher assumes that his experience in journalism can influence the way he brings the talk show. The broad knowledge owned by Dalton may enrich the topics being discussed in the talk show program. In addition, Dalton's way of speaking which is unadorned, clear, and does not rambling is quite interesting. It can influence the course of the dialogue on the talk show and also may reveal more information from the guests. Third, this talk show program discusses many issues involving diverse guests from various backgrounds, including artists, singers, politicians, state officials, and many others. The guests are invited to talk about several of topics, including political,

cultural, and current issues which are being a heated-discussed. The wide range of guests is believed will be the factor that influences how they speak and how they choose the words.

Regarding the previous researches, there are several studies conducted in relation to the use of implicature in conversation. For example, in movies studies, Kurniawan (2010) analyzed the implicature used in *Devil Wears Prada*, Makin (2015) studied conversational implicature and its violation maxims in *Grown Ups 2*, and Mas'ud (2012) investigated the implicature of utterances produced by the round characters in *Arthur* movie. In novel analysis, Rahmawati (2006) analyzed implicature in the utterances in Danielle Stell's *Kaleidoscope*. While in headline news, Laili (2011) investigated implicature used in the *Headline News of "Indonesia This Morning"* Program in Metro TV Website.

Different from the previous studies which studied movies, headline news, and novels, the present study focuses on the dialogue in a Talk show program, *Talk Indonesia* in Metro TV. Furthermore, the present study does not only employ the implicature theory proposed by Grice but also utilizes speech act theory classification proposed by Searle to classify the function of the utterances.

## 1.2 Research Problems

Based on the background stated above, this study is conducted to answer the following questions:

1. What are the types of conversational implicature used in the dialogue of *Talk Indonesia*?
2. What are the functions of implicature that occur in the *Talk Indonesia*?

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

Related to the research problems above, this study is aimed to identify and determine the types of conversational implicature that occurs in *Talk Indonesia* based on Grice's theory of implicature and Searle's theory of speech act. By knowing the types of implicature in this talk show, people are intended to recognize the function of implicature in their speech since implicature indisputably occur in daily speech.

### **1.4 Scope and Limitation**

This study is conducted within the scope of discourse analysis and pragmatics. The researcher only analyzes the utterances produced by the presenter and the guests to find out their conversational implicatures. The researcher employs Grice's theory of Conversational Implicatures as the basis of the analysis.

### **1.5 Significances of the Study**

This study is expected to theoretically and practically contribute towards the field of discourse analysis. Theoretically, the findings are expected to be useful and offer the new insight on linguistics field, especially in implicatures of discourse analysis. Practically, the researcher expects that the result of this study presents a model of implicature analysis on the talk show program which may also contribute in a way of understanding implicit meanings on a dialogue.

## 1.6 Operational Definitions of the Key Terms

1. Pragmatics is the study of meaning and use of language in a particular context. This knowledge is more emphasis on the meaning of the speaker's utterances, language and the context.
2. Implicatures refers to the implied meaning in utterance which can be understood thought not directly implied. It is an implied meaning that is referred from an utterance (Grice, 1913-1988).
3. *Talk Indonesia*, it is one of the talk show programs in Metro TV which presents a dialogue between the presenters and guests and also discusses interesting topics.
4. Transcript of *Talk Indonesia* talk show program is a set of dialogue's utterances on that program which is transcribed in written text.

## 1.7 Research Method

### 1.7.1 Research Design

The study concerns with the conversational implicature occurred in the conversation of *Talk Indonesia*. It is aimed at investigating the conversational implicature being formed in the conversation of *Talk Indonesia* and determining the type of conversational implicature and the function of implicature in the conversation of *Talk Indonesia*. This study uses implicature theory proposed by Grice (1975) to identify the forming process of conversational implicature and determine the type of conversational implicature. To identify the context, the researcher uses Hymes' Concept of Context (1974) as well as applies the theory

of speech act classification which by Searle (1975) to determine the function of implicature.

This study is descriptive qualitative. The qualitative method is a procedure that produces descriptive data. Therefore, this type of research is chosen because the data are in the form of utterances of the speech in *Talk Indonesia*. Furthermore, the result of data analysis will be clearly presented and described using words.

To analyze and collect the data, this study employs descriptive qualitative method which, furthermore, is analyzed using conversational implicatures by Grice. The data, the utterances of the presenter and the guest, are taken from the transcript of the conversation between the presenter and the guests in *Talk Indonesia*. The analyzed data are the utterances containing implicature, which are then classified and identified into the types of conversational implicatures produced by the presenter and the guest using Grice's theory of implicature. Finally, the researcher categorizes those utterances containing conversational implicature into their types. The researcher interprets and explains the analysis descriptively. This study is intended to provide the broad knowledge about the application of pragmatic to the phenomena happening around us, for example entertainment and news, which have many types including talk show program.

### **1.7.2 Data Source**

This research primary data source is *Talk Indonesia* program in Metro TV obtained from Metro TV official website. The data of this study are the transcribed utterances which indicate flout maxim of conversation. The data are in

the form of words, phrases, and sentences. The data are limited to the utterances indicating flouting the maxim of conversation. There are five talk show program videos obtained from *Talk Indonesia* Talk show program aired in the Metro TV. The five videos were aired on 6th November 2011, 19th July 2012, 27th November 2012, 6th Mei 2013, and 8th October 2013. The researcher selects these videos because these videos has been screened and contains many implicatures.

### **1.7.3 Data Collection**

The data collection in this research involves a number of steps. The first step is downloading the video of *Talk Indonesia* on Metro TV website. The next step is verifying the accuracy of English transcription with the video. After that, the utterances are analyzed to classify the types of conversational implicature found on the data. The last step is presenting the obtained data systematically in the writing.

### **1.7.4 Data Analysis**

To analyze the data, the researcher uses theory of implicature by Grice and theory of speech act classification proposed by Searle as the guide. Additionally, the researcher employs the theory of context from Dell Hymes (1974) to determine the context of the implicature. To overcome the research problem proposed in the first chapter, there are several steps conducted.

*First*, the earliest step is finding out the utterances which are indicated to contravene the maxim of conversation. The rest of data which does not break the rule of maxim is then reduced.

*Second*, the researcher classifies these utterances based on the type of conversational maxim being flouted which was proposed by Grice (1975), maxim of quantity, maxim of quality, maxim of relevant, and maxim of manner. For example, data 1 flouted the maxim of quality and was labeled as QL (maxim quality) in the column of Flouted Maxim. After being labeled, the utterances are analyzed to find the implicature inside the utterances. There are some devices such as table and codes which are used.

**Table 1.1: Sample Table of Flouting Maxim**

No	Utterances	Flouted Maxim				Implicature
		QL	QT	RL	MN	

Note: QL = Maxim of Quality

QT = Maxim of Quantity

RL = Maxim of Relevance

MN= Maxim of Manner

*Third*, the data are classified based on the type of implicature proposed by Grice (1975). After classified, the data are categorized into the function of implicature based on the theory of speech act classification proposed by Searle (1975).

The data are labeled according to the types. There are also some devices such as table and codes. The example of table as follow:

**Table 1.2: Sample Table Type of Implicature and Function**

Data	Utterances	Implicature	Types of Implicature		Function
			GCI	PCI	

Note: GCI = Generalized Conversational Implicature

PCI= Particularized Conversational Implicature

*The last*, the researcher draws the conclusion from the data which relates to process of forming implicature, the types of conversational implicature, and the function of implicature. In the process of analyzing the data, the researcher also uses the theory of context from Dell Hymes (1974) to contextualize and clarify the context of communication based on each element in linguistic research.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses theories related to the topic of the study and used to analyse the data. The theories employed in this study are Pragmatics, Context, Cooperative principle, Flouting Maxims, Implicature, Speech act, Inference, Presupposition. This chapter also presents several previous studies related to this research.

#### 2.1. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that concerns with the study of language use in situational contexts and the ways in which people produce and comprehend meanings through language. As stated by Yule (1996) that pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). Basically, pragmatic deals with the speaker's meaning, contextual meaning, implicature, politeness, presupposition, entailment, and speech act. In short, pragmatics is the study of language meaning.

Several linguists proposed a number of pragmatics definitions. The first definition is formulated by Frank Brisard (2009). He stated that *pragmatics* is concerned with characterizing the behaviour of language users (as performance). One of the main challenges in bringing the two disciplines together will be to

investigate the possible links between typically human, rational knowledge and purposeful, for the larger part culturally acquired behaviour.

Yule (1996) added that pragmatics is the study of the relationships between linguistic forms and the users of those forms. The difference is clearly seen that only pragmatics can involve human into the analysis. In studying pragmatics there are also disadvantages and advantages. As described in his book "Pragmatics", Yule (1996) stated that the advantage of studying language via pragmatics is that one can talk about people's intended meanings, their assumptions, their purpose or goals, and the kinds of actions (for example, request) that they are performing when they speak. The big disadvantage is that all these very human concepts are extremely difficult to analyse in a consistent and objective way. To sum up, pragmatics deeply examines the meaning of utterances from the speaker. Therefore, pragmatics emphasizes on the function of language in real communication.

## **2.2. Context**

Grundy (2000) stated that pragmatics is interested in the meanings of the utterances; they are also interested in the contexts in which utterances occur, since, as we have seen, these contexts help us to determine the meaning of what is said to us. That is why the meaning of the context carries it. Context is also very close to the implicatures theory because context helps us to determine what is conveyed implicitly by the speakers. Context on pragmatics includes the context of setting, participants, content, purpose, key, and channel.

Hymes is the pioneer of the study of the relationship between language and social context (as cited in Wardhaugh, 2002, p. 246-248). Hymes has formulated the components which should be noticed in examining the language in social context, which are setting and scene, participants, ends, act sequence, key, instrumentalities, norms of interaction and interpretation, and genre (abbreviated as SPEAKING). Setting refers to the time and place, while scene refers to the abstract psychological setting, or the cultural definition of the occasion.

Participants refers to who is involved in the speech including the speaker and the audience. Participants includes various combinations of speaker-listener, addressor-addressee, or sender-receiver. Ends refers to the conventionally recognized and expected outcomes of an exchange as well as to the personal goals that participants seek to accomplish on particular occasions. Act sequence refers to the actual form and content of what is said, the precise words used, how they are used, and the relationship of what is said to the actual topic at hand. Key refers to the tone, manner, or spirit in which a particular message is conveyed: light-hearted, serious, precise, pedantic, mocking, sarcastic, pompous, and so on. Instrumentalities refers to the choice of channel, for instance, oral, written, or telegraphic, and to the actual forms of speech employed, such as the language, dialect, code, or register that is chosen. Norms of interaction and interpretation refers to the specific behaviors and properties that attach to speaking and also to how these may be viewed by someone who does not share them, for example, loudness, silence, gaze return, and so on. Genre refers to clearly

demarcated types of utterances, such as poems, proverbs, riddles, sermons, prayers, lectures, and editorials.

Context greatly influences the form of language used by a speaker and also in interpreting the phrase. One of the branches of linguistics which highlights the context of the analysis is pragmatic. This is confirmed by Levinson (1997) in which he made some pragmatic definitions in his book which is associated with the context. The definitions of pragmatics associated with context according to Levinson are provided below.

1. Pragmatics is the study of those relations between language and context that are grammaticalized, or encoded in the structure of language.
2. Pragmatics is the study of relations between language and context that a basic to an account of language understanding.
3. Pragmatics is the study of the ability of language users to pair sentences with the context in which they would be appropriate.

Sobur (2001, p. 57) defined four sub areas of context: physical context, linguistic context, social context, and epistemic context. Physical context refers to where the conversation is taking place, what objects are present, what actions are occurring, and so on. Linguistic context refers to what has been said before in the conversation. Social context refers to the social relationship among speakers and hearers. Epistemic context refers to the background knowledge of the speaker and the hearer. Therefore, context in the study of implicature takes the significant role to make the hearer easy in catching the implied meaning.

