

**CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURE IN THOMAS
TUCHEL'S FIRST PRESS CONFERENCE AS
CHELSEA MANAGER**

THESIS



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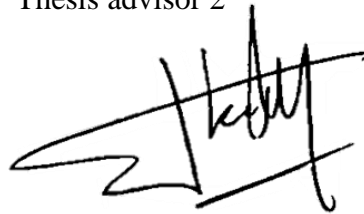
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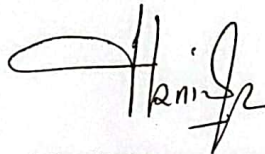
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ABSTRACT

Atoillah, Noormann (2023). *Conversational Implicature In Thomas Tuchel's First Press Conference as Chelsea Manager*. English Department, Faculty of Arts Humanities. The State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor: (1) Prof. Dr. A. Dzo'ul Milal, M.Pd., (2) Tristy Kartika Fi'aunillah, M.A.

Keywords: Conversational Implicature, Implicature, Press Conference.

This research aims to analyze the implications of the conversation delivered by Thomas Tuchel during his first press conference as Chelsea manager. In this research, researchers analyzed conversational implicatures using Grice's theory to classify types of conversational implicatures, namely; generalized conversational implicature and particularized conversational implicature.

The researcher used qualitative descriptive methods. The aim is to answer the problem formulation regarding the types of conversational implicatures and the function of conversational implicatures that occurred in Thomas Tuchel's press conference.

From the result of this research, the researcher found 32 data which contain conversational implicature. The researcher finds two types of conversational implicature, namely generalized conversational implicature and particularized conversational implicature. Generalized conversational implicatures were most frequently used by Thomas Tuchel with 20 data out of 32 data. There are also 5 functions of conversational implicature, namely representative, directive, commissive, expressive and declarative.

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ABSTRAK

Atoillah, Noormann (2023). *Implikatur Percakapan Dalam Konferensi Pers Pertama Thomas Tuchel Sebagai Manajer Chelsea*. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Adab & Humaniora. UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Dosen Pembimbing: (1) Prof. Dr. A. Dzo'ul Milal, M.Pd., (2) Tristy Kartika Fi'aunillah, M.A.

Kata Kunci: Implikatur Percakapan, Implikatur, Konferensi Pers.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis implikasi percakapan yang disampaikan Thomas Tuchel saat konferensi pers pertamanya sebagai manajer Chelsea. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menganalisis implikatur percakapan menggunakan teori Grice untuk mengklasifikasikan jenis-jenis implikatur percakapan, yaitu; implikatur percakapan umum dan implikatur percakapan khusus.

Peneliti menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Tujuannya untuk menjawab rumusan masalah mengenai jenis-jenis implikatur percakapan dan fungsi implikatur percakapan yang terjadi dalam konferensi pers Thomas Tuchel.

Dari hasil penelitian ini, peneliti menemukan 32 data yang mengandung implikatur percakapan. Peneliti menemukan dua jenis implikatur percakapan, yaitu implikatur percakapan umum dan implikatur percakapan khusus. Implikatur percakapan umum paling sering digunakan oleh Thomas Tuchel dengan 20 data dari 32 data. Fungsi implikatur percakapan juga ada 5, yaitu representatif, direktif, komisif, ekspresif, dan deklaratif.



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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies the relationship between the context outside the language and the meaning of the language through the interpretation of the context in which the language is spoken. In other words, pragmatics aims to study the function of speech and language functions. Yule (1996) defines pragmatics as the study of the meaning of communication between speakers and their translation by listeners or readers. It means that the listeners or readers can learn the meaning conveyed by the speaker. Therefore, pragmatics is the study of aspects of meaning and language that use depends on the speaker and the listener.

In daily human life, conversation is part of the language. In communication, people share their ideas and discuss the topic. People discussing their topic and share their idea is a form of conversation. A conversation is something that involves both the speaker and the listener. If the listeners want to accept the statement from speakers, the listeners must make sure every statement spoken by the speaker is true. In conversation, when people want to talk to other people, they use a language that each other can understand. The word implicature is derived from the verb to imply. Originally, the word “to imply” meant “to fold something into something else” (Mey, 2001). For example, “that speech implied the need for renewal.” The notion of conversational implicature is one of the single most important ideas in pragmatics (Levinson, 1983). It means that conversational implicature is part of pragmatics. According to Yule (1996), in conversational implicature, the spoken utterances from the speaker, may also have a

different meaning from what is said, it contains more than what is spoken.

Conversational implicature can be found in everyday life, such as advertisements, everyday conversations, press conference videos, and films. The researcher found the conversations through daily conversational dialogues. In this case, the researcher found the conversational implicatures through press conference videos. The function of conversational implicature is to express messages that contain hidden meanings that have been formed in them. In this case, both speakers and listeners expect each other for good, correct, relevant, and informative contributions. This means that the speaker speaks the meaning through implicature, and the listener interprets the meaning through inference.

In conversation, the speaker conveys an implied message to the listener. Thomas (1995) states that implications are intentionally generated by the speaker and may or may not be understood by the listener. Conversational implicature is the conclusion made by the listener about the intended meaning by the speaker. It means that listeners may understand and also do not understand the utterances made by the speakers. Whether the listener understands or not depends on what the speaker is saying.

Grice (1975) states that Conversational implicature is implied in speech and remains implied in actual speech. In Grice's theory, conversational implicature can be divided into two types: generalized conversational implicature (GCI) and particularized conversational implicature (PCI). In generalized implicature, the utterance does not have a specific context to infer the meaning. On the other hand, particularized implicature is that the utterance has the inference

necessary to understand the meaning being conveyed (Arista and Lilla, 2013). For example:

1. Ben: "Do you have a cat at home?"
John: "I have three cats."
GCI >> John does not have more or less than three cats.
2. Ichigo: "Do you want to go coffee shop with me at 7 PM?"
Uryu: "I'm out of town".
PCI >> Uryu didn't go to the coffee shop because Uryu was not at home at 7 PM.

