

The Analysis of Conversational Implicature of Elon Musk A.I and Mars in English Speech

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to discuss the importance of communication and conversational implicature in conveying meaning effectively. It highlights the significance of understanding the context and linguistic situation to prevent misinterpretation. The research aims to uncover and describe the types of conversational implicatures contained in Elon Musk's English public speech on A.I. and Mars, emphasizing the importance of analyzing implicatures in informal interactions. This study utilized a qualitative descriptive approach to analyze conversational implicatures in Elon Musk's discussions on A.I. and Mars in English speech. The research focused on identifying implicature types and functions in the conversations, with data collected from Elon Musk's public speeches and transcribed for analysis. The data reduction process involved constructing a data-collecting sheet, selecting relevant data, explaining and justifying the chosen facts, concluding, and verifying the accuracy of the information gathered.

Keywords: Conversational implicature there are Pragmatic, Implicature, type of implicature, function of implicature and context

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membahas pentingnya komunikasi dan implikatur percakapan dalam menyampaikan makna secara efektif. Hal ini menyoroti pentingnya memahami konteks dan situasi linguistik untuk mencegah salah tafsir. Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengungkap dan mendeskripsikan jenis-jenis implikatur percakapan yang terdapat dalam pidato publik bahasa Inggris Elon Musk pada A.I. dan Mars, menekankan pentingnya menganalisis implikatur dalam interaksi informal. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif untuk menganalisis implikatur percakapan dalam diskusi Elon Musk tentang A.I. dan Mars dalam pidato bahasa Inggris. Penelitian ini berfokus pada mengidentifikasi jenis dan fungsi implikatur dalam percakapan, dengan data yang dikumpulkan dari pidato publik Elon Musk dan ditranskrip untuk dianalisis. Proses reduksi data meliputi pembuatan lembar pengumpulan data, pemilihan data yang relevan, penjelasan dan pembenaran fakta yang dipilih, kesimpulan, dan verifikasi keakuratan informasi yang dikumpulkan.

Kata Kunci: Conversational Implicature Pragmatic, Implicature, ada Tipe dari Implicature, Function Implicature, Context.

INTRODUCTION

As human beings, we will certainly carry out "communication" with other people to convey feelings, thoughts, and intended meaning to different people as our interlocutors. (Fitria & Setyawan 2023)

In communication and conversation, there are studies about pragmatics a branch of linguistics that studies what speakers mean Setyawan, A. H. (2021). The study focuses on the message conveyed by the speaker. It means that listeners must understand what is being communicated via the words or phrases used. As a result, communication involves more than one participant since communication participants will understand every remark communicated if they collaborate effectively. According to Lewis and Slade (1994:4), communication is the exchange of ideas, knowledge, and emotions. This means that people talk frequently to convey their thoughts, information, and emotions in everyday life.

In communication, participants include both speakers and listeners. A speaker is someone who conveys a message, whereas a listener receives and comprehends a message. The context of an utterance includes a physical or social situation, as well as any prior knowledge shared by the speaker and listener. According to Yule, G. (2022) speakers communicate meaning through implicatures, and listeners recognize that meaning through inference.

Implicature is not always simple to understand it may require interpretation depending on the context in which the English speaker is speaking. Furthermore, implicature can occur in certain discourse utterances, as well as during discussion.

The researcher tried to analyze the implicature conversation act speech in The Analysis of Conversational Implicature of Elon Musk A.I. and Mars in English Speech relevant to the condition of people nowadays especially the young generation like to make an implicit meaning in conversations that are confusing by using different words for different meanings. Second, because conversational implicature act is the study of the indirect meaning or the sentences that have been spoken in different meanings with the intended meaning. It was proofed by what people say or speak is actually different from what they want. Third, because the conversational implicature speech act is frequently used in daily conversation so it will be useful to learn about it, especially in conversation informal for daily life. Fourth when the researcher communicated with foreigners who speak English researcher found that the researcher, the students, and other local people had difficulty understanding the conversation implicature and many of them still did not understand what an actual speech act is. Here researcher hopes the students and others can learn more about what kind of conversation implicature speech acts like.

Here researcher wants to make the purpose of the research to explain the kinds and meaning of conversational implicature that occur in The English Speech Elon Musk Future A.I. and Mars.