The previous statement is also confirmed by Mey (2001) who argued that context is an important part in the discussion of ambiguity in spoken or written language. From some definition above, it appears that the role of the context is very important and helpful in understanding the language. Therefore, context becomes more important not only in the assessment of the reference and the appropriate implicatures, but also in relation to other pragmatic issues like speech act and presupposition

### **2.3. Cooperative Principle**

Cooperative principle has a strong relationship to the discussion about the relationship of the speaker and discourse. The cooperative principle is the principles which govern what to do by the participants in order to create a coherent conversation. The principle states that the speaker gives contribution in conversation in which the speaker is engaged. This cooperative principle contains four categories, which are formulated as basic rules or maxims.

Grice's logic of conversation is based on the idea that contributors to a conversation are rational agents; that is, they obey a general principle of rationality known as the Cooperative Principle (CP). Grice (1975, p. 45) has formulated this principle that “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”. In order to fulfil the cooperative principle, the speaker must follow nine maxims of conversation, grouped in four

categories: Quantity, Quality, Relation and Manner. Grice (1975, p. 45-46)

defined these maxims as follows:

a) Maxims of Quantity :

Maxim of quantity demands the speaker's contribution informative as is required and no more informative than is required. Below are the examples of an utterance that obeys the maxim of quantity and one that violates the maxim.

1. Example of obeying:

A: "Where are you going?"

B: "I'm going to the post office."

In the example above, B gives comments to A's statement without adding other information.

2. Example of disobeying/violation:

A: "Are you going to work tomorrow?"

B: "I am working on a project, but I'll have to go to the doctor in the evening. I have asked the manager for permission"

In the example above, B's reply violates maxim of quantity because B does not give information as required by A, i.e. yes or no. Instead, B gives more information which is not required or expected at all.

b) Maxims of Quality

Maxim of quality requires the speaker not to say what is believed to be false and for which the speaker lacks of adequate evidence. Below are the

examples of the utterance that obeys the maxim of quality and that one violates the maxim.

1. Example of obeying:

A: "Why did you come late last night?"

B: "The car was broken down"

In the example above, B tells the truth that his car was broken down so that he came late.

2. Example of disobeying/violation:

A: "The Teheran's in Turkey, isn't teacher?"

B: "And London's in America I suppose."

In the example above, B's reply is supposed to suggest that A is incorrect and B violates the maxim of quality

c) Maxim of Relation

Maxim of relation requires the speaker to be relevant. Below are the examples of utterance that obeys the maxim of relevance and that one violates the maxim.

1. Example of obeying:

A: "Where is my box of chocolates?"

B: "It is in your room."

In the example above, B's reply relates to the question, not talking about something else.

## 2. Example of disobeying / violation

A: "Where's my box of chocolates?"

B: "I don't know mine either."

In the example above, B's answer is not relevant to A's question. B says something else which is not about A's problem at all.

### d) Maxims of Manner

Maxim of Manner requires the speaker to avoid obscurity of expression and ambiguity. Maxim of manner demands the speaker to be brief and orderly. Below are the examples of utterance that obeys the maxim of manner and that one violates the maxim.

#### 1. Example of obeying:

A: Where was Alfred yesterday?

B: Alfred went to the store and bought some whiskey.

In the example above, B's answer obeys the maxim of manner, in which he is orderly to answer where Alfred was to A.

#### 2. Example of disobeying/violation:

A: I hear you went to the opera last night; how was the lead singer?

B: The singer produced a series of sounds corresponding closely to the score of an aria from 'Rigoletto'.

In the example above, B does not give the exact and brief answer to A's question. To say that the singer was not good, B gives a series of

unnecessarily descriptive sentences which can cause the confusion toward A if A has no idea on the score of an aria from ‘Rigoletto’

#### 2.4. Flouting Maxim

Assuming that people are cooperating with us in communication, we can take that violation as a sign that something is being said indirectly. This is called exploiting or flouting a maxim (deliberately violating it). Grundy (2000, p. 78) stated that flouting maxim is a particularly salient way of getting an addressee to draw an inference and hence recover an implicature. Thus, there is a trade-off between abiding by maxims. For example:

Mira : Where’s David?

Ana : The social room or the laboratory.

From the example above, Ana’s answer violates the maxim of quantity. Ana does not give as much information as Mira wants (David’s exact location), but instead gives a weaker statement (giving two possible options). Brown and Yule (1989, p. 32) stated that flouting of maxim is the result of the speaker conveying in addition to the literal meaning which is conversational implicature.

Another example of the flouting maxim of quantity:

A : What time is it?

B : It’s two o’clock, in fact it’s four pass two, and now it’s Sunday.

The flouting maxim of quantity and its implicature occurs when the speaker or the writer conveys messages which are not as informative as they are

required or the information is too much and unnecessary. B flouts the maxim of quantity, since he gives too much information to A, while too much information can distract the listener. However, it is not very difficult to recover the implicature that B wants to show to A that he is a kind of "on time" person.

The example of flouting maxim of quality can be seen as follows:

A : What is the Capital City of Indonesia?

B : I believe it's Bogor, or maybe Jakarta, Indonesia has wide territory.

Maxim of quality and its implicature are deviated when your contribution one that is untrue or lack adequate evidence. B flouts the maxim of quality since he gives insincere answer for A's question. The implicature of this flouting maxim would be that B does not know exactly about the capital city of Indonesia.

The flouting maxim of relevant is exemplified in the following conversation:

Dad : Have you done your homework?

Son : My bicycle is broken, Dad.

The flouting maxim of relevance and its implicature arise when the speaker deviates from the particular topic being asked and discussed. The answer of the son is not answering the father's question. The son tries to direct his father's concern away from the question which he does not like.

Maxims of manner and its implicature occur when the utterances are not brief, ambiguous, and obscure. Advertisements often flout the maxim of manner. The statement flouts maxim of manner because it is obscure. The utterances triggers an inference process in which the addressee looks for the likeliest that is

relevant in the context that obtain – that the taste is good for people who favor Coca cola and bad for those who dislike it. From the explanation above it can be concluded that the flouting maxims can occur in some situations or occasions for some purposes.

## 2.5. Implicatures

Implicature is a branch of pragmatics that coined by Paul Grice. It is anything that is inferred from an utterance but what is said is not necessary what is meant. Horn (2004, p.3) stated that Implicature is a component of speaker meaning that contributes as aspect of what is meant in speaker's utterance without being part of what is said.

Implicature is the speaker deliberately choice of word from his own coinage to cover any meaning implied, in the example, conveyed indirectly or through hints, and understood implicitly without ever being explicitly state,(Grice, 2000). Grice exemplifies:

A : Are you working this afternoon

B : I'm going back to the office

In the context above, the fact, I was A and B was someone I'd never met before who I got talking to at a publisher's lunch. Other important elements of the context are that we had been given several glasses of wine to drink and it was a Friday. The lunch was in London and B knew I came from Durham and therefore

wouldn't be working in the afternoon. My question was intended to imply that I would feel sorry for him if he had to go back to work. I took his reply to mean that, although he would be going back to his office, he did not expect to be doing any work there.

Grice divided implicature into conventional implicature and non-conventional implicature. Grice (as cited in Grundy, 2000) divided non-conventional implicature into generalized implicature and particularized implicature. The detail descriptions will be given in the following sections.

### **2.5.1. Conventional Implicature**

According to Grice (1975), "the conventional meaning of the words used will determine what is implicated, besides helping to determine what is said". Conventional implicatures are associated with specific words and result in additional conveyed meanings when those words are used. Yule (1996) explained that conventional implicatures are not based on the cooperative principle of the maxims. They do not have to occur in the conversation, and they do not depend on special contexts for their interpretation.

Conventional implicature works with specific words and results in additional conveyed meanings when those words are used (Yule 1996, p. 45). Conjunctions are the specific words that Yule means in his description. Some examples of the conjunctions are *and*, *so*, *but*, *therefore*, and *however*. In Grice (1975) exemplified that the sentence "He is an Englishman; he is, therefore,

brave.” is used to conventionally implicate rather than literally say that the man is being brave follows from his being an Englishman.

The other idea, Levinson (1983) defined conventional implicatures as “non-truth-conditional inferences that are *not* derived from superordinate pragmatic principles like the maxims, but are simply attached by convention to particular lexical items or expressions’. In addition, conventional principle is not related to conventional principles, but rather to individual words and sentence form.

### **2.5.2. Conversational Implicature**

Grice (1975) defined implicature for the case in which what speaker means or implies is different from what is said. Conversational implicature deals with Gricean maxims. It follows Grice’s cooperative principle. According to Brown and Yule (1989, p. 31), conversational implicature is derived from a general principle of conversation plus a number of maxims which speakers will normally obey.

Conversational Implicature is actually divided in two subtypes; generalized conversational implicature and particularized conversational implicature.

#### **2.5.2.1. Generalized Conversational Implicature**

Grice (as cited in Levinson, 1983) divided conversational implicature into two kinds; generalized conversational implicature and particularized

conversational implicature. Grice stated that generalized conversational implicature arises irrespective of the context in which they occur. For instance:

- (a) Some people believe in God.

Some people believe in God, the implicature is not all, but in fact everyone does. However, the example (a) might also give rise to a whole range of other implicatures which do depend on the context. For example, *you believe in God, you don't believe in God, I believe in God, our parents believe in God, etc.*

Clearly there are as many implicatures as there are contexts.

In addition, Yule (1996, p. 41) asserted that when no special knowledge is required in the context to calculate the additional conveyed meaning, it is called a generalized conversational implicature. In short, generalized conversational implicature refers to an implicature whose meaning or meanings are inferred without specific contexts. Generalized conversational implicature are very close to scalar implicature or known as scale of values. The scalar implicature deals with some words, that is 'all, most, some, few, always, often, and sometimes' (Yule, 1996, p. 41).

#### **2.5.2.2. Particularized Conversational Implicature**

Grice in the book of "Doing Pragmatics" explain that particularized implicature are inferences that we need to draw if we are to understand how an utterance is relevant in some context. Thus the particularized implicatures which arise in the case of utterances, such as follows:

- (b) It's the taste  
(c) A: Can you tell me the time?

B: Well, the milkman is here.

The example (b) is derived not from the mere utterance, but from the utterance in specific context (context-bound). In the example (c), the answer must be the time when the milkman comes. In short, particularized conversational implicature is very attached to particular features of the context. In certain contexts, the conclusion is recognized locally assumed (Yule, 1996 p. 42).

## 2.6. Speech Act

In everyday life, people accomplish many things through physical action such as cooking, drinking, working, travelling, walking, and others. However, there are many things that can be achieved through verbal acts. Every sentence is designed and conveys a specific function, such as to inform the listener, warn them, order them to do something, question them about the fact, or thank them for a gift or act of kindness. Actions carried out through verbal acts known as speech acts (Finegan, 2004, p. 296). Searle's classification of speech acts is introduced with his applying criteria. The five speech acts categorize that Searle ends up establishing are: representatives (or assertives), directives, commissives, expressives and declarations (Searle, 1977, p. 34).

### 1. Representative (Assertive)

Representative or assertive act commit the speaker to the truth of expressed proposition. Types of assertive act are informing, denying, stating, asserting, preceding, announcing, conjecturing, disagreeing, etc.

## 2. Directive

This Illocutionary act attempts the addressee to do an action. The speaker intended to produce some effects through action by the hearer, such as ordering, commanding, requesting, advising, and recommending.

## 3. Commissive

This illocutionary act is an act which the speaker commits to some future action. This point is concerned with altering the world to match the words, but this time the point is to commit the speaker her/himself to act and it necessarily involves intention. Commissive act includes promising, threatening, and offering.

## 4. Expressive

This illocutionary act is an act which speaker expresses a psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about a state affairs specified in the propositional content. This point includes thanking, apologizing, welcoming, congratulating, pardoning, and praising.

## 5. Declarative

Declarative act is the illocutionary act which changes the reality in accordance with the proposition of the declaration.

## 2.7. Inference

Brown and Yule (1983, p. 256) stated that inference is the process which the reader (hearer) must go through to get from the literal meaning of what is

written (or said) to what the writer (speaker) intended to convey. Inference is that the use of hearer's knowledge to explain what is not contained in the speech.

Hence, if the reader does not have direct access to the speaker or not knowing the intent of the author, the hearers will largely depend on the process of inference.

Inference connects the prior knowledge against the information to make sense of the meaning. The role of inference in communication is to allow the listener to identify correctly which particular entity the speaker is referring to. This is clearly relying on the ability of hearers to infer what references have in mind.