In conversational implicature there is an assumption in which people adhere to the principle and maxim of cooperation. According to Yule (1996), Conversational implicature is a basic assumption in conversations where people adhere to the principle and maxim of cooperation. He also states that the expectations of the cooperative principle are not appropriate meaning. Furthermore, according to Grice (1975), implicature is the first to systematically study a case where the meaning of the speaker is different from the meaning of the sentence. So, it means that what the speaker says is different from what the speaker wants.

Recently, many researchers have been interested in using pragmatics in the sense of Grice's Conversational implication theory to conduct their research. The writer found several previous studies on conversational implicature that use Grice's theory of conversational implicature. The same topics are covered by the researcher analyzing conversational implications, but their application is different. Some of these have goals that need to be analyzed. The following are the previous studies that use conversational implicature theory.

Firstly, the previous study was conducted by Karina (2013), entitled Generalized Conversational Implicatures Analysis in Kartu as Advertisement. This study aims to find generalized conversational

implicature in utterances. After that, the researcher identifies the most frequent generalized conversational implicature, which occurs in the conversation of the speakers in the advertisements. The results of this study are the implications of 14 generalized conversations found in 110 utterances of advertising. On the other hand, a second previous study titled *Particularized Conversational Implicature used by The Vampire Diaries Season 2 Characters* conducted by Wardah (2018) identified the utterances of Particularized Conversational Implicature. In this analysis, the researcher used two theories by Grice on the particularized conversational implicature and a theory by Searle on five general functions of speech act classification. Data is taken from the film "The Vampire Diaries 2" and the data are collected to identify particularized conversational implicature. The researcher shows that the results are 14 utterances by PCI found in season 2 of The Vampire Diaries.

The third previous study is about conversational implicature in the TV show *Sarah Sechan* conducted by Diningrum and Musyahda (2016) who analyzed a statement that flouts the cooperative principle maxim based on Grice's theory. The data were from a television program and were analyzed using Grice theory. Using this result, the researchers found that the most frequently flout maxim occurred 10 times in relational maxims, or 48% of maxims in total.

The fourth previous study was conducted by Martini (2018), entitled *Conversational Implicature of Indonesian Students in Daily Conversation*. The researcher chose this topic because there is a problem where people often use non-informative language and often need too much or too little information in their daily conversations. From the result, the researcher found 80 utterances exhibiting conversational implicature, with 32 utterances (40%) belonging to

generalized conversational implicature and 48 utterances (60%) belonging to particularized conversational implicature.

The fifth previous study was conducted by Sheila, Didi, and Sudarsono (2012) and is entitled Conversational implicature of Presenters in *Take Me Out Indonesia*. This research aims to investigate conversational implicatures spoken by Moderator's speech at *Take Me Out Indonesia*, with possible meanings behind the implications. Results show that moderators are more likely to use generalized conversational implications (59.8%) than the particularized (40.2%).

The sixth previous study was conducted by Rohmah (2018) entitled Conversational implicature Found in Thea Sharrock's "Me Before You" Film. This study aims to find the types of conversational implicatures used by the protagonists of the movie Me Before You. This analysis is used by Grice's theory to support the main theory. In this study, researchers apply Holmes's theory. As a result, the researchers found 61 pieces of data with conversational implications. Researchers have discovered two types of conversational implicature. Types have generalized and particularized conversational implications. The most frequent dialogue used by the main character in the movie Me Before You is the generalized conversational implicature, containing 18 of the 61 data.

The seventh previous study was conducted by Ferdiansa (2019), entitled Conversational implicature in the Undisputed Movie. In this study, we analyzed dialogue implications and maxim violations in a film titled Undisputed. The researcher analyzes this film because there are language styles such as impoliteness used by the actors in the film. The researcher used Grice's theory of conversational implicature to classify types of conversational implicature: generalized and particularized conversational implicature. The researcher also used

maxim violation as a supporting theory. This research method is used as a descriptive and qualitative method to answer two questions in this research. The first problem is for researcher to analyze the types of conversational implicature in the undisputed film. The second problem is to analyze the maxim violations committed by the speaker when the researcher utters the implication. As a result, the researcher found 18 data on generalized conversational implications and 3 data on particularized conversational implications.

Eighth, the writer pointed out that a previous study was conducted by Hidayah (2018) and entitled *Implications for Selected Ads: A Contrastive Analysis*. This study uses a side-by-side analysis to examine the impact on selected ads. This research aims to explain the implicatures in advertising. The researcher used qualitative methods to describe and analyze the data. The researcher selected ten advertisements containing contrastive analysis as data and divided them into five pairs.

Furthermore, the writer found the previous study was conducted by Fauziyah (2016) entitled *Conversational Implicature on the Chew Talk Show*. This research is focused on implied meaning in The Chew talk show using Grice and Yule theory of implicature. This study uses a qualitative description based on Grice's theory of implicature. The data for this study is in the form of a video transcription of the talk show The Chew. From the result, the researcher revealed that some utterances belonging to the generalized conversational implicature type are often used by speakers because these types of utterances do not require certain knowledge to be interpreted. Meanwhile, particularized conversational implicature is only used by speakers with certain knowledge.

The last previous study was conducted by Aida (2016) and entitled *An Analysis of Conversational Implicature Found in Dialogue Transcripts of the 22 Jump Street film*. This study describes an analysis of conversational implicature found in dialogue transcripts of the movie *22 Jump Street*. This study illustrates the data by showing the contextual context, the nature of Grice's conversational implicature theory, and the function of Searle's (1975) implications. This study uses a qualitative approach method. From the results, this study describes the process of implicature identification. 30 Utterances have implicit meanings implied. There are 11 utterances with generalized implications and 19 utterances with particularized implications. Particularized conversational implications are the most commonly seen in the *22 Jump Street* movies.