As we know Elon Musk's speeches about the future of A.I. and Mars colonization are organized by the Public Election Committee and televised for the public. He aims to develop A.I. programs to help humanity and is passionate about advancing technology both on Earth and on Mars. His speeches generate public interest and spark important conversations about the future. By using indirect speech acts and implicatures, Musk effectively conveys his ideas and intentions about the role of technology in shaping the future of humanity.

The researcher examines the ramifications of discussions between the speaker and the presenter in this article. The public speaking venue is where the speaker can talk freely, but sometimes the speaker says something that has a different meaning, such as in Elon Musk's speech, where he says **“We have Super Intelligent Alients” and “Maybe we are Alients”**. The word does not just refer to real Alients with super intelligence rather, the term refers to the tools that Elon Musk create in the form of Alients with the possibility of being smart tools. As a result, it is impossible to deny that there are always conversational implications in the Venue or on the public stage, and in daily life conversation. This is done to maintain an image, pay respect, maintain feelings, use polite, polite language, and so on. According to Grice (P.W.), (1987), the idea of implicature is utilized to explain the distinction between 'what is said' and 'what is suggested'. Based on the preceding assertion, it is possible to deduce that pragmatics is well suited to unearthing the conversational implicatures or implied meanings included in Elon Musk's Future A.I. and Mars speech in public discourse.

This research has elements in common with various other sorts of studies. Such as in Sofyan, A., Yudistira, R., Alfani, F. R., & Ghaffar, A. A. (2022) his research talk about the Analysis of Conversational Implicature between Students and Teachers at Al-Azhar Islamic Boarding School. Teachers and students are obligated to follow all specified guidelines. Language is one of the main norms that all teachers and students at Islamic boarding schools must follow. Humanist encounters are naturally achieved when the language is smooth and good. Maintaining language in communication involves balancing image, emotion, etiquette, and other factors, resulting in many interpretations for some sentences. The researcher also examined objects in the conversational implicature of The Function of Conversational Implicature in the TV Show “F.R.I.E.N.D.S” Pragmatic Approach 2021. According to Rahayu, E.S.R.S (2016) discovered that adopting the rules of courtesy involves various conversations taking place in informal settings such as a shop, market, library, or movie theater. The formal discourse takes place in an informal setting, such as a classroom, seminar, or speech contest. Here Researcher adopts the rules of how the setting and the context take place.

All the research mentioned above is a great source of inspiration for generating ideas, but there is a gap in the data source and analysis used in this post. Based on the preceding investigations, it is possible to conclude that these studies share and differ. The sole similarity between the two researches is that they both investigate the ramifications of discussion. The distinction is that the objects in the studies above are different. The other one uses conversation formal between teacher and student in a context setting in the classroom of the school and the other one uses informal conversation in a context setting in the tv show comedy movie TV show F.R.I.E.N.S. Therefore, understanding the context of the linguistic situation prevents listeners from having an incorrect perception of the information spoken by the speaker is important.

We can see the differences between the researchers before, the researcher examined the objects, the context setting, the type, the function the meaning contexts

about the conversational implicatures of English Speech in Elon Musk A.I. and Mars interview. The author is to uncover and describe the meanings and the types of conversational implicatures contained in Elon Musk A.I. and Mars in English public Speech. This research is interesting because there are various elements to get to know and enrich knowledge about conversational implicature in type, function, and contexts in the interview formal and informal discussion on given topic about A.I and Mars in Elon Mask Speech. In line by Bull, P., & Waddle, M. (2023) a debate or a speech is a formal discussion on a given topic, such as in a public meeting, or legislative assembly, in which competing arguments are presented. Conversational implicature refers to the implied meaning conveyed through indirect or implicit speech acts, rather than explicitly stated. And According to Yunusovna, S.Z. (2022) Informal communication among people enrolled in the English Education study program highlights the implications. In informal conversations, people always utilize language freely.

Based on the problem stated above, the purpose of this research is to investigate the sort of implication and how it is carried out in casual talks. Finally, the study attempted to analyze the types and the function of implicature in informal interactions utilized by analysis of conversational implicature of Elon Musk A. I and Mars in English Speech.

LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Pragmatic

Pragmatics is the study of the qualities of meaning and language that are determined by the speaker and the hearer, as well as other features of context utterances. Yule (2006) stated, pragmatics is the study of how to express more than what is spoken. Pragmatics is a discipline of linguistics that studies multiple languages, particularly conversational implicatures. Pragmatics is a discipline of science that examines language to communicate.

According to Yule (1996:3), Pragmatics focuses on four areas. First Pragmatics is the study of how a speaker or writer communicates meaning and how a listener interprets it. The study focuses on the meaning behind people's statements rather than the words themselves. Second Pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning. This form of study requires interpreting people's meanings in a certain situation and analyzing how the context affects their words. And Third Pragmatics is the study of how more is communicated than is expressed. And fourth Pragmatics is the study of how to express relative distances. The listener's proximity or distance from the speaker determines how much is said.

Based on Yule (1996:53) in Pragmatics there are speech acts that serve five general functions such as representatives, expressive, directives, commissives, and declaratives.

According to Levinson, S.C. (1983), pragmatics is the study of how language and its context interact appropriately. Furthermore, pragmatics is concerned with discussing what the speaker is saying is not the same as the addressee's meaning.

2. Implicature

Implicature is the meaning of something that is implied by the statement. In other words, the speaker's meaning is a component of what is meant in the speaker's utterance but is not part of what is uttered. What the speaker intends to transmit is far than what the expresses explicitly. Linguistic meanings cannot be decided radically by those that are conveyed and comprehended. This is consistent with Grice's (1975) view that a speech might infer propositions that are not part of the utterance. The inferred proposition is known as the implicature conversational. Implicature is the proposition inferred by an utterance in a context that is not part of the speech and does not articulate the true meaning (Gazdar, 1979). The term implicature comes from the verb imply which means to imply something. Etymologically, 'to imply' means to wrap or hide something using something else. Therefore, the conversational implicature is something that is hidden in a conversation, that is, something that is implicitly contained in the actual use of language. Brown and Yule (1983) state that implicature is used to take into account what is meant by speakers as different from what is stated literally.

The concept of conversational implicature was first introduced by philosopher H.P. Grice, who proposed a set of maxims governing cooperative communication, known as the Gricean Maxims (Grice, 2004)

According to Mey (in Nadar, 2009), the implicature of "implicature" comes from the verb to suggest, while the verb is implication. To know or grasp what is folded or stored, one must open it using a pragmatic technique, particularly implicature, which derives from the Latin *implicare*, which means "to fold." As a result, to know/understand the meaning and goal of these implicative dialogues, the speech partners must evaluate the speakers' utterances in light of their context. Grice (as cited in Abdul Rani et al., 2006: 177) Implicature is the inferred or indirect meaning generated by what is spoken (explanatory). Based on Grice's assertion, it is possible to argue that the word implicature is the antonym of the word explicit. As a result, conversational implicature is an inferred (indirect) remark. There are various forms of implicatures.

A. Implicature Types

According to Thomas (2014), implicatures are classified into two types: conventional implicatures and conversational implicatures. Yule (2006) also discusses the different sorts of implicatures, which are classified into four categories: general discussion implicature, scaled implicature, special implicature, and conventional implicature.

a. Implicature in General Conversation

General implicature is a style of interaction that does not require interpretation to determine the meaning of the conversation because the context is general, allowing the interlocutor to grasp it directly (Grice, 1975).

b. Scaled Implicature

Certain information is always communicated by selecting a word that reflects a value on a scale. This is especially noticeable when describing quantity. As the term implies, all, most, many, some, a little, always, frequently, and occasionally. When speaking, a speaker selects the most informative and right words from that scale (quality and quantity).

c. Special Conversations' Implications

In the preceding examples, all implicatures were considered without any special knowledge of the context. However, our talks frequently take place in very particular circumstances in which we assume information that we are familiar with locally. A special implicature is a sort of discussion in which the meaning of the conversation must be interpreted since the context employed is a special dialogue that the other person does not comprehend directly (Grice, 1975).