### **2.8. Presupposition**

Yule (1996, p. 25) stated that presupposition is something the speaker assumes to be the prior case of making an utterance. Presupposition owned by speakers is not in the form of sentences. Yule (1996) gave an example as follows:

- (1) Mary's brother bought three horses.

In producing the utterance in (1), the speaker will normally be expected to have the presuppositions that a person called Mary exists and that she has a brother. However, this presumption belongs to all speakers and also true or not the assumption is dependent on understanding the context of a person.

Yule (1996, p. 27) adds that presupposition has been associated with the use of a large number of words, phrases, and structures. There are several types of

presupposition: existential presupposition, factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, non- factive presupposition, and counterfactual presupposition.

## **2.9. Previous Study**

Several studies about implicature have been conducted in various contexts. For instance, Kurniawan (2010) focused on implicature used in Devil Wears Prada film. He investigated this film because the characters often express their utterances in an implied way and there certainly are number of utterances which have implicit meaning. He found that most of the utterances produced by the speakers in Devil Wears Prada film used particularized conversational implicature. The implicature happens only in particular context of situation in the film.

Makin (2015) focused on conversational implicature and its violation maxims in Grown Ups 2 movie. He described and compared the use of Grice's theory, conversational implicature and cooperative principle, in the conversation among families in the movie. In his study, he found that the most common violation maxim is maxim of quantity which is often violated for about 44%. He concluded that one of the causes of violated maxim happens because between speaker and listener have different interpretation, view, understanding and background knowledge about the entity on a person. He also found that the implied meaning are to imply the opposite, previous event, other of similar kinds, and contradiction with the actual condition and general knowledge inference. The

speaker's intention are warning, convincing, giving opinion, ignoring, satire, and showing sympathy.

In another study, Mas'ud (2012) investigated the implicature of utterances produced by the round characters of Arthur movie. He found out that there is an intended meaning and purpose in the use of implicature sentences. Its purposes are to express feeling, to express an opinion, a wish, to refuse, to insult, and to belittle. It shows that the hearer's response does not always conform to the speaker's intended meaning. There are four types of responses that are found in this study: respond to only generalized, respond to only particularized, respond to both of them, and respond to none of them. The four different responses occur because of the different of context.

Another researcher is Laili (2011) who investigated Implicature used in the Headline News of "Indonesia This Morning" Program in Metro TV Website. She focused on generalized conversational implicature and particularized conversational implicature. She found that when the Headline News includes into generalized conversational implicature, the Headline News obeys maxim of quantity. On the other hand, when the Headline News is classified as particularized conversational implicature, the Headline News obeys maxim of quality.

Rahmawati (2006) focused on the theory of implicature to investigate the utterances used in Danielle Stell's Kaleidoscope. She found that the implicatures used in Danielle Stell's Kaleidoscope could be categorized into generalized implicatures and particularized implicatures.

Even though the previous researchers studied about Conversational implicature on the movie and headline news, they have not examined the implicature occurring in the talk show program. Therefore, this research focuses on the conversational implicature which is used on talk show program. This study employs spoken language from talk show program as the object to find out the possibility of conversational implicature which may occur in the dialogue. Additionally, if the previous studies apply the theory of implicature proposed by Grice to analyzed the kinds of implicature, the present study not only apply the theory of implicature proposed by Grice but also apply the theory of speech act classification which proposed by Searle to find out the function of the utterances.

## CHAPTER III

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the research findings and discussion. The data analysis is conducted to answer the formulated research questions. In this part, the data are categorized into several divisions such as flouted maxim, the types of conversational implicature and the function of implicature. Afterwards, the discussion of this research would elaborate the findings based on the theory used.

#### 3.1 Findings

In this part, the researcher elaborated the data findings derived from the talkshow video transcripts as has been elaborated in the first chapter. Furthermore, the participants of this talkshow were the candidates of Indonesian President. These two facts became the major consideration in choosing these videos. From the five videos transcripts, the researcher found twenty utterances that contains Conversational Implicature, which are divided into particularized and generalized implicature and categorized based on the theory of Implicature proposed by Grice (1975). Furthermore, the data were analysed based on the function of the implicature proposed by Searle's (1977) types of speech act.

Those utterances then were classified according to its type that is particularized implicature marked by 3.1.1 and generalized implicature marked by 3.1.2. To make the result clear, here, the researcher provided some elaboration about it.

### 3.1.1 Particularized Implicature

Herewith Particularized Implicature are inferences that we need to draw if we are to understand how an utterance is relevant in some context. . In short, particularized conversational implicature is very attached to particular features of the context.

#### Datum 1

*Dalton* : “.....do indonesians today care more about fairness and freedom or clean water and free schooling?  
*Prabowo* : ***I think in my opinion both I think they.. they want the clean water they want basic services they want quality of life but they also want fairness they want the social justice they want equality before the law so I think it's it's not either or I think it's both***

#### Analysis

This dialog occurs in *Talk Indonesia* Talkshow program on Metro TV where the program was aired on October 8, 2013. Dalton Tanonaka is the host of *Talk Indonesia* talkshow. At this session, the guest host is Prabowo Subianto. He is the politician and also the presidential candidate. This dialogue is at the beginning of the conversation in the program where the theme is about the vision (must leaders have the big picture plans or fixing everyday problems enough?). Dalton asks Prabowo “.....do indonesians today care more about fairness and freedom or clean water and free schooling?., the question is asking about which aspects does Indonesia care more about between fairness and freedom, or clean water and free schooling. Prabowo’s answer deliberately flouts the maxim of quantity, where he gave too much information to Dalton. Prabowo’s answers were

too rambling and was not directly on point. Supposedly, his answers should not be too much and to the point. In this case, Prabowo gave too much information because he wants to dodge the listener, because he does not want to reveal the real answer. By dodging the listener, the real answer may seem like it was not revealed, where it actually was. At that moment, Prabowo can actually give a simple answer by only saying the word “Both”, as it has already answered the question.

On the other hand, as a presidential candidate, Prabowo tried to criticize the progress of the previous government that cannot meet the needs of society by mentioning the needs of society which cannot be fulfilled. In the words “*they want....*” shows that Prabowo tried to convey the people's aspirations or criticism of things that have not been achieved by the government. So, it can be argued that there is an implied meaning in the utterance “Indonesia Government yet be able to meet the Indonesian needs”. It means that Indonesia has not been prospering because the government has not been able to meet their needs. This implicature belongs to particularized implicature because the inference can be drawn by understanding the situation and context of the communication. This is noticed from the fact that by Prabowo giving such long answers, it can still be inferred by the hearer due to the right context of communication. Hence, it can be argued that particularized implicature has a function of representatives or assertives. This is seen from the example of how the utterance criticizes the Indonesia Government. It describes the world or reason about it. In another word, Prabowo means to criticize Indonesia Government.

## Datum 2

*Dalton* : You see my point, **many people are just struggling to put food on the table?**

*Prabowo* : Exactly,

*Dalton* : it's indicate,

*Prabowo* : Yes yes yes, so the majority of the people are very concerned with their daily struggle for livelihood.

## Analysis

This dialog is a transcription video which was aired on October 8, 2013.

This dialogue was on the first part of the program where the theme was discussing about the *vision* (must leaders have the big picture plans or fixing everyday problems?). This dialog occurs at the minute of 00:01:54 to 00:01:58. In this dialog Dalton's question flouts the maxim of manner where he gives a vague question. He used the term "*just struggling to put food on the table*". This sentence is vague and ambiguous when we look at the context and themes in the dialog.

In the previous dialog Dalton and Prabowo have discussed about whether the Indonesian people are more concerned with fairness and freedom or clean water and free schooling. It must be noted that the theme of the first topic is "*the leadership vision*". Dalton uses the imagery words by saying "*many people are just struggling to put food on the table*". The term "*struggling*" commonly refers to do something such as work or something like trying hard to succeed. It is unusual paired with the word food or table. The phrase "to put food on the table" can be described as a necessity of human life, because "food" is one of main factor in

order for human to live. So, it can be concluded that dalton's utterances have the implied meaning. It can be seen from the context that Dalton's question actually implies "Do they (Indonesian) struggle and concern with themselves (not just eating but also the other needs) without any regard to state or other problems in Indonesia". The type of Implicature is categorized in Particularized Implicature since the inference is taken from the specific context of of the utterance, *struggling*. This can be seen by how the utterance can draw an inference by knowing the context that was being spoken at the moment. Therefore, the function of that Implicature in this context is for emphasizing the Indonesian condition and also to point out the matter concern in the dialog that is about lifely hood of the community. Itis also to present critic to the government about the distress experienced by Indonesian people. Critisizing is grouped into Representative or Assertive. The function of Representative itself is used to carry the values of true and false.

### Datum 3

- Dalton* : ".... here beside me each week for the past two years is RahayuSarahwati, Sarah actress activist and Korean barbecue lover and our guest host this week on our 2nd anniversary and we're happy to have her Dian SastroWardoyo an actress, model and probably the most loved person in the country
- Sarah* : He comes up with a really good job
- Dalton* : ***Nobody doesn't like dian***, okay hot topic number one .....

## Analysis

This dialog occurs in Talk Indonesia Talkshow program on Metro TV where the program is held on London School public relations in South Jakarta. The program was aired on November 27, 2012. This dialog occurred at the minute of 00:00:53,379 to 00:00:57,030. In this session, Dian Sastrowardoyo was being the guest host. Dian sastro is an actress, model, and also an activist. The dialogue occurred at the beginning of the opening program. In datum 3, the Implicature can be found in Dalton's utterance. Dalton opened the program by first introducing the co host and the guest host to the audience. At the end of the sentence he tried to give a few words of praise to Dian by saying "*probably the most loved person in the country*". This is followed by Sarah giving a praise Dalton because he had opened the program with very good job. This utterance somehow stated that Sarah did not believe Dalton could do such a good job by saying that. Dalton tried to convince Sarah if it is true that all people like Dian by saying "*Nobody doesn't like dian.....*". Dalton's utterances deliberately flouts the maxim of quantity because his information is less informative than it is to be required and also does not contribute enough to the hearer (Source. It also results an implicature that implies, "*Everybody like Dian*"). This utterance is considered as particularized implicature, since the inference on the "*Everybody like Dian*" is done by understanding specific context of the utterance. This can be seen by how when Dalton talks about *everybody likes Dian*, the inference was easily obtained. The function of implicature is asserting toward Sarah's statement, here it is in the form of asserting. In another word, it report the statements of fact.

#### Datum 4

*Dalton* : “.....you know you ask most people outside this country and about what they know about Indonesia and they likely will come up with something negative, and usually the word, the keyword associated with the keyword ?

*Dian* : Oh... terrorism?

*Sarah* : I mean that's what most people think , right ? not a good thing well not really, I mean first of all some... most people in the world don't actually know Indonesia at all have to put that out there , unfortunetely.

*Dalton* : I guess that's better than knowing something negative.....

#### Analysis

This dialog occurs on London School public relations in South Jakarta. This dialog occurred on the first part of the program where the theme is discussing about waving the flag (Indonesia has a lot of proud). Datum 4 shows that Dalton's utterance flouts the maxim of Manner. He gave information which was obscure. He said “*I guess that's better than knowing something negative.....*”, explain what is literally said first. Afterwards, go into the implied meaning by breaking down words per words. In this utterance there is no clear explanation about the term of “who is knowing and the term of something negative”. His utterances indicate that there is no good thing in Indonesia. So, it is better if they did not know about Indonesia at all. It can be concluded that Dalton's utterance implies “It's better for them (foreigner) to do not know about Indonesia at all than they know about the bad sides of Indonesia”. From this occurrence, it can be classified as particularized implicature because it inferred to specific context to know the implied meaning. The meaning derived from this context is that it hide the subject of the the utterance. Therefore, it can be deduced that the implicature may

function as Representative, as it is used to describe the world or reason about it. In another word, Dalton criticized toward Indonesia that people out there just know Indonesia by something bad or bad news.