After discussing a lot of the previous studies, the researcher examines the conversational implications of Grice's theory (1975) and Yule's theory (1996). Therefore, in this present study, the researcher uses the theory of Grice and Yule to analyze the press conference from Thomas Tuchel. So, in the previous studies, this theory focuses on a press conference from Thomas Tuchel. The researcher was interested to analyze conversational implicature in Thomas Tuchel's first press conference because there are many implicatures on the press conference from Thomas Tuchel. Therefore, the writer analyzes the types of conversational implicature. Also, researcher found the meaning of its implicature.

1.2 Problems of Study

1. What kind of conversational implicature occurred in Thomas Tuchel's first press conference?
2. What is the function of conversational implicature found in Thomas Tuchel's first press conference?

1.3 Significance of the Study

The researcher hopes the results of this study will be useful to readers, especially for students of the English Department. This study aims to make the reader understand the conversational implicature used in public speaking or speech. Studying conversational implicature is very important because it is the key to bring us to a successful understanding of communication. In a certain situation, people do not only convey their meaning literally. Rather, they prefer to imply their meaning especially in conversation. This makes communication more varied, not monotonous and the conversation easy to understand. Therefore, the researcher can help readers more deeply about understanding in the study will understand the implied meaning based on conversational implicatures and their functions. In addition, the researcher hopes that the present study can contribute to the development of linguistics.

1.4 Scope and Limitation

This research uses Thomas Tuchel's first press conference as manager of Chelsea Football Club as a data source. The researcher identified the utterances on the press conference video from the Sky Sport or ESPN YouTube channel which was held on January 28, 2021. This study analyzes the utterances from Thomas Tuchel and the

reporter. So, the researcher only focuses on analyzing conversational implicature at press conferences.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

1. Implicature: a sentence that has an implied meaning behind the utterances spoken by the speaker and the meaning is left implied. The listener only needs to understand the meaning and background.
2. Conversational implicature: a statement that has an implied meaning in conversation. The speaker conveys a message that has the actual meaning conveyed.
3. Generalized conversational implicature: an utterance when the speaker expresses an utterance that does not require a piece of specific knowledge to be interpreted because the utterance is often used in everyday conversation so that it is very easy for listeners to understand.
4. Particularized conversational implicature: an utterance when the speaker expresses an utterance with a specific context so that the listener needs certain knowledge to interpret it.
5. Press conference: an event organized and held with the aim of distributing information and answering media questions.

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CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Implicature

Yule (1996) states that implicature is one of the great concepts of pragmatics. It means that implicature is a part of pragmatics.

Implicature can be viewed as additional conveyed meaning.

According to Gazdar (1979), implicature is the part of the speaker's meaning implied by the utterance of the sentence in context. It means that the listeners can understand the meaning conveyed by the speaker in context. So, the listener can understand the speech conveyed by the speaker either with a special context or without a special context.

Based on Horn (2004), implicature is the speaker's sense of giving meaning to an utterance that has no literal meaning. It means that the message conveyed by the speaker has an implied meaning.

Grice (1975) proposed implications that explain what the speaker is saying, meaning, or implying. It means that when the speaker utters something, the listener can understand and respond to what the speaker said. Grice (1975) refers to implicature as the speaker's implication, suggestion, or meaning different from what the speaker said. It means that the listener can understand what the speaker said be it meaning, implication, or suggestion.

Example:

John: "Do you want to come to the reunion school"?

Alex: "I went to my cousin's house".

Based on the conversation above, Alex's answer does not appropriate with John's question. He is not even said Yes or No but he said "I went to my cousin's house". The meaning of Alex's answer is he did not go to the reunion school because he went to his cousin's house. This is called an implicature because Alex does

not directly answer John's question. In addition, Alex had conveyed it directly without explicitly stating it.

Implicature is divided into two parts, conversational implicature and conventional implicature. Conventional implicature differs from conversational implicature. According to Yule (1996), conversational is the study of implicit meanings based on the context of the conversation. The meaning of conversational implicature is based on maxims or cooperative principle. The researcher has interested in analyzing conversational implicature. So, in this research, the researcher will explain conversational implicature rather than conventional implicature.

2.2 Conversational Implicature

Based on Mey (2001), conversational implicature concerns the way we understand an utterance in conversation following what expect to hear. It means that the way the listener understands the speaker's speech is to know the background conveyed by the speaker. Yule (1996) states that conversational implicature is additional meanings that are not directly explained and must be accepted by the listener to uphold the principle of cooperation. It means that the listeners must have additional meaning to uphold the principle of cooperation. Conversational implication refers to how we understand what we want to hear in conversation (Mey, 2001). It means that the speaker giving a question to the listener and the listener gives an answer that does not appropriate the speaker's intention.

According to Grice (1975), conversational implicature is utterances, namely things that may be interpreted, implied, or intended by the speaker differently than what the speaker said in the

conversation. So the meaning of the statement is that what the speaker says may be different from what the speaker wants. Based on Grice's theory, conversational implicature is divided into two types: generalization conversational implicature and particularized conversational implicature.

2.2.1 Generalized Conversational Implicature

Generalized conversational implicature occurs without reference to specific features of the context (Levinson, 1983). According to Yule (1996), we speak of generalized conversational implicature when no special knowledge of the context is required to compute the additionally conveyed meaning. Meanwhile, Grice (1975) states that generalized conversational implication is an utterance that does not have a specific context from which to infer the meaning. It means that generalized conversational implicature is conversational without special context or special knowledge. The speaker and the listener are doing a conversation without needing special context or special knowledge. So, the listener can directly understand what the speaker said without special context or special knowledge.

Example 1:

Charlene: "I hope you brought the bread and the cheese".

Dexter: "Ah, I brought the bread".

From the conversation above, Charlene expects Dexter to bring bread and cheese which means there are two things she is expected to bring. From the conversation, he only mentioned bread, and cheese was not mentioned by him. If he brought both of those two things, he would answer both. It can be concluded that the conversational implicature is that

Dexter only brought bread but not cheese. This conversation is categorized as a generalized conversational implicature because the conversation does not require special knowledge.

