ABSTRACT


The objectives of this research were to find out the two types of conversational implicature, namely: Generalized conversational implicature and Particularized conversational implicature and the dominant one used in Smart FM’s Radio talk shows. This research was conducted by using qualitative descriptive design. It took 58 utterances taken from Smart FM’s Radio talk shows which were on air from April 3rd until 24th 2012. The result of analyzing found two types of conversational implicature were used in the talk shows in Smart FM, they were: Generalized conversational implicature and Particularized conversational implicature. The findings of data analysis showed that the total numbers of conversational implicature from the two types were: 25 (62.5%) generalized conversational implicature and 15 (37.5%) particularized conversational implicature. It means that Generalized conversational implicature is the most dominant type of conversational implicature used in Smart FM’s Radio talk shows, because it indicates that when the interviewees answer the question, they usually used the clear answer to make their partner and listeners understand what he/she talked about. This way makes the utterances or the interview can runs well because the participants of the utterances or interview can understand each other. The interviewee gave a strong and clear implicit meaning when answer the questions. There is no extra knowledge to extract the meaning, so the interviewer and the interviewee can easily understand each other. It can be concluded that the dominant conversational implicature that occurred in the four editions of Smart FM’s Radio Talk Shows was Generalized Conversational Implicature. It shows that the interviewee gave a strong and clear implicit meaning.