#### Datum 5

*Dian : I think we have to be more articulate in global language in English, because I see now begin my friends they are really English fluently, speaking like you is a basically and*

*Sarah : You also fluent.*

*Dian : I know but I'm still stuck here, but I'm very locally made person I i've I've spent my whole year my wholeself forming here in Indonesia, and I lacked the opportunity to discuss things Globally in English , you on the country have more opportunities and have more ability to do that....*

*Sarah : **But you have to hang out with Dalton more...** (Laughing)*

#### Analysis

This dialogue occurred in Talk Indonesia Talkshow program on Metro TV. This dialog is shown on the first part of the program where the theme is discussing about waving the flag (Indonesia has a lot of proudness). This dialogue occurred at the minute of 00:05:52,509 to 00:05:55,880. The utterances pronounced by Sarah on datum 5 deliberately flout the maxim of relevant. Sarah's utterance is not relevant because her utterance deviates from the particular topic being discussed. It means that Sarah intend to convey implied meaning to the he are rusing such utterance. The fact is that the topics discussed was about Dian who was anxious to speak English fluently like Sarah and Dalton. Dian feels like she does not have a chance to speak English as often as Sarah and Dalton. This is due to the fact that Dalton and Sarah's environment and activities actually force and allow them to speak English as often as possible. Suddenly, Sarah told her to hangout with Dalton frequently in a joking tone. It can be seen that Sarah's remark

implies that “You have to get along with Dalton as often as possible in order to be fluent in English because Dalton is very fluent in English”. *Is there any meaning in a joking tone? If so, also mention if there is any correlation which later will impact o the findings of the implicatures.* The type of Implicature belongs to particularized Implicature because the inference worked out while drawing totally on the specific context of the utterance. This is known by the right context of communication shown. This Implicature has a function of advising, which belongs to directive. In another word, this function expect the hearer to do something as a response.

#### **Datum 6**

- Sarah : Julia armand is a huge because she's the founder and president of the alliance to stop slavery and and trafficking and she actually has gone that far to be in front of the government of the United States of America to get policy in place,*
- Dalton : Julia Armand?*
- Sarah : Yes..*
- Dalton : Who is she ?*
- Sarah : Pardon?*
- Dalton : Who is she ?*
- Sarah : Oh my goodness...*
- Dian & Sarah : (Laughing)*
- Sarah : She plays as Sabrena with Harisson Ford .....which generation you are Dalton?*
- Dalton : Oke, people here didn't know really well....*

#### **Analysis**

This dialogue occurs in Talk Indonesia Talkshow program on Metro TV. This dialogue is shown on the second part of the program. The theme was discussing about celebrity activists. Datum 6 deliberately flouts the maxim of

relevance. Sarah's question is not relevant with topic of the talk. In the previous sentence, Dalton intend to ask who Julia Armand that was being discussed by Sarah. After giving the answer who Julia Armand is, Sarah said "*Which generation you are dalton?*", it is deliberately flouts the maxim of relevance because Sarah deviate from the previous topic that being discussed. This utterance deviates, because the term "generation" actually refers to the age group within a society.

It can be concluded that Sarah's remark has an intended meaning or an implication. By using the term "generation", it can be argued that in the generation where Dalton was born, he might not know who Julia Armand is because he was too old. This implicature belongs to particularized implicature because the inference can be drawn by understanding the situation and context of the communication. This is noticed from how the context of communication on talking about the generation can infer a meaning. The purpose of the implicature in this datum is critisizing toward Dalton who does not know Julia Armand. Another word, it can also be stated that particularized implcature criticizes a person's action. The critisizing in here belongs to representative, because it commits the speaker to tell the truth by stating an utterance on Dalton's age. The representative speech act that the speaker use has a function to describes the world or reason about it by describing the fact that Dalton is too old to know a certain type of situation, where in this case is a person.

### Datum 7

- Dalton* : *When is the next one dian ? I read you wanna have the next one, right?*
- Dian* : *I plan to, we are planning to have the next one really soon. So, just wish me luck. (Laughing)*

### Analysis

The dialogue occurs in Talk Indonesia Talkshow program on Metro TV. This dialogue was on the third part of the program. The topic was discussing about the perils of parenthood. Considering that Dian Sastro has been married and had a child, it seemed that this topic was suitable to be discussed

In datum 7, Dalton's question flouts the maxim of manner. He gave the information which is ambiguous and obscure. The term "the next one" here can have several meanings. Dalton did not explain clearly what the subject of those sentence were. Therefore, it makes those utterances ambiguous and obscure. It can be concluded that Dalton's utterances contained an implied meaning. This can be seen from the topics that was at the moment being discussed and the status of Dian sastro who already have one child. Therefore in this case, the word "the next one" actually imply the next child or the second child. Thus, Dalton's question means "When are you going to have the second child dian?". This implicature belongs to particularized implicature because the inference can be drawn by understanding the situation and context of the communication. This is noticed by how the situation of having the perils of parenthood as the theme leads to making the inference of the term "the next one" more clear and understandable. The purpose of this particularized implicature is to clarify towards Dian that " is it true

that she wanna have a child again”. And if so, when is the next child going to be born? The function of implicature is Representative because it carries the values of true and false. In this case, the true or false can be seen by whether or not Dian Sasto will have a second child.

### Datum 8

*Dian* : No, I'm seriously I'm seriously. When I was, when my my husband asked me to marry him, I was still thinking it, why now ,I want to be with you but why not another two years, I was still thought it was still too soon , I was in this business in consulting business and I was working for like to laugh years and I was doing pretty well , I was with all my ambitions in my career everything I see a lot of opportunities and potential that I could reach . But you know what , why settle, why settle ?

*Sarah* : **Wow..is your husband watching this ?**

*Dian* : yeah..he knows... he knows.

### Analysis

The dialogue occurs in Talk Indonesia Talkshow program on Metro TV. The program was held on London School in South Jakarta. This dialogue occurred in third part of that program and the topic was about the perils of parenthood. In this dialogue Sarah's utterance flouts the maxim of quantity. Her information is less informative than it is to be required and also does not contribute enough to the hearer. Dian as the guest host tell them the fact that she was not ready for marriage when her husband ask her to marry him. Then, Dian said to her husband "why settle,why settle?". Suddenly Sarah replies Dian's statement with the expressions of disbelief , Sarah said " wow, is your husband watching this?". Sarah gave a look of shock and such do not believe that Dian could say that on a wide national television with millions of viewers watching. The word "settle" in

the dialogue literally means to be fix on something or someone. In this case, the word settle has a literate meaning on being fix with someone. In another word, it also means why Dian's husband had to marry her soon after Dian had just achieve her success. So, Sarah's remark actually imply that the statement Dian just made was a shock, which lead to a question "Wow..is your husband watching this?". If so, wouldn't he be mad at Dian because of her statement just then. The type of implicature belong to particularized implicature since the inference worked out while drawing totally on the specific context of the utterance. This is shown by how the meaning or the inference that is created by Sarah was clearly understood by Dian, and was answered directly that the husband was watching it. The function of that implicature is conjecturing toward Dian's statement. In this case, conjecturing belongs to Representative, and carry the values of knowing whether an utterance is true or false. This is seen by the fact that Sarah does not know whether or not Dian's husband is angry hearing the statement given by Dian just then.

#### Datum 9

- Dian* : *Now it it change me to a different person. I'd love it and I like myself better being a parent*
- Sarah* : *so there's a blessing*
- Dian* : *Basically I think my conclusion is at the end day all those ambitions in your career and everything what not , I think at the end of the day is you really wanna go home is just something want going home too. That a family*
- Dalton* : *there you go thereyougo yeah .. (applause)*
- Sarah* : *Wow that beautifully ... (applause)*
- Dalton* : ***Sarah you'll get married someday, maybe soon.***
- Sarah* : *(Laughing) ... I hope so.*

## Analysis

This dialogue occurs in Talk Indonesia Talkshow program on Metro TV. This dialogue was on the third part of the program. The theme was discussing about the perils of parenthood. Dalton's remark flouts the maxim of quantity because his contribution or statement between the conversations was not exactly as informative as required. After discussing to Dian about how she is already married, and left her career, Dalton suddenly tease Sarah by saying "*Sarah you'll get married someday, maybe soon*". The fact is that Sarah did not yet get married and is still single. In this case, it means that Dalton intend to convey implied meaning when stating the utterance. It can be argued that Dalton's remark implies, "I hope you will get married soon. The type of implicature belongs to particularized implicature since the inference worked out while drawing totally on the specific context of the utterance. This is proven by how Sarah draws the inference of Dalton's statement from the context of marriage that they were previously talking about. In here, this implicature has a function of directive. In another word, it has a function of making the listener to do something in the future as a response. It can also be stated that Dalton was hoping that Sarah will get married soon.

## Datum 10

- Dalton* : *Dian, you just had a child within the past year and you left a hot career, you're... you're a hotter than ever for an extended time . Was that a difficult decision to..to leave ?*
- Sarah* : *I was gonna say don't remind her Dalton*
- Dalton* : *The endorsement had lost .No I'm seriously.*

*Dian : No, I'm seriously I'm seriously. When I was, when my my husband asked me to marry him, I was still thinking it, why now , I want to be with you but why not another two years, I was still thought it was still too soon , I was in this business in consulting business and I was working for like to laugh years and I was doing pretty well , I was with all my ambitions in my career everything I see a lot of opportunities and potential that I could reach . But you know what , why settle, why settle ?*

### **Analysis**

This dialogue occurs in Talk Indonesia Talkshow program on Metro TV. This dialogue was on the third part of the program. The theme was still discussing about the perils of parenthood. The implicature can be found in Sarah's utterance, by saying “*I was gonna say don't remind her Dalton*”. In this statement, Sarah deliberately flouts the maxim of quantity where her contribution of stating the utterance is not as informative as required. Furthermore, it also does not contribute enough to the hearer. Sarah tried to prevent Dalton to say anything about the career that was left by Dian, because it is noticed that in the previous sentence Dalton has said that Dian has left her succesfull career. The reason why Sarah prevent Dalton from saying that sentence was might be due to the fact that they do not want to make Dian regret in leaving her career at that time, as her career was still at the very top. It also raises an implicature that implies “don't mention anything about her successful career because she will remember again of her career that she had left after her marriage, which then will lead her in making her sad”. The type of the implicature found in this conversation belongs to particularized implicature because the inference can be drawn by knowing the

context of utterance. As noticed, the inference of talking about Dian's career can simply be drawn from knowing the context that was occurring at that moment, which was successful careers. This implicature has a directive function which means that the speaker expects the listener to do something. In this case, Sarah asks Dalton not to say something about Dian's career, though he left out saying the statement.

#### Datum 11

*Dalton* : Dian, you just had a child within the past year and you left a hot career, you're... you're a hotter than ever for an extended time . Was that a difficult decision to..to leave ?

*Sarah* : I was gonna say don't remind her Dalton

*Dalton* : **ohh..those endorsement had lost** . No I'm seriously.

*Dian* : Yeah..I'm seriously. When I was, when my my husband asked me to marry him, I was still thinking it, why now , I want to be with you but why not another two years, I was still thought it was still too soon , I was in this business in consulting business and I was working for like to laughyears and I was doing pretty well , I waswith all my ambitions in my career everything I see a lot of opportunities and potential that I could reach . But you know what, why settle, why settle ?

#### Analysis

The implicature phenomenon found in this dialogue still in the same context with the previous datum. The dialogue occurs in Talk Indonesia Talkshow program on Metro TV. This dialogue was on the third part of the program, where the theme of the program was still discussing about the perils of parenthood. Dalton's remark deliberately flouts the maxim of quantity, as he gives the information which is not informative to the hearer. Furthermore, his statement also does not contribute enough information to the hearer. This means that Dalton

actually intends to convey an implied meaning to the hearer. On the sidelines of their conversation, Dalton said “*ohh..those endorsement had lost*”. This utterance was addressed to Dian who was already married and left her job which was in the top of career at that moment. The term "endorsement" literally means something which correlates with approval or a support for something or someone. In this fact, Dian is an actress who is often starred an advertisement and became an icon of the product. Then after she got married, she left his job. Therefore, it can be argued that Dalton's remark actually shows a pitiness to Dian for leaving such plenty of opportunities of job. The type of implicature belongs to particularized implicature since the inference worked out while drawing totally on the specific context of the utterance. This is noticed from how the context of the utterance on discussing about the endorsment job that Dian has, can already draw a very clear inference on the meaning of the utterance. This implicature has a representative function, which is used to describes the world or reason about it. Another word, in this case the implicature is used to criticize towards Dian's decision.