Example 2:

Rendi: "Where is John?"

Rika: "He is either in the kitchen or in the toilet."

From the conversation above, this conversation includes generalized conversational implicature because there is no special context in their conversation. Generalized conversational implicature is a conversation that does not require special knowledge to understand the meaning conveyed. The answer from Rika is appropriate to Rendi's question. It means that Rika is guessing whereabouts John's current location. So, the listener can directly understand the meaning conveyed by the speaker.

2.2.2 Particularized Conversational Implicature

Particularized conversational implicature is derived from a specific context rather than from the use of words alone (Paltridge, 2006). So, the point of the statement is that the listener must understand what the speaker means depending on the particular context of their conversation. According to Yule (1996), particularized conversational implicature refers to an additional unspoken meaning that is dependent on specialized knowledge. This means when a speaker conveys a topic to listeners that they understand because the listener must have special knowledge to understand what the speaker is saying.

Example 1:

Rick: “Hey, coming to the wild party tonight?”

Tom: “My parents are visiting”.

From the utterance, Tom’s answer is not appropriate to Rick’s question. Tom just said, “My parents are visiting”. It means that Tom spent the evening with his parents. So, Tom was not at the party. This conversation is included in the particularized conversational implicature because the answer from Tom is not appropriate to Rick’s question.

Particularized conversational implicature is a conversation in which the listener must understand the speaker's specific context to know the intended meaning of the speaker's words.

Example 2:

Roni: “Do you know where is my red blanket?”

Rani: “Rina is playing matador in the yard”.

From the conversation above, Rani’s answer is not appropriate to Roni’s question. The meaning of Rani’s answer is “your red blanket was used by Rina to play matador in the yard”. This conversation is included in the particularized conversational implicature because Rani’s response is not appropriate to Roni’s question. To understand the speaker's intended meaning, the listener must comprehend the speaker's special context.

2.3 Function of Conversational Implicature

The use of conversational implicature has a different function. Brown and Yule (1983) explained that implicature is the implied meaning conveyed by speakers to their speech partners. This means

that implicatures occur in speech between two or more people to exchange ideas or thoughts. Implicature is related to violations of the principle of cooperation so its pragmatic function is also related to the function of speech acts. Implicature is related to violations of the principle of cooperation, so that its pragmatic function is also related to the function of speech acts. This function is divided by Searle in Senft (2014: 26) who explains that the function of speech acts is based on illocutionary speech acts because they function to make someone act on speech. The function of conversational implicatures can be divided into five, namely: representative/assertive function, directive function, commissive function, expressive function, and declarative function. Therefore, the five implicature functions will be described as follows:

1. The representative function

The representative function is the function that causes the speaker to be bound to the truth of the proposition he is speaking. For example, confirm, report, state, conclude, and describe.

Example:

Alex: "I'm eating ice cream"

The sentence above has a representative implicature function.

Alex's implicature function serves to state that he is eating ice cream.

2. The directive function

According to Holmes (2013, p.277), the directive function relates to words used to persuade someone to do something. The addressee (hearer) is the main focus of the directing function. As a reaction, it influences the behaviour of the addressee; it is more focused on the hearer. The directive function of speech is to order

the hearer to do something according to the speaker's expectations. Examples of words used are “open the door, please!”, “close the door, please!”, “please, help me!”, and the other request. So, it can be concluded that the directive function serves to ask the hearer to do what the speaker expects.

3. **The Commissive function**

According to Holmes (2013, p.276), the commissive function refers to the speaker's intention to commit to doing something in the future. Commissive expresses what the speaker intends, such as a promise, threat, and bets. For example, “I promise, I will come to your birthday party”. In this utterance, the speaker commits herself to coming to her friend's birthday party. For other example, “you will be punished if you cannot carry out your duties well”. This utterance is threat because the recipient will be punished if they do not carry out their duties properly.

4. **The expressive function**

According to Holmes (2013, p.275), the expressive function is a type of language function that relates to the language used to communicate what is on the speaker's mind or personal feelings. It means that the term of expression can be defined as the speaker's thoughts, attitude, needs, and opinions given through a different choice of word and intonation. This speech act is used to express psychological states such as thanking, apologizing, congratulating, praising, condoling, and regretting. For example, “Thank you for coming to my birthday party” this utterance shows the speaker be thankful to the hearer after coming to the speaker's birthday party.

5. The declarative function

Declarative functions are used to create new things (states, circumstances, and so on). This function is used with the intention of impressing, deciding, canceling, prohibiting, granting, permitting, classifying, appointing, forgiving.

Example:

- a.) "I forgive your mistake". (Forgiving)
- b.) "I decided to go on holiday to Malang". (Deciding)

2.4 Press Conference

A press conference is to convey something that you want to convey to the public. The main purpose of a press conference is to convey a statement or information from an organization or individual, and news sources invite the mainstream media to present journalists and representatives of the mainstream media in the hope that the news will be widely disseminated. There are motives for containing a press conference. First, informants can answer questions directly and thoroughly rather than having to repetitively like answering questions over the phone. Second, make the media interested and become interesting news material, so that the public can get to know something that might have gone unnoticed without a press conference.

In the press conference, some implicatures can be obtained by listeners. Press conferences have an important role for listeners in understanding the message conveyed by the speaker. Listeners can understand the implied message conveyed by the speaker through the press conference.

2.5 Context

According to Brown & Yule (1983) context is the environment or circumstances in which language is used. Context is part of a word or sentence that can explain the meaning of an utterance. According to Mulyana (2005: 21) context can be considered as the cause and reason for a conversation/dialogue to occur. It means that every utterance must be related to the meaning, purpose and information, it really depends on the context behind the event of the utterance. Context is used as a supporting sentence to add clarity to meaning. In linguistics, context is used in everyday conversation and refers to the same meaning. Therefore, in linguistics, context can be found in the initial sentence of a conversation. Leech (1983) defines context as a relevant feature of an utterance's physical or context in society. It is a collection of knowledge shared by the speaker and the hearer in order to comprehend the utterance. So, the context has a function to make it easier for speakers and listeners or writers and readers to convey and understand the meaning of an utterance and if there is no context in speaking and writing, misunderstandings will occur.

To understand the meaning of what the speaker said and to avoid misunderstandings between the speaker and the hearer, the participant should use the context as background knowledge. Bahar (2013) states that the participant should use the context as background knowledge to understand what the speaker is saying and to avoid misunderstandings between the speaker and the listener. This means that to avoid misunderstandings, the listener must use the context to find out what the speaker wants because the speaker has more intent than what the speaker is saying. So, context helps a lot in spoken and written language.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Design

The researcher conducted the data analysis using descriptive and qualitative methods. The qualitative focus is on words rather than numbers. Descriptive Qualitative research uses theory to guide the research before data is collected (Bungin, 2007). The goal of qualitative research is to describe rather than predict (Vanderstoep and Johnston, 2008). The researcher use a qualitative method because this research focuses on analyzing and describing the speech of Thomas Tuchel and the reporter that contains implicatures. The researcher analyzed based on words, sentences, and utterances in the press conference.

3.2 Data Collection

3.2.1 Research Data

The data from this research are words, sentences, and utterances delivered by Thomas Tuchel through press conferences. The researcher analyzed the types of conversational implicatures where each utterance has a hidden meaning.

3.2.2 Data and Data Sources

A video of a press conference as a speaker on YouTube by Thomas Tuchel has been selected as a data source. Thomas Tuchel was officially introduced as Chelsea Football Club manager on January 26, 2021. The researcher using the press

conference from Thomas Tuchel when he was introduced as Chelsea's new manager. The researcher watches the video from YouTube on Sky Sport and ESPN YouTube Channel as a data source. The researcher used a video of a press conference titled Thomas Tuchel's first press conference as manager of Chelsea Football Club which lasted 21 minutes and 09 seconds. The data is taken from YouTube on Sky Sport or ESPN YouTube Channel and this research identifies the utterances from Thomas Tuchel as a speaker at the press conference.

3.2.3 Research Instruments

The key to qualitative research is the researcher him/herself (Creswell, 2009). Research equipment is a tool used by researchers to collect research data. The researcher collects the data to analyze the video and identify the utterances. Research data is collected for analysis by the researcher as the primary means of this study. In addition, the researcher used the phone to watch the video, collect the data, and analyze data.

3.2.4 Data Collection Techniques

A. Searching video

The researcher search the video on YouTube via the application or website <https://www.youtube.com/> and searches for "Thomas Tuchel's First Chelsea Press Conference".

B. Watching the video

The researcher watch the video of a press conference to identify, understand, and analyze the utterances. And also the researcher found the conversational implicature.

C. Transcribing the dialog

The researcher selected data from speech transcripts from Thomas Tuchel through press conferences which included conversational implicatures.

D. Matching the transcription and the dialogue

The researcher match the transcription and the dialog between Thomas Tuchel and the reporter. After that, it is entered into the data.

E. Highlight the data

The researcher highlight the data from the dialogue between Thomas Tuchel and the reporter. Also the researcher finds conversational implicature from the data that has been highlighted.

3.3 Data Analysis

A. Identifying the data

The researcher identified every utterance produced in press conferences based on the types of conversational implicature.

The researcher gives comments on the utterances from Thomas Tuchel in a press conference.

0:01 **Why not? It was the opportunity, one of the biggest clubs in the world in one of the most competitive leagues in the world.** It was the moment and it felt like we should not miss the chance to be part of the Chelsea family and compete for titles with the best teams and the best managers. So it was a pretty easy choice. (Generalized Conversational Impicature/GCI)

B. Classifying the data

The researcher classified the data found in this video. The researcher collects the data from the video. This analysis aims to facilitate the classification and analysis of the data in this study, each statement is marked with a code.

Conversational implicature codes:

Generalized Conversational Implicate (GCI)

Particularized Conversational Implicate (PCI)

C. Interpreting the data

The researcher interprets Thomas Tuchel's utterance as containing conversational implicature. The researcher shows the intention of Thomas Tuchel's utterances in his press conference to answer the research problem in the first part.

Reporter: Why Chelsea?

Tuchel: **Why not? It was the opportunity, one of the biggest clubs in the world in one of the most competitive leagues in the world.** It was the moment and it felt like we should not miss the chance to be part of the Chelsea family and compete for titles with the best teams and the best managers. So it was a pretty easy choice.

From the utterance above, Tuchel states that it was a big chance to coach the biggest in the world in one of the most competitive leagues in the world. He felt he won't miss the chance and was ready to compete for the title. Tuchel said **"Why not? It was the opportunity, one of the biggest clubs in the world in one of the most competitive leagues in the world"** is included in generalized conversational implicature because the reporter can directly understand that he won't miss the chance to coaching the biggest club in the competitive leagues. It means that this conversation does not need a special context or special knowledge to understand.

D. Conclusion

The researcher draws the data based on the result that has been analyzed and answers the problem of the study.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Finding

4.1.1 Kinds of Conversational Implicature

Based on the table of data (See Appendix), it can be inferred that the kinds of implicatures that occurred in Thomas Tuchel's first press conference were Conversational Implicatures (Generalized CI and Particular CI). The finding showed that all kinds of conversational implicatures were applied in that press conference where the Generalized CI and Particular CI were often used.

Table 4.1 The Kinds of Conversation Implicature Found

| Conversational Implicature | Data |
|---|--|
| Generalized Conversational Implicature (GCI) | 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 30, 31, and 32 |
| Particularized Conversational Implicature (PCI) | 4, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 23, 24, 27, 28, and 29 |

Based on the data, there are 32 conversational implicatures from several conversations held by Thomas Tuchel and the reporter at the Press Conference. There are two types of conversational implicatures in press conference, namely generalized conversational implicature and particularized conversational implicature. The researcher have found 20 generalized conversational implicature and 12 particularized

conversational implicature from 32 conversational implicature data.