#### **Datum 12**

- Dalton* : *You know the Internet in this day in an age is a great tool for artists are its instant its international and low-budget. I mean look at some artist I don't wanna mention that young boy's name anyway, but I think those the talent will get there anyway, I mean the internet will get you **your 15 minutes of fame**, but yeah the good ones will get there anyway*
- Sarah* : *ohh.. hopefully I mean you can say the same thing with acting as well and unfortunately that's not always the case where you..... it a lot of the times it's who you know a lot of the time say the chances you get well there you go , we need to tell them that it's*

*about perseverance as well and and are you that serious about one thing that*

### **Analysis**

This dialogue occurs in Talk Indonesia Talkshow program on Metro TV . This program is aired on November 27, 2012. This dialogue was shown on the second part of the program. The theme was discussing about tracking talent. Dalton's utterances deliberately flouts the maxim of quality because he gives information which is not true about something. It means that Dalton intend to convey an implied meaning to the hearer. In this case, the term "15 minutes" is something that shows the duration of time. However, in this context of the conversation, Dalton uses "15 minutes" to indicate another meaning which is completely different from the actual meaning. The term "15 minutes of fame" here is used, as a term in showing a short period of time of someone that can be famous. This comment is commonly given to a new artist who uses the internet as their media to share their talent. Most of them could be famous by uploading their talents via Internet through youtube for instance. This is created in order for their talents that can be seen by many people around the world quickly. It can be stated that the utterance Dalton state, actually implies "the fame gained, and also fade quickly". The type of implicature belongs to particularized implicature since the inference worked out while drawing totally on the specific context of the utterance. As noticed, the term 15 minutes that was uttered by Dalton clearly can be inferred quickly by the hearer, because the context at that moment was talking

about instant fame. This implication has a function of representative function, which criticizes the people who get the fame quickly.

### Datum 13

*Dalton* : "..... but people want it, why isn't Jokowi here because we invited all six candidates the the governor candidate, I mean we're happy to have you sir , but but everyone why is the main of you .....and your explanation is ?

*Basuki (ahok)* : No Mr.Jokowi has one deal or also over 100 invitation he could only make it a seventeen in or or 6, yeah ...

*Dalton* : ok, but everybody's busy but I understand he's..he's scheduling where he has to be, okey

*Basuki(ahok)* : He prefer to meet people directly because many....

*Dalton* : but TV you can meet a million people one site

*Basuki(ahok)* : but you don't like news, or.. or **lower-class could not speak English**

*Dalton* : alright... alright

### Analysis

This dialogue occurs in Talk Indonesia Talkshow program on Metro TV. This program was aired on July 19, 2012. This dialogue was shown on the first part of the program. The topic was about money politics. The day's guest host in Talk Indonesia was Basuki Tjahaja Purnama commonly called Ahok. He is one of the candidates for deputy government of Jakarta. In this dialogue, Basuki's remark flouts the maxim of quality, as he gives information which has a lack of adequate evidence. Actually, Dalton asked about why Joko Widodo as his partner in a candidate for deputy government of Jakarta does not come in that talkshow, while all the candidates were all invited. One of Basuki's answer was "lower class could not speak English". His utterance on saying "lower class" in here has an actual meaning of the social group that has the lowest social status or

the working class. So far, there is not really a significant evidence which shows that the lower classes could not speak English. Who knows that perhaps several people with low social status or working class can speak English properly. Thus, Basuki's utterance implies a certain meaning. It can be argued that Basuki imply that this program uses English in communication while others do not. Therefore, someone who belongs in the lower social class can not come here since they will not be able to communicate. Apparantly, the person in the lower social class whom Basuki refers is Jokowi. The type of implicature belongs to particularized implicature since the inference worked out while drawing totally on the specific context of the utterance. In this conversation, this is found when Basuki talked about those people who cannot speak English belongs to the lower class. His statement can be directly infered, as the context of communication was clear enough. This implicature has a representative function and is used to describe the world or reason about it. In this case, Basuki means to testified that Jokowi does not come to the show, because the program uses English language to communicate.

#### **Datum 14**

- Basuki (Ahok)* : *but Jokowi and I want to do is it's like that , we want to make Jakarta more convenient places people love to stay in because have a good air conditioner no traffic jam and people have a good housing not the poor people stay outside*
- Dalton* : ***but every candidate want that ?***
- Basuki (Ahok)* : *yeah that why I told the people, the important thing is you have to see the Track record from us , is really just to make a promise or we really want to truthfully to do that, the important is the character, You have to see us we don't have*

*a aa interesting from any parts. So what we want interest is to make the people feel Jakarta become modern, people love in but love to stay in and human City.*

### **Analysis**

This dialogue occurs in Talk Indonesia Talkshow program on Metro TV. This program was aired on July 19, 2012. This dialogue was shown on the third part of the program. The topic was discussing about small-town serenity. Dalton's remark deliberately flouts the maxim of manner, where he gives an obscure question. Dalton's utterance does not contain any clear explanation about the term of "want that", because the term "want that" can be in the aspect of many things. Some of the examples are "want something" or "want to do", and etc. Basically, when all candidates run to be the leader, they all certainly promised all the good things for the area they lead. It can be argued that Dalton implies "what did you (Basuki) can offer to the community and what is the difference between you and other candidates. In another word, if you just want a better Jakarta, other candidates also say the same thing as he said. This implicature belongs to particularized implicature because the inference can be drawn by understanding the situation and context of the communication. It was seen from how the hearer catch what Dalton means in asking Basuki the promise that he will give later on, as the context of communication was precise. The purpose of implicature is criticizing toward Basuki's statement. In this case, criticizing is categorized into representative. This function is used to describe the world or reason about it. In another word, Dalton means to criticize Basuki's statement.

**Datum 15**

*Sarah : Well that's one well that's why that's why.....gets a bit in the gray area because it.. it is said that you cannot stop unless the director says cut. So in this instance I can see what where you know perhaps it was still part of the you know acting an emotional, but then the question comes into why are both of you filing charges against each other ?*

*Julia Perez : because at the first time I was thinking that she just she just bluffing Or she just make a fun of it, because what **what we know that to really thinking that police office is like a market , you know** , select to going there, so I was thinking yeah it's ok, but then....*

**Analysis**

This dialogue occurs in Talk Indonesia Talkshow program on Metro TV . This program was aired on November 06, 2011. This dialogue was shown on the first part of the program. The topic was discussing about justice for the society. The guest host of this session was Julia Perez. She is an artist and Dangdut singer. In this dialogue, Julia's utterance flouts the maxim of quantity where she gives information which is more informative and does not contribute enough to the hearer. It means that Julia's utterance implies a certain meaning. This also corresponds to how Julia Perez is also an artist whose video was about her fight with her partner Dewi Persik, that was once popular to be is talked about. Dewi is filing charges against Julia Perez, leading Juliato get three months of prisoncell. Initially, Julia thought that the charges which DewiPersik was filed to Julia was just to have fun, therefore Julia did not concern about it.

In the conversation, the term "market" refers to a place at which people meet in order to buy and sell things. In the conversation above, Julia Perez mentions that the police office looks like a market. Hence, it can be stated that

the law system in Indonesia is like a market, where you can come and go, where in this case the jail easily, at anytime you want. As noticed, Indonesia is very much famous of its bribery cases. Therefore, Julia called the police office as a market. The type of implicature belongs to particularized implicature because it draws totally on the specific context of the utterance. The function of implicature is criticizing, which belongs to representative. This function is used to describe the world or reason about it. In this case, Julia tries to criticize the system in Indonesian Police.

### 3.1.2 Generalized Implicature

Generalized conversational implicature arises irrespective of the context in which they occur. In short, generalized conversational implicature refers to an implicature whose meaning or meanings are inferred without specific contexts.

#### Datum 16

- Dian* : He knows and I still thought when I found it , I was pregnant , I was preparing my team at exam, I was applying for masters degree Abroad and I was really upbeat in my career and then I found out I was pregnant like five month after I got married
- Dalton* : but you plan it, right?
- Dian* : Not really, it was supposed to be another two years after I got married.
- Dalton* : oh really ?
- Dian* : yeaah...
- Sarah* : She is..she is one of those exception.
- Dian* : I was 28 and I feel like it was too young
- Sarah* : She was already 28 , and most girl here in Indonesia want to and already get married before 28.....

## Analysis

The dialogue occurs in Talk Indonesia Talkshow program on Metro TV. This dialogue was shown on the third part of the program. The topic was still discussing about the perils of parenthood. In this dialogue, Sarah's remark flouts the maxim of quality. She gave information which had a lack adequate of evidence. This is noticed by her there is no real evidence that most Indonesian girls have already married before 28. The term "most girl" does not show a strong evidence that all Indonesian girls are married before the age of 28 years old. Especially, this is also compared to how the fact that in abroad countries, the age of 30 years old is still quite categorized as too young for marriage. However, in this case, Sarah has her own opinion where she wants to implicitly state that "Indonesian girls are married at a young age". This implicature belongs to generalized implicature since the inference can be drawn from general features of the context and world-knowledge and does not depend on particular features of the context. This is proven by how the utterance "Indonesian girls marry at a young age" is a common world knowledge which does not need a certain proof to strengthen the statement. Therefore, this statement can easily draw an inference. The function of implicature is representative, because it is stating a fact that Indonesian girls and carry a value of giving an information towards the hearer.

## Datum 17

*Dalton* : *Dian, you just had a child within the past year and you left a hot career, you're you're a hotter than ever for an extended time . Was that a difficult decision to to leave ?*

*Sarah : I was gonna say don't remind her Dalton*  
*Dalton : The endorsement had lost .No I'm seriously.*  
*Dian : No, I'm seriously I'm seriously. When I was, when my my husband asked me to marry him, I was still thinking it, why now , I want to be with you but why not another two years, I was still thought it was still too soon , I was in this business in consulting business and I was working for like to laugh years and I was doing pretty well , I was with all my ambitions in my career everything I see a lot of opportunities and potential that I could reach . But you know what , why settle, why settle ?*

### Analysis

This dialogue occurs in Talk Indonesia Talkshow program on Metro TV. This dialogue was on the third part of the program. The theme was discussing about the perils of parenthood. In this dialogue, Dalton's utterance flouts the maxim of quality where he gave an information which was not true about something. By this, it clearly means that Dalton intend to convey implied meaning to the hearer. In fact, the term "hot and hotter" is commonly used to show a high temperature of weather or describes a food which causes a burning feeling or sensation in the mouth. Clearly, this term is very rarely to be used in describing a job or series of jobs. In this case however, the term "hot" is used to describe a career, by saying "hot career". This term has an intended meaning of saying a successful career or in the top of the career". It can be concluded that Dalton tried to imply, "Dian left a career that was successful and kept rising at that time because she has a child". The type of implicature in this conversation is generalized implicature because it is drawing totally without specific context of the utterance. This is proven by the fact that Dian knows what is actually being inferred by Dalton on the term "hot" without him having to make it clear. The

function of that implicature is representative, where Dalton give a statement about Dian's careers.

### Datum 18

*Anggun* : *".....he's already an artist..buthe..he's definitely one of this people that I'm .. I'm ..I know that I'm going to see a lot because he' got that attention,to me he's got that attention, to me he's got that the X-Factor. It's notand...and people somehow mistaken this talent show for just another singing contest, where you just have to sing and bel out and do vocal gymnastics , it's not about that , it's not just about that. It's about the whole package. It's about a having vision of your music*

*Dalton* : *and grooming them,*

*Anggun* : *yess exactly*

*Dalton* : *someone like you helping him being a mentor*

*Anggun* : *yeah we'll try..*

### Analysis

The dialogue occurs in Talk Indonesia Talkshow program on Metro TV. This program was aired on November 27, 2012. This dialogue was shown on the second part of the program, with the discussing about tracking talent. At that day, they were inviting AnggunC.Sasmi as a guest host. Anggun C. Sasmi is a singer and also a jury of one of the talent shows namely X-Factor. In this dialogue, Anggun's remark flouts the maxim of manner. She gives the information which is unnecessary prolixity or not brief. Anggun talks too much about the difference of X-factor and the other talent shows. It can be argued that Anggun can simply imply that "X-Factor is better than the other talent shows. Another implication can also state that X-Factor has more quality than other talent shows. The type of

implicature belongs to Generalized Implicature since the inference can be drawn from general features of the context and world-knowledge and does not depend on particular features of the context. If this is the case, then it means that when Anggun state that the X Factor show is better than the other shows, it is clearly agreed by the viewers, as it has been a world knowledge that X Factor maybe one of the best shows among others. This implicature has a representative function where it is used to describe the world or reason about it. This is correlated with the fact that the society know this show, and Anggun is only a medium of someone who is trying to describe the talent show program.

#### Datum 19

*Dalton : But sir come back to the campaign, You are the first person of Chinese ancestry to run for your office was that a factor in your decision to run, is that why you run, and does it make a difference to Indonesians ?*

*Basuki : yeah but the the first is not the the... Correct aaa... with the chinese descent ...it's my father's, my father always hate a poor people. So, in 1995 I want to immigrate to Canada and my father said to me NO. The people need you I said "how come? But I'm the Chinese descent nobody cared about us My father said No, one day you believe me, people will vote for you for the right."  
....."*

#### Analysis

The dialogue occurs in Talk Indonesia Talkshow program on Metro TV. This program was aired on July 19,2012. This dialogue was shown on the first part of the program. The theme was discussing about money politics. Dalton's remark deliberately flouts the maxim of quantity where he gives information which is not informative as required. At that time, Dalton's utterance implies a certain

meaning. In this case, Basuki or known as Ahok is Chinese and was elected as a vice governor of Jakarta. It can be concluded that Dalton imply “the previous candidates or the previous leaders of Jakarta Government did not come from a Chinese descent”. In another word, Basukior Ahok is the first candidate who comes from the Chinese candidate and was the one who dared to run as a vice president. The implicature belong to Generalized Implicature since the inference can be drawn from general features of the context and world-knowledge and does not depend on particular features of the context. In the conversation, this can be seen in how Dalton talks about Basuki being the first Chinese vice president, and was inferred directly by Basuki that he has a Chinese descent. This implicature has a representative function, which is used to describe the fact that Basuki is a Chinese descent.

#### Datum 20

*Dalton : But sir come back to the campaign, You are the first person of Chinese ancestry to run for your office was that a factor in your decision to run, is that why you run, and does it make a difference to Indonesians ?*

*Basuki : yeah but the the first is not the the... Correct aaa... with the chinese descent ...it's my father, my father always hate a poor people. So, in 1995 I want to immigrate to Canada and my father said to me NO. The people need you, I said “how come? **But I'm the Chinese descent, nobody cared about us.** My father said “No, one day you believe me, people will vote for you for the right”. You could imagine if we don't have one billion rupiah for the poor people, if we give one family with 500 thousand rupiah each family, we only could help 2000 family . But if you run in region and mayor you could help each people, could own their own money. Charity with justice is very different, charity if somebody meet us we help them but justice they don't need to meet us they could get that right, that's why I run for the government official to take this money.*

## **Analysis**

This dialogue occurs in Talk Indonesia Talkshow program on Metro TV . This program was aired on July 19,2012. This dialogue was shown the first part of the program. The theme was discussing about money politics. Basuki's remark flouts the maxim of quantity because his information is not informative as required toward Dalton's question. Hence, Basuki's utterance definitely implies a certain meaning. Actually, Dalton ask him on why he run for the vice governor. But then he explains more than it is required. In fact, Basuki is the first chinese descent who dare to run for vice governor. Furthermore, it is also noted in the New Order that Chinese descent are considered as foreigner in Indonesia and their position is under the natives, which indirectly also remove their rights. So, it can be stated that Basuki implies that Chinese descent was exiled in Indonesia, So, why does he has to stay then. The type of implicature belongs to Generalized Implicature since inference can be drawn from general features of the context and world-knowledge and does not depend on particular features of the context. This is noticed by how everyone noticed that Chinese has a position right under the Indonesian society. This implicature has a function of expressive, which is to report feeling of speaker toward something. In this case, Basuki actually means to protest.

### 3.2 Discussion

After obtaining and analyzing the data based on its categories, then the whole data were discussed to answer the problems proposed in the previous chapter that is analysed using the theories of Grice (1995) and Searle (1977) to know its functions. The first problem proposed in this research is the kind of implicature that occur in the conversation of “Talk Indonesia” talkshow program. Based on the types, there are two types of implicatures found in this research. Those are conventional implicature and conversational implicatures. In this research, the writer focuses on the conversational implicature because the utterances on the dialogue of Talk Indonesia Talkshow program are analyzed by conversational maxims. It means that they depend on the cooperative principle. The writer found 20 utterances which were included in the category of the conversational implicature. The writer concluded that the way to know the utterances is the kind of conversational implicature is by disobeying or flouting the maxims. There are four types of maxims which are: maxim of quantity, maxim of quality, maxim of manner, and maxim of relevance.

Flouting the maxim of quantity occurs when the speaker's contribution is not as informative as required and does not contribute enough to the hearer. Flouting the maxim of quality occurs when the speaker gives information which has a lack adequate of evidence and gives information which is not true about something. Then, flouting the maxim of manner occurs when the speaker gives the information which is unnecessary prolixity or not brief, vague, ambiguous, and obscure. And the last, flouting the maxim of relevance occurs when speaker's

utterance deviates from the particular topic that being discussed. In this study, there are several violations of maxims that are often occurred is the maxim of quantity. There are 9 utterances that violate the maxim of quantity, it can be seen in the datum 1 " *I think in my opinion both I think they.. they want the clean water they want basic services they want quality of life but they also want fairness they want the social justice they want equality before the law so I think it's it's not either or I think it's both*", datum 3 " *Nobody doesn't like dian*", datum 8 " *Wow..is your husband watching this ?*", datum 9 " *Sarah you'll get married someday, maybe soon*", datum 11 " *ohh..those endorsement had lost*", datum 15 " *what we know that to really thinking that police office is like a market you know*", datum 17 " *I was gonna say don't remind her Dalton*", datum 19 " *You are the first person of Chinese ancestry*", and datum 20 " *But I'm the Chinese descent, nobody cared about us*".

The second problem is the type of conversational implicature in the dialogue of Talk Indonesia talkshow program. The writer finds two types of implicature in Talk Indonesia talkshow program which are categorized into generalized conversational implicature and particularized conversational implicature. An implicature is called generalized implicature when no special knowledge is required in the context to calculate the additional conveyed meaning. It can be seen in an example in datum 16, Sarah's utterance which says " *and most girl here in Indonesia want to and already get married before 28*". In understanding the utterance, the hearers do not need to draw inferences to a

special context. They can understand without any particular context, or noticing it from a general knowledge that not all girl in Indonesia are married before 28.

In addition, an implicature is called a particularized conversational implicature when any special knowledge is required in the context to calculate the additional conveyed meaning. Particularized conversational implicature is very attached to particular features of the context. For instance, the utterance in data 15 “*what we know that to really thinking that police office is like a market*”. Julia expresses her opinion using equation sentence in order to make the listener understood her opinion. She equalizes the police office with a market. It takes place in very specific contexts in which locally recognized conclusion are assumed. This utterance can be assumed that police office is a very easy place to come and go like in the market. Therefore, Julia equalizes police office with a market in order to make the hearer interpret her implicit message.

The third problem is the functions of implicature that are found in the dialogue of Talk Indonesia talkshow program. To find out the function of the implicature, the writer applied the theory of speech acts since this research concerns with the utterances. When people speak or utter a sentence in which there must be a function. It can be in the forms of criticizing, stating, testifying, mocking, and etc. Based on the theory of speech acts, there are five particular functions of utterance found in the study.

First, Representative tends to commits the speaker to the truth of expressed proposition. It includes report, inform, criticize, state, testify, and many more. One example in datum 6, Sarah said “.....*which generation you are Dalton?*”, the

purpose of this implicature is to criticize towards Dalton who does not know Julia Armand. In the other hand, directive occurs when the speaker expects the listener to do something. It includes ordering, commanding, requesting, and begging. Meanwhile, commissive tends to make the speaker commits to some future action. It includes promising, vowing, refusing, threatening, pledging, and guaranteeing. Furthermore, expressive declares the psychological situation of the speaker. This point includes thanking, apologizing, welcoming, congratulating, pardoning, and praising. Then, declarative tends to change the reality in accordance with the proposition of the declaration such as appointing a chairman. In this research the most commonly found is representative function and did not found the commissive and declarative function.

The findings of this researched showed that the variety of the implicature found in talkshow programs are similar to what is found in Grice (1995) theory. Similarly to Grice, the implicatures were also caused by the flouting of maxims (quantity, quality, manner and relevance). Moreover, the implicatures were functionally also similar to what is being established by Searle (1977) on the types of speech

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

After presenting the research findings and discussion in the previous chapter, this chapter presents the conclusion of this study and the suggestion for the next researcher in the same topic. The conclusion and suggestion are drawn based on the result of the analysis.

#### 4.1 Conclusion

From the data analysis, it is revealed flouted maxims occurrences covering four maxim of quality, nine maxim of quantity, five maxim of manner, and two maxim of relevance. The total of flouted maxim are 20 utterances with the most occurrence of floating maxim of quantity. In addition, two types of conversational implicature were also found namely five utterances of generalized implicature and fifteen utterances of particularized implicature.

The analysis also successfully identified five types of functions of speech act. There were sixteen utterances categorized as representative function namely criticizing, reporting, clarifying, conjecturing, stating, describing, and testifying. Three utterances were identified as directive function involving advising, respons, and asking. One utterance functions as expressive which indicates the function of commissive and declarative function.

From the analysis, it was also found that the application of the implicature theory can be found around us such in entertainment or news on TV, including talkshow program. In this analysis, the analysis found that the participants in Talk Indonesia talkshow program tended to use conversational implicature to convey their message. Moreover, the function of implicature in this talkshow mostly was to criticize social problems in the society.

It can be concluded that implicature is one of ways to convey a message that can not be said directly by the speaker. It becomes a tool connecting what is said and what is thought by the speakers. The hearers extract the implicit meaning that reflects the ideas of the speaker through a statement. Furthermore, speaker's ideas may also be obtained from the aspects like the situation and background knowledge of the hearer. Therefore the communication between speaker and hearer could run smoothly and effectively

#### **4.2 Suggestions**

This presents study investigated the conversational implicatures found in the talkshow program of "Talk Indonesia" Metro TV. The researcher realizes that there are several limitations of the study. The weakness of the study covering the number of sample used in the analysis was not many and it made of the implicature occurrences were limited. Furthermore, the analysis did not relate the use of implicature with other relevant aspects such as gender and topic of discussion.

However, the researcher argues that everything around us can become the object of the research. Television programs is one medium around us that is not only used for entertainment but can also be a rich research object of linguistics phenomena. For the next researcher, it is suggested to utilize other medium of communication as the alternative of research object. The researcher also suggests to the future researcher to analyze the talkshow program using other relevant theory to produce a more comprehensive elaboration upon the research object. Such as analyzing political interview in TV Talk shows specific object of research using Discourse analysis approach.