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4.1.2 Function of Conversational Implicature

The table of data showed the function of implicatures was for representative/assertive, directives, commissive, expressive, and declarative.

Table 4.1 Function of Conversational Implicature Found

| Kind of function | Data |
|--------------------------|---|
| Representative/Assertive | 1, 2, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 26 |
| Directives | 21, 28, 29 |
| Commissive | 4, 5, 27, 31, 32 |
| Expressive | 3, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25 |
| Declaratives | 6, 7, 8 |

Based on the data, there are 5 functions of conversational implicatures, namely representative/assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. The researcher have found 11 data from representative function, 3 data from directive function, 5 data from commissive function, 9 data from expressive function, and 3 data from declarative function.

4.2 Discussion

The data of kinds and functions of conversational implicatures were analyzed simultaneously to grab integrated comprehension. The analysis was expected to explore in more detail the use of conversational implicature from the kinds and functions point of view.

Data 1. Reporter: “Why Chelsea?”

Tuchel: “Why not I mean there was the it was it was uh the opportunity”

The statement above belongs to Generalized Conversational Implicature (GCI) since it gives information that is understood by general listeners. It doesn't need a specific interpretation to comprehend. The speaker, Thomas Tuchel thinks that managing Chelsea Football Club is a great chance for him. It can be also indicated his statement shows his true opinion of Chelsea. Therefore, he applies representative as a function implicature in communication. He believes this is a great and challenging opportunity for him to lead a big club like Chelsea.

Data 2. it was uh one of the biggest clubs in the world in the most competitive league of the world.

Similarly, this statement is also categorized as Generalized Conversational Implicature (GCI) because it doesn't acquire high interpretation to comprehend it. The speaker is sure that football lovers that Chelsea is one of the big clubs in the English Premier League (EPL). He thinks EPL is the most difficult competition in the world.

Therefore, it can be said that he uses representative as a function of implicature. He wants to show his thought and beliefs where it is believed by everyone.

Data 3. it was at the moment and it felt like we should absolutely not miss the chance to be part of the Chelsea family.

The statement above is also called Generalized Conversational Implicature (GCI) because it gives additional information from the previous statement. The speaker is excited as the manager of Chelsea. He doesn't want to ignore the opportunity in Chelsea.

The speaker hopes he will be welcome in Chelsea, not only as a manager but also as a friend both in and out of the club management.

Consequently, he uses expressive as the function of implicature which shows his feeling.

Data 4. and to compete for **four titles** with the best managers.

Four titles are EPL, Carabao Cup, and UEFA Champion League, Similarly, this statement is also categorized as Particular Conversational Implicature (PCI) because it acquires high interpretation to comprehend it not all the listeners understand. Perhaps, only football lovers what four titles mean.

The speaker is sure that only Chelsea fan understands what he means. He uses commissive as the function of implicature which shows his feeling

Data 5. and the best teams so that was a pretty easy choice.

Similarly, this statement is also categorized as Generalized Conversational Implicature (GCI) because it doesn't need high interpretation to understand it. The speaker believes that everyone understands what he means.

The speaker promises to make Chelsea the best team. He uses commissive as the function of implicature which shows his promise.

Reporter: does it concern you at all the club's reputation for getting rid of managers quite quickly?

Thomas: yes and no but then on this level on this level where i'm absolutely grateful that i can work on this level it's like this if you sign in for chelsea you sign in for the hunger of titles you sign in for for for for being absolutely competitive in in in every competition you play i'm totally aware of that uh yeah the the it is like you said but it does not scare me it's a we have big ambition me myself i have biggest ambitions i'm very excited about the the mixture of the of the team i'm

i'm very excited about the the structure of the club and the first days were amazing and yeah i'm absolutely aware that at some point everybody expects results but honestly i'm i'm doing that of myself all the time.

Data 6. it's like this if you sign in for Chelsea you sign in for the hunger of titles.

This statement is also categorized as Generalized Conversational Implicature (GCI) because it is not hard to comprehend. Chelsea has suffered because they have not never got the trophies again for several years. He uses declarative as the function of implicature showing his effort to make the club get many trophies or champions.

Data 7. you sign in for being absolutely competitive in every competition you play.

This statement is also categorized as Generalized Conversational Implicature (GCI) because it doesn't require high interpretation to comprehend it. Tuchel wants the club is able to compete with other big clubs like Manchester City, Liverpool, Manchester United, and others in the EPL. He uses declarative as the function of implicature. It can be seen from his words "You sign" which means if we have a commitment to the job we receive.

Data 8. I'm totally aware of that.

This statement is also categorized as Generalized Conversational Implicature (GCI) because it doesn't require high interpretation to comprehend it. The speaker is convinced that everyone understands what he means.

The speaker wants to give his opinion that being a manager of a big football club is not an easy job. This job is risky because it needs

incredible strength mentally and physically. The speaker uses declarative as the function of implicature.

Data 9. it's a we have big ambition me myself I have biggest ambitions.

This statement is also categorized as Generalized Conversational Implicature (GCI) because it doesn't have to be interpreted well enough for me to understand. Well, the speaker's certain they all know what he means.

He uses representative as the function of implicature which shows he keeps positive to reach his dream and hope as a manager.

Data 10. I'm very excited about the the **mixture** of the of the team.

Similarly, given that it is unclear to comprehend and therefore does not possess a high degree of interpretation, this statement has been classified as the Specific Conversational Implicature (PCI). The speaker is certain that everyone knows what he's saying. He uses expressive as the function of implicature. The voice speaks of his feelings for the team. The speaker is sure that everyone understands what he means.

He uses expressive as the function of implicature. The speaker shows his feelings about the team.

Data 11. I'm very excited about the **structure** of the club.

In fact, because it does not receive the necessary interpretation for its meaning, this statement is also classified as a Special Conversational Implicature (PCI). The Speaker is confident that everybody knows what he is talking about. The speaker is sure that everyone understands what he means.