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## APPENDICES

Appendix : Forms of dialogue in “Talk Indonesia” talkshow program

**Datum 1 and 2 :**

Dalton : Hello and welcome to talk Indonesia the home of honest opinion, I'm Dalton Tanonaka in Jakarta, here's this week's TI hot list, the vision thing must our leaders have big picture plans or fixing everyday problems enough, generation gap when is the right time for young people to take over, and downtime how we recharge our batteries for each new day. Sarah's out today but another family member is here, Prabowo subianto is a former Special Forces general, presidential candidate and music lover. I want to ask you but I went out with a case to. Sir thank you for being here. Hot topic number one the vision thing Soekarno had it Barack Obama too. It's the big picture view of where people need to go whether it's independence from colonial powers or fairer society that takes care of the less fortunate the legacy of the leader is his or her impact on humanity as a whole, or is it now in the case of 1945. Sir, time had come for this country to stand up and lead its own destiny but I'm wondering **do Indonesians today care more about fairness and freedom or clean water and free schooling?(1)**

Prabowo : **I think in my opinion a... both, I think they.. they want the clean water, they want basic services, they want quality of life but they also want fairness they want the social justice, they want equality before the law . So I think it's...it's not either or I think it's both. (1)**

Dalton : You see my point, **many people are just struggling to put food on the table? (2)**

Prabowo : Exactly, (2)

Dalton : it's indicate, (2)

Prabowo : Yes, yes, yes, so the majority of the people are very concerned with their daily struggle for livelihood (2)

Dalton : aa... what about corruption, the big case couple days ago in the US this the Constitutional Court the shocking of course he's innocent until proven guilty,

Prabowo : Right,

Dalton : But, the arrest must stun you another Indonesian

Prabowo : yes yes .... we are very saddened. Emm...because the Constitutional Court is the last resort in our political system. And if the last resort cannot be relied upon, what does this tell us, you know this really calls into question our whole political system now

Dalton : I'm wondering if the average person is concerned about that again going back to

Prabowo : I think they concern the the the sense I get in my travels is ....they very concerned and you know the information technology even the the poorest people, they have..they have their phones you know, so they they they are aware what's happening in, and this television, you know television is a powerful

Dalton : that or even today denied vendors have 30

Prabowo : right right, in a while on their,

They very aware what's going on and they're very angry, the sense I get is there they fed up with corruption ,they just want clean government.

**Datum 3 and 4 :**

- Dalton : Hello and welcome to the second anniversary special of talk Indonesia I'm Dalton Tanaka and we are on location, on the campus of the London School public relations in South Jakarta with a good-looking a great audience, so.... let's get started. Here is this week's TI HotList waving the flag, Indonesia has a lot of proud of and we wanna shout it out, celebrity activists were seeing the wise around the world including here our home, does it help?, And the perils of parenthood when is the right time. Here beside me each week for the past two years is Rahayu Sarahwati, Sarah actress activist and Korean barbecue lover.
- Sarah : (Laughing) ... yessss!
- Dalton : (Continuing) ... and our guest host this week on our 2nd anniversary and we're happy to have her, Dian Sastro Wardoyo an actress , model and probably the most loved person in the country
- Dian : (Smiling) ...ahh..., thank you, hay..
- Sarah : He comes up with a really good job..
- Dalton : **Nobody doesn't like dian (3)**, okay hot topic number one waving the flag, there are so many things Indonesia can take pride and we have some of the best features and diving spots in the world cultural products such as Batik and Wayang on live forever and we have to the most talented and hardworking people in the universe and I'm including aliens here. These good things often get lost among the bad news that's transmitted daily, I say it's time to be more assertive in shouting it out , you know you ask most people outside this country and about what they know about Indonesia and they likely will come up with something negative. And usually the word.. the keyword associated with the keyword.....
- Dian : (Respond)... Terrorism??
- Dalton : I mean that's what most people think
- Dian : right..
- Dalton : It's not a good thing..
- Sarah : oh not really , I mean first of all some... most people in the world don't actually know Indonesia at all, we have to put that out there. Unfortunately..
- Dalton : **I guess that's better than knowing something negative .. (4)**
- Sarah : Ok well, but... but then you mention the word Bali and then all they sudden ...they're like .... Ahh... Bali, is that Indonesia in Bali ? and we have to cut sort through the whole Geography.

**Datum 5**

- Dalton : Moving on, we have some of the best hotels and restaurants in..in the world I think like “AMAN” which is funded by the Indonesian agents. “Hanuman” right near by the London School some of the best food I think, Indonesian food anywhere and of course we have some a lot of the most beautiful people in the world, and I am sitting next of them. Right?
- Sarah : .....(Laughing)
- Dian : but I think , we still need to have more Indonesian more to be able to really discuss and give new brand image about how Indonesians are pub globally. I mean we need more Indonesian students ...Indonesian youngest really represent more Indonesia to the world out there, so we need Indonesian locally-made students to really be able to deliver their mind.

Dalton : like these young people here today?  
 Dian : right...  
 Dalton : I mean then after go out after this, hopefully spread the gospel of in Indonesia..  
 Dian : and I think we have to be more articulate in global language in English because I see now begin my friends they are really English fluently speaking like you, is a basically and ....  
 Sarah : (Interrupting) .... you also fluent  
 Dian : I know but I'm still stuck here but I'm very locally made person I i've I've spent my whole year my whole self forming here in Indonesia. and I lack the opportunity to discuss things Globally in English, you on the country have more opportunities and have more ability to do that .  
 Sarah : **but you need to hangout with dalton more...(5)** (Laughing)

#### Datum 6

Dalton : I see your point. OK, but effectiveness that's what our focus on too examples I cited earlier, George Clooney, Angelina Jolie they're probably the best examples all celebrity using their power very positively right ? people and governments listen.. governments listen..  
 Sarah : Yes well George Clooney has been very very active in getting the government not all of ..not a lot of celebrity activists as you call it would even go that far to the government, julia armand is a huge because she's the founder and president of the alliance to stop slavery and and trafficking and she actually has gone that far to be in front of the government , of united state..  
 Dalton : (Interrupting).. Julia armand ?  
 Sarah : Yeah... of the United State of America to get policy in place, Sorry....  
 Dalton : Who is she?  
 Dian : Oh my godness..hahaha  
 Sarah : (Laughing)....  
 Dalton : You guys know she is??  
 Sarah : She plays "Sabrena" with Harisson Ford...  
 Dalton : ahh...ok  
 Sarah : (Laughing)... alright yes, **which generation you are Dalton ?(6)**  
 Dalton : Oke, people here didn't know really well. I was using the release mega super star,

#### Datum 7 – 13 :

Dalton : we are glad you're still watching talk Indo second anniversary special hot topic number three the perils of parenthood , you know what are the greatest gifts of life is having a child we are on this earth to sustain good acts and principles for the benefit of all and we pass on what we know and what we have to the next generation through our children. Education starts at home and parents must do, there most important job in my opinion. You know, I know it's tough working...sometimes struggling the world is very complicated for many people. Dian you just had a child within the past year and **you left a**

- hot career, you're.. you're a hotter than ever(7)** for an extended time.  
Was that a difficult decision to to leave?
- Sarah : (Laughing)...hahaha **I wanna.. I wanna say don't remind her Dalton (8)**  
Dalton : ahh..**The endorsement had lost (9)**, hahah  
No..no.. I'm seriously..
- Dian : hahhaa....Yeah.. I'm seriously. When I was ..when my my husband asked me to marry him. I was still thinking it why now ? I want to be with you but why not another two years, I was still thought it was still too soon. I was in this business in consulting business and I was working for like tuft years and I was doing pretty well I was with all my ambitions in my career everything I see a lot of opportunities and potential that I could reach, but you know what , why settle?
- Sarah : (Look shock) ..why settle ? Wooow... **is your husband watching this ? (10)**  
Dian : Seriously, he knows...he knows .. and I still thought when I founded I was pregnant I was preparing my team at exam I was applying for masters degree Abroad and I was really upbeat in my career and then I found out I was pregnant like five month after I got merried
- Dalton : you plan it, right? I mean....  
Dian : No..not really, it was it was supposed to beanother two years after I got merrid ,
- Dalton : Really?  
Dian : Yeah...hahah  
Sarah : No.. but you know... she's one of those exception..she's one of those exception..
- Dian : I was 28 and I still feel like it was too young,  
Sarah : (Interrupting) ..She was already 28 and **most girls here in Indonesia want to and already get merried before 28 (11)**, it's like...weew...
- Dian : Now it it change me to a different person I'd love it and I like myself better being a parent,  
Sarah : So there's a blessing..  
Dian : So basically I think my conclusion is at the end day all those ambitions in your career and everything what not, I think at the end of the day is you really wanna go home something worth going home
- Sarah : Woow... (applause)  
Dalton : there we go there we go .. (applause)  
Dian : That's a family....That's a family...  
Dalton : **Sarah you'll get married someday maybe soon.. (12)**  
Sarah : (Interrupting ) hahaha....I hope so..  
Dalton : What's .. What is your thought process about when to have a child ?  
Sarah : I was one of those that you know even abroad we were being told how when you're 27 you have 30 percent less chance of having kids, I mean that kind of you know what we're hearing left and right now I'm hearing how boys also....
- Dalton : (Interrupting) ... So, what do you want , you get married let say tomorrow, how soon you have a kid?  
Sarah : hahahah... No...actually I'm I'm I really biologically I think that's just.. you know when you have it, you have it..you know , a..a..a... you know...you are happy ..it's a bless
- Dalton : I still look young people it's it's.. I mean said..you know I think a husband and wife, see get to know each other a little bit first. How about a year, 2 years and then have a child,

Sarah : that's what I want to say Dalton. Is that biologically you know you don't even think about it don't think about it, Just know that psychologically you have to be prepared.

Dalton : **When is the next one dian ? (13)** I read you wanna have the next one right?

Sarah : (Laughing) ...

Dian : haha I plan to, we are planning to have the next one really soon, so... just wish me luck..

**Datum 14 and 15 :**

Dalton : You're watching Talk Indo with Sarah and guest host Anggun Cinta Sasmir or as we like the caller your highness. Hot topic number two tracking talent, Indonesia's history is filled with tremendous artistic ability from Titik Puspa to Ari Lasso to Anggun. This country's talent pole is as big as any in the world but but in this era boy and girl bands and Twitter sensations are we grooming the next generation's Of Vina Panduwinata , I say we are in danger of losing a generation because everybody's rush to be enough to be a star in this celebrity countries world, nobody's paying their dues –

Anggun : Yeah...

Sarah : well, Ok.. I really quickly. What I was going to say is that it's not necessarily the younger you know the ones who want to make it make its not their fault a lot of the time says a lot of the people who are in the industry who are saying ohh.. what's going to be in

Dalton : (interrupting) To managers ? agents ? like that?

Sarah : ... right we don't have a standart necessarily. Exactly- it's the same process that they all when they go abroad

Dalton : ok Now, you're seeing a lot of talent on your hit show X Factor Indonesia, are you optimistic about new stars been developed in this country ?

Anggun : of course, I think you know where one of them most largest populated country in the world

Dalton : yeah we have a big based

Sarah : and some of a racist..sorry. Some other race is actually when they open up their mouth and even when they're just like burping their, their're sounds good

Anggun : (Laughing)

Dalton : Don't do that because burping is not music

Sarah : obviously but this is one ways you really have that ability

Anggun : obviously hurt this, hahahahaha

Dalton : yeah I haven't ability obviously I don't want to actually . okay but What what range of talent are you seeing, I mean are you really optimistic?

Anggun : yeah well actually you know this X Factor show emm.. I'm a jury and as well mentor and I have been mentoring three persons and actually still one standing now and he's an amazing talent, I mean he's he's this 15-year-old boy who has a such a huge musical culture and quite heavy for for for people his age and and and it's just umm... he has the kind of voice that you'd like to hear it's very recording which is very soothing and umm... the thing is that ....

Dalton : What is that, he's gonna be a star ? what his name?

Anggun : His name is mika angelo,

Sarah : haha...he's already an artist..

Dalton : woow..that's an artist...

- Anggun : haha...that's already an artist. but he he's definitely one of this people that I'm I'm I know that I'm going to see A Lot because he' got that attention ,to me he's got that attention, to me he's got that the X-Factor , **it's not and and people somehow mistaken this talent show for just another singing contest where you just have to sing and belt out and do vocal gymnastics , it's not about that , it's not just about that. It's about the whole package , it's about a having vision of your music(14)**
- Dalton : and grooming them?
- Anggun : Yes.. exactly..
- Dalton : Like someone like you helping him being a mentor
- Anggun : Yeah...we'll try
- Dalton : you know the Internet in this day in age is a great tool for artists, Are its instant its international and low-budget, I mean look at some artist I don't wanna mention that young boy's name anyway, but I think those the talent will get there anyway, I mean the internet will get you **your 15 minutes of fame(15)** but yeah the good ones will get there anyway
- Sarah : oh hopefully I mean you can say the same thing with acting as well and unfortunately that's not always the case where you it a lot of the times it's who you know a lot of the time say the chances you get,
- Dalton : that showbiz
- Sarah : well there you go it, we need to tell them that it's about perseverance as well and and are you that serious about one thing that
- Dalton : it is different now than when you're getting into the business right? I mean easier now, would you say ?
- Anggun : it is easy but it's it's also more difficult because I.. as I said to my boys I'm the the ...I say that that the difference is that every week millions tens of millions of people watch that watching them - that's Pressure- yeah its it's it's a huge pressure, But then they they already have that access to people immediately... yeah when in my time after work really hard you know like what's that concert
- Dalton : concert .. club...
- Anggun : all that until I then I get the the chance to meet those probably millions of people and and and it it actually give the whole a perspective in it is another angle it change the the the game a bit because because then they a people actually watch them growing people watch them fall in stanble and then you know weak up the the the they stand up again , its so ..
- Dalton : so it's harder but easir
- Anggun : it's harder but then, again as you said earlier it's it's all about **the fifteen minutes of fame** it it depends on them a lot of things also depending on as you say depressive errands and then also the the luck factor.