He uses expressive as the function of implicature. The speaker shows his feelings about the team.

Data 12. the first days were amazing.

This statement is also categorized as Generalized Conversational Implicature (GCI) because it doesn't need high interpretation to comprehend it. The speaker is sure that everyone understands what he means.

He uses expressive as the function of implicature. The speaker shows his feelings about the team.

Data 13. and yeah I'm absolutely aware that at some point.

This statement is also called Particular Conversational Implicature (PCI) because it doesn't require high interpretation to comprehend it. The speaker's sure everyone understands what he's saying.

He uses representative as the function of implicature which shows his thought to ensure the listeners.

Data 14. everybody expects results but honestly I'm doing that of myself all the time.

There are two kinds of implicatures. this statement is also categorized as Generalized Conversational Implicature (GCI) because it doesn't acquire high interpretation to comprehend it. The speaker knows everybody will understand what he's talking about.

He uses representative as the function of implicature which shows his idea to convince the listeners.

Reporter: you're an extremely experienced coach you've won many things you seem like an is guy are you concerned at all that there might be a fan backlash because frank lampard is obviously a legend at the club?

Thomas: yeah um fan backlash i don't know i hope not because um that would be would be hard on the team because we we need our supporters like like any team and in a in a stadium like ours and in a club like like ours like chelsea to have the the fans so close and and and so close behind the team it makes really the difference i can absolutely assume that it's a big big disappointment for the fan base to to see that frank frank was was sacked i have and i said this in the first statement and i can only repeat i have the biggest respect i was a huge fan of frank as a player it was a pure joy to to watch him play and and to see him how he played with what personality he played he was one of the key figures to to demonstrate uh in 90 minutes what chelsea is about about intensity about devotion about about winning mentality and so i have the biggest respect for him personally and for his legacy uh it just got bigger when i received the message today in the morning and to a personal message to to wish me all the best to and and and maybe meet in the future when this is possible so honestly uh nothing has changed there but uh in the last 72 hours the the club made clear to me that this is uh this is not my fault clearly not my fault and i cannot change the situation for him is this was the decision was made and i was handed the opportunity but i totally i mean what i say like like before.

Data 15. I can absolutely assume that it's a big disappointment for the fan base to to to see that **Frank Frank** was was sacked.

This statement belongs to Particular Conversational Implicature (PCI) because it doesn't acquire high interpretation to comprehend it. The speaker is sure that everyone understands what he means.

He shows his sympathy to Frank Lampard the former Chelsea manager. He can feel what Frank feels now. Therefore, he uses expressive as the function of implicature.

Data 16. I have and I said this in the first statement and I can only repeat i have the biggest respect.

This statement is Generalized Conversational Implicature (GCI) because it doesn't use high interpretation to comprehend it. The speaker knows everybody will understand what he's talking about.

He shows his respect to Frank Lampard the former Chelsea manager. He can feel what Frank feels now. Therefore, he uses expressive as the function of implicature.

Data 17. I was a huge fan of **Frank** as a player.

Similarly, this statement is also categorized as Particular Conversational Implicature (PCI) because it doesn't apply difficult interpretation to comprehend it. The speaker is sure that everyone understands what he is talking about.

He shows that he idolizes Frank Lampard as a player. Therefore, he uses expressive as the function of implicature.

Data 18. it was a pure joy to watch him play and to see him how he played with what personality.

This statement is Generalized Conversational Implicature (GCI) because it doesn't need high interpretation to comprehend it. The speaker is sure that everyone understands what he means.

He shows his excitement seeing Frank Lampard playing football. He can feel what Frank feels now. Therefore, he uses expressive as the function of implicature.

Data 19. he played he was one of the key figures to demonstrate uh in 90 minutes what Chelsea is about intensity about devotion about winning mentality.

This statement is also called Particular Conversational Implicature (PCI) because it is not hard to comprehend. The speaker is convinced that everyone understands what he means.

He thinks that Frank Lampard great footballer. He was the legend of Chelsea. So, he uses expressive as the function of implicature.

Data 20. so I have the biggest respect for him personally.

This statement is Generalized Conversational Implicature (GCI) because it doesn't apply high interpretation to comprehend it. The speaker is sure that everyone understands what he means.

He wants to show his respect to Frank Lampard. Personally, he wants to give his great appreciation to Frank Lampard. He uses expressive as the function of implicature.

Data 21. when I received the message today in the morning and to a personal message to to wish me all the best.

This statement is also categorized as Generalized Conversational Implicature (GCI) because it doesn't need hard interpretation to comprehend it. The speaker is convinced that everyone understands what he means.

He hopes that he will get full support to get success at Chelsea. He uses directive as the function of implicature.

Data 22. but uh in the last **72 hours** the the the club made clear to me that this is uh this is not my fault.

This statement is also categorized as Particular Conversational Implicature (GCI) because it is not difficult to comprehend. The speaker knows that everyone understands what he means.

For 72 hours, Chelsea has got very bad results in some matches. He lost several times. He uses expressive as the function of implicature.

Data 23. clearly not my fault.

This statement belongs to a Particular Conversational Implicature (PCI) because it doesn't apply high interpretation to comprehend it. The speaker is sure that everyone understands what he means. For 72 hours, he doesn't want to be blamed. He lost several times. He uses expressive as the function of implicature.

Data 24. and I cannot change **the situation** for him is this was the decision was made.

This statement is also categorized as Particular Conversational Implicature (PCI) because it doesn't need high interpretation to comprehend it. The Speaker is confident that everyone understands what he's talking about.

He is willing to express his feelings about the atmosphere in Chelsea this time. Here, he uses expressive as the function of implicature.

Reporter: just a final question from me if i may obviously there's a little bit of a time to go now before the transfer window closes on on monday evening from what you've seen so far are there any gaps that you need to fill in the squad?

Thomas: no and it's hard it's hard to judge for me right now because we have now one game two training sessions i'm very happy with with what i see so far with both trainings and the game yesterday the performance the attitude and the talent and potential i think we have the quad is not too big uh right now we have n'golo kante came back today so we have 22 players plus the goalkeepers that is regarding our program with three competitions absolutely not too much i have the feeling that right now as the the guys deserve to be trusted and i want to trust everybody if a possibility comes along that that we all agree on making us stronger right away and okay we will not we will not

hesitate i'm sure but it's not like we we have we have the absolute need to do something absolutely not.

Data 25. I'm very happy with with what I see so far with both trainings and the game yesterday the performance the attitude and the talent and potential.

This statement is Generalized Conversational Implicature (GCI) because it doesn't need high interpretation to comprehend it. The speaker agrees that everyone understands what he means.

He uses expressive as the function of implicature which shows his happiness from one game and the training sessions.

Data 26. I think we have the quad is not too big uh right now.

This statement is also categorized as Generalized Conversational Implicature (GCI) because it doesn't require high interpretation to comprehend it. The speaker's sure everyone understands what he's saying.

He uses representative as the function of implicature where he gives in the idea to the players which is not adequate.

Data 27. we have **N'golo Kante** came back today so we have 22 players plus the goalkeepers that is regarding our program with three competitions absolutely not too much.

This statement above is a Particular Conversational Implicature (PCI) because it doesn't use hard understanding to comprehend it. The speaker is sure that everyone understands what he means.

He uses commissive as the function of implicature. He will be able to compete by using the ready players right now. Although, there are only 22 players which is not sufficient.

Data 28. I have the feeling that right now as the **the guys** deserve to be trusted.

This statement above is also called Particular Conversational Implicature (PCI) because it doesn't require high interpretation to comprehend it. The speaker is sure that everyone understands what he means.

He uses directive as the function of implicature. He asks to get the trust of the players and other members of the team.

Data 29. and I want to trust **everybody**.

This statement is also categorized as Particular Conversational Implicature (PCI) because it is not hard to comprehend. The speaker knows that everyone understands what he means.

He uses directive as the function of implicature. He asks to get the trust of the players and other members of the team.

Data 30. if a possibility comes along that that we all agree on making us stronger right away.

This statement belongs to Generalized Conversational Implicature (GCI) because it doesn't apply high interpretation to comprehend it. The speaker believes that everyone understands what he means.

He uses declarative as the function of implicature. He wants to change the team to be stronger.

Data 31. and okay we will not we will not hesitate.

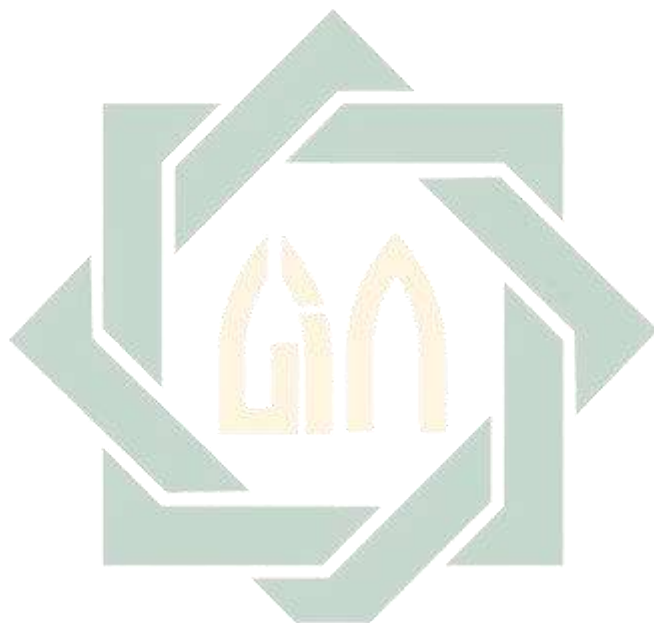
This statement is also called Generalized Conversational Implicature (GCI) because it doesn't need specific interpretation to comprehend it. The speaker's sure everyone understands what he's saying.

He uses commissive as the function of implicature. He shows his promise not to be doubtful.

Data 32. I'm sure **but** it's not like we we have we

This statement is Generalized Conversational Implicature (GCI) because it doesn't require high interpretation to comprehend it. The speaker knows everybody will understand what he's talking about.

He uses commissive as the function of implicature. He shows his promise not to be doubtful.



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CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

There are two important conclusions proposed by the thesis writer. First, all kinds of conversational implicature were found in Thomas Tuchel's press conference. They are Generalized Conversational implicatures and Particularized Conversational implicatures. The use of General Conversational implicatures indicates that the speaker expects all his statements can be understood easily by the audience. Therefore, the message from the speaker can be heard without many interpretations. Moreover, Particular Conversational implicatures found in the press conference show that the speaker is eager to focus on certain issues relating to his opinion about Chelsea.

Second, the function of conversational implicature that were applied in the press conference was representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. The speaker believes all the statements he declares which are expected to the audience have a positive mind toward the speaker's point of view. The speaker requests full support from the fans, club, and other elements of the team to lead Chelsea. To show that he is serious as a manager the speaker makes some promises to make Chelsea better. To give respect, thanks, and

apologies to fans, clubs, and other elements of the team, the speaker applies expressive ways. Eventually, the speaker is eager to reform Chelsea and get many titles.

5.2 Suggestion

To study implicature and its function, teachers and students are able to use press conferences as one of the mediums since press conferences also consist of the kind and function of conversational implicature. The teacher of English may select a press conference as one of the alternative learning materials because sentences produced by the speaker sometimes are not grammatically correct. It happens because the speaker is not a native speaker. If the focus is looking at the function of communication perhaps grammar is not the priority.

For students, they might understand that implicature is very complicated. Therefore, they can select any source of studies. The theory of conversational implicature and its function of conversational implicature is very challenging because the speaker's utterance is spontaneous which leads to some sentences being difficult to understand. Further research can investigate the effect of ungrammatical sentences on the kinds and functions of implicature.

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