**Datum 16-17 :**

- Dalton : Following talk Indonesia episode with Basuki Purnama was supposed to runlast Sunday July 7. It didn't out of concern for violating the quiet period election law, here now is that episodein its entirety.
- Dalton : welcome to talk Indonesia your Sunday morningmeal. I'm Dalton Tanonaka, here's this week's TIHot list, money politics how can politicianskeep free of conflict, indonesians abroadhow they are contributing to society at home, and small-town serenityplaces to go and live outside of the

- capital. Here beside me every week end back from a week off is Rahayu Saraswati ,
- Sarah : - Thank you –
- Dalton : Sarah, actress, activist and international speaker , And our guest host this week Basuki Cahya Purnama more popularly called Ahok parliament member and candidate for deputy government of Jakarta
- Basuki : (interrupting) the former parlement member ..hahaha
- Dalton : okay of course, that's you're running now.. hot topic number one money politics now the final days of the campaign for Jakarta government are here with candidates holding rallies large and small by law there's only a two week period when active mass campaign can be done. So it's a time to show strength by getting out the masses one of the ways to do that pay people to attend your vet's 10,000 to 15,000 rupiahs one to five dollars will guarantee a sizable crowd that and lunch and a t-shirt
- Sarah : (Laughing) – are you saying that's what you get dalton? haha
- Dalton : Mmm.... No. it's questionable now whether that violates campaign law. Paying a people to attend a rally it's legal in most places in the world like the US are you and your partner Joko Widodo paying people to attend your rally?
- Basuki : No we never paid that but we follow some people come because somebody pay them these X then because some maybe or Volunteers –
- Dalton : it's common practice here everyone and people a quoted in newspapers and interview saying” yeah I get paid to come that “
- Basuki : Yeah..but Jokowi and me have decided we don't want to do that because when you told about politician we have a difference target with the others. What's in our minds who want to change the mindset Of the people with the treat educate the people how to vote the right one not because the money is what we have to do. We always go everywhere we give them our name card and do not give them money. Even all set like this a T-shirt if another one you have to ask from us but for us, you have to pay, you have to buy you know -
- Dalton : to get a shirt? Do you saying all the people attend your events that we see in our newscasts on Metro TV are not being paid to go there they want to be there because they –
- Basuki : Yeah because they buy
- Dalton : okay
- Sarah : but I think he brought up a really good point there I mean first of all you know reading all these articles about the problems of whether or not money politics is in being involved are is is there present in the campaigns now the first one you mentioned about whether or not the leadership actually knows that some people are being paid whether or not they actually said you know all we don't want that in our campaigns
- Dalton : You think they don't know?
- Sarah : No..no...but what he was saying is that they found out afterwards that there are some people who attended the rally is because they are certain people who are paying them to come or who have paid a little bit, you know as volunteers
- Dalton : But, yourself ultimately responsible in the end for the actions of people
- Sarah : not but that well that's the thing, now how do you do that when it's a common practice you know where and when the leadership even though they have already said you know what we don't want that in our campaigns but yet there are people the subordinate for saying what we want these people to come and it means that giving them transport money , now you know all of that

- Dalton : and let us get for the store here now ,sorry your family as been a supporter of jokowi and mister Basuki here. Emmm.... pushing their campaign and this is done in a legal way, I mean you're providing campaign financing transparently
- Sarah : Absolutely and as he said you know that the shirts that's something that's very new that people are actually paying to get them, I mean that's a that's a new trend that we haven't, never seen before
- Dalton : Yeah.. usually to get a game
- Basuki : I found I found In the Kampung there many people to wear the t-shirt who is a Jokowi and me, very good T-shirt. How amazing how come who give to you , he said, "Some volunteer give to us.
- Sarah : they made it their initiative to make T-shirt
- Basuki : I ask for the T-shirt for the example I ask them , would you give it to me, because it's very good t-shirt so I give to Jokowi, and Jokowi so amazing who's guy give this, very good t-shirt.
- Dalton : the larger issue here of course is is how money is raised and used in politics I mean it's a it's a problem in every country because it's very expensive to run for office now how are you and jokowi doing this because if you if you don't like that kinda money politics that everybody else please that you say ?
- Basuki : We planning a name card, we go to the Kampung. This more cheaper
- Dalton : How you raising money how you you getting money ?
- Basuki : We put in the newspaper and people don't need don't need
- Dalton : And of course finance by certain in the potential. It would be I say thing, but people want it, why isn't Jokowi here because we invited all six candidates the the governor candidate. I mean we're happy to have you sir, but but everyone why it is...why it is... and your explanation is?
- Basuki : No Miss Jokowi has one deal or was over 100 invitation, he could only make it the seventeen or or six...yeah
- Dalton : but everybody's busy but I have said he is scheduling where he has to be. Okay
- Basuki : He prefer to meet the people directly because many –
- Dalton : (Interrupting) but TV you can meet a million people one site, you know that
- Basuki : but you don't like news Or or **lower-class could not speak English(16)**
- Dalton : alright alright...
- Basuki : Most of them could not speak English ...haha
- Dalton : but sir, it is back to the campaign, **You are the first person of Chinese ancestry(17)** to run for your office was that a factor in your decision to run, is that why you run and does it make a difference to Indonesians ?
- Basuki : Yeah.. but the the first is not the the... Correct aaa... with the chinese descendant ...it's my father's, my father always had a poor people. So, in 1995 I want toimmigrate to Canada and my father said to me NO. The people need you I said "how come? **But I'm the Chinese descendantnobody cared about us (18).** My father said No, one day you believe me, people will vote for you for the right. You could imagine if we don't have one billion rupiah for the poor people, if we give one family with 500 thousand rupiah each family, we only could help 2000 family . But if you run in region and mayor you could help each people, could owns their own money. Charity with justice is very different, charity if somebody meet us we help them but justice they don't need to meet us they could get that right, that's why I run for the government official to take this money.

**Datum 19 :**

Dalton : Glad you're still watching talk indo, hot topic number three small town serenity the capital is where it's happening there a world-class restaurants supersize malls great clubs in jobs but if there was a choice with many people prefer to live in more manageable places outside Jakarta for traffic jams are caused by horses in the role where the air is cool and fresh where you can see stars in the sky every night. I say NO because it all comes down to where you can best surviving get a good job and this is where people come to work, Unfortunately

Sarah : That's very good point, that I knew knew that you threw a curve there

Dalton : but no, I wish I could say yes but it comes on the survival

Srah : absolutely

Basuki : but Jokowi and I want to do this , like that , we want to make Jakarta more convenient places, people love to stay in, Because have a good air conditioner , no traffic jam and people have a good housing, not the poor people stay outside

Dalton : **but every candidate wants that?(19)**

Basuki : Yeah... that's why I told the people the important thing is you have to see the Track record from us , is really just to make a promise Or we really want to truthfully to do that, the important is the character You have to see us we don't have a aa ...ineteresting from any parts so what we want interest is to make the people feel Jakarta become modern people love in but love to stay in and human City.

**Datum 20 :**

Dalton : Welcome to the first anniversary special of talk Indonesia where we only discuss ..... hot issues, I am dalton tanonaka. Today we are on the campus of pinochet's university in west Jakarta. Hold up the first Asian English Olympics coming up in February. Let's get going. Here is this week's ... Hot list → Justice for all ( why do the judges hand down sentences it sometimes seems so unfair), Presidential politics three years and counting as the horses line up early ), and doing dangdut is the backyard hard-core going mainstream. Joining me every week with pinchers hoax and strokes "Rahayu Saraswati" actress activist and part-time Bollywood dancer.

Sarah : yeah... (hahahha)

Dalton : and our guest host this week Julia Perez and popular call Jupe , actress singer and aspiring politician (someday). And hot topic number one justice for all, sometimes it just doesn't seem fair a woman in Central Java sentenced to three months in prison for stealing a chocolate bean worth fifteen cents then a judge gives defendants three months for religious violence the least three men dead in Banten. A son of a former president is released from prison after serving four years for ordering the murder of a judge. And actress get 3 months for getting a cat fight join in the filming of a movie. Is justice is just following the law or is justice blind, now that actress is you , Julia. Let's talk about that day in February when you and dewi persik were fighting on screen,

Julia : Yeah...

Dalton : the director said "CUT" but you kept faigthing , what happened?

Julia : There is no "CUT", so the problem is she still on an emotion , still kept faigthing , still kicking me. So that the reason is not me do on whose on an emotion, but the one who is got an emotion is really her. So that the reason , the director didn't say "cut".....









- Sarah : (Interrupting) when I watch the video I don't think I heard it either so he didn't say "CUT"...
- Julia : he didn't say "CUT"...
- Dalton : So, you are just acting ?
- Julia : So I just doing my acting in there, so when I knew the director is there ,catching ,,eh eh hold dewi persik . so then I know that is "CUT", then I stop . I try to pull up out my heroic while dewi persik stiel (JAMBAK) pulling out my hair..
- Julia : I don't know , this is this is what I say Indonesian Law, So I don't know how to say . the fight is now , i m still.....I got three months and six months probation .
- Dalton : you look shock in the ..... when the judge said you get three months in prison, right ? you shock ?
- Julia : yeah , it's really shock b'cos there is no one of weakness , so the arrangement in there..so the a the a attack and then there is no proof and evidence say that dewi persik really doing , mmmmmmm... I'm hurting her you know . So emmm..... but the judge say..
- Dalton : maybe you wanted to teach your lesson to the public, you are a public figure you wanted to make a statement , if I mean you are an actress as well I mean you gotta cut and you gotta stop , and keep your professionalism
- Sarah : well that's why gets a bit into the grey area b'cos it is said that you cannot stop unless the director says cut, So in this instance I can see ,where where you know.. perhaps it was still part of you , you know acting and emotional , but then the question comes into why are both of you Filing charges against each other ?
- Julia : because at the first time I was thinking that she just she just bluffing Or she just make a fun of it, because what **what we know that to really thinking that police office is like a market , you know (20)** , select to going there, so I was thinking yeah it's ok, but then....
- Sarah : that's where you get the most publicity nowadays is that what you saying
- Dalton : many people thought it was just a publicity stunt
- Julia : yeah...what people think like that
- Dalton : but it wasn't ?
- Julia : but it wasn't, b'cos I become the suspect before I become the weakness, you know "TERSANGKA"
- Dalton : okay, but you're not actually you're not going to prison, right ? only if you stay out of trouble for six months then you don't have to go all right the sentences is over .
- Julia : No, the problem is now as a law-abiding citizen I must follow every decision made by the states,
- Dalton : right..
- Julia : and as a good citizen I have my right and obligation. The .....but I do have a right to fight for what is right . I'm currently appealing the .....decision
- Dalton : appealing ??
- Julia : yaaps, right..
- Dalton : yeah okay little good luck on that . You know I think the judges or maybe the president of this country should just make a statement , we are a notion of laws but we are people who make the laws. So , let us be sensible let us be not punish a woman who steals a chocolate being b'cos she is hungry , let's not throw people like you in jail b'cos silly thing.

- Sarah : I think was also really interesting is that she's getting the same amount of prison time as those who within the ...?
- Dalton : a media's case
- Sarah : yes I mean they were beating up managed to death and they get a same a month of prison time as she got..
- Dalton : yeah it crazy.

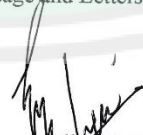


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2	April 18, 2015	Revising Chapter I	
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