According to Rahardi (2003), the speaker and speech partner can communicate successfully in actual speech because they both have some form of similar previous knowledge about what is being stated. According to Grice (1975), a speech might suggest propositions that are not part of the utterance.

d. Conventional Implicatures

Conventional implicatures are the polar opposite of all conversational implicatures covered thus far; they are not founded on the principles of cooperation or maxims. Conventional implicatures are not required to occur in speech and are not interpreted by specific situations. Grice defines conventional implicatures as those determined by "the conventional meaning of the words used" (Abdul Rani et al, 2006). According to Yule (2006)k, conventional implicatures are the polar opposite of conversational implicatures in that they do not have to occur in conversation and do not rely on context to be interpreted. The customary implicatures connected with the terms are applied, as with lexical presuppositions. One of these terms is the conjunction "but" in English.

B. Function of Implicature

Based on Yule (1996:53) in Pragmatics there are a speech acts that serve five general functions such as Representatives, Expressive, Deregatives, Commissives and Declaratives.

Representatives: are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not. Statement of fact, assertions, conclusions, and descriptions. In using a representative, the speaker makes

words fit the world (of belief). Example “The earth is flat”, “Chomsky didn’t write” about peanuts, “It was a warm sunny day”

Expressive: are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker feels. They express psychological state and can be statements of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, or sorrow. In using an expressive, the speaker makes words fit the world (of feeling). Example “I’m sorry! “Congratulations!”, “Oh, yes, great, mmmm, ssahh!”

Directives: are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to get someone else to do something. They express what the speaker wants. They are commands, orders, requests, and suggestions. In using directives, the speaker attempts to make the world fit the words (via the hearer). Example “Gimme a cup of coffee. Make it black”, “Could you lend me a pen, please? “Don’t touch that”.

Commissives: are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to commit themselves to some future action. They express what the speaker intends. They promise, threats, refusals, and pledges. In using a commissive, the speaker undertakes to make the world fit the words (via the speaker). Examples “I’ll be back”, “I’m going to get it right next time”, and “We will not do that”.

Declarations: are those kinds of speech acts that change the world via their utterance. The speaker has to have a special institutional role, in a specific context, to perform a declaration appropriately. In using a declaration, the speaker changes the world via words. Example “Priest: I now pronounce you husband and wife”, “Referee: You’re out!”

The categorizing of speech according to Searle (1979: 13-20) and Leech, G. N. (2016). Categorizes speech acts communication functions as directed, declarative, expressive, directive, or commissive speech acts. The directive function (assertive) encourages the speaker to state the truth of the proposition spoken.

Examples include boasting, reporting, stating, claiming, suggesting and complaining. Declarative function refers to how speech content relates to reality. Examples include: sending, naming, resigning, appointing, dismissing, christening, and excommunicating. Expressive functions express one's psychological situation. Examples include apologizing, blaming, condoling, congratulating, and thanking. The directive function instructs the listener to do something that the speaker wants. Examples include entreat, permit, order, command, invite, advise, ask, plead, request, pray, and beg. The commissive function expresses a promise or offer. Examples: offering, vowing, and promising.

Context

A person's goal scope in telling a speech is defined as context or topic. (Nadar, 2009) the surroundings, in the broadest sense, that allow participants in the communication process to interact and make the linguistic expressions of their

interaction understandable (environmental situation in a broad sense that allows participants to speak to interact and make their speech understandable). According to the preceding statement, context is a metric examined in pragmatics.

According to Samarlam (2014), there are three sorts of context. The first is situational context, which is concerned with what the speaker notices about his surroundings or the settings under which the speech occurs. Second, knowledge context is separated into two categories: broad cultural knowledge and interpersonal knowledge.

Culture's general context is general knowledge about human life. Personal experience in verbal encounters before acting in speech is the context of interpersonal knowledge. Third, contextual context refers to the substance around the text, which includes grammatical and lexical coherence.

In line with Cutler, A., & Clifton C. (1999) Comprehending language context entails comprehending the situation in which the language is being used, including who, what, where, when, and how the speaker produced the language. And according to Yule 2006, context is the physical setting in which a word is used. Understanding linguistic context enables listeners or readers to comprehend information to the greatest extent possible based on their behavior, knowledge, experience, and intellectual aptitude. Therefore, by considering the context, the listener will be able to easily understand the speaker's message.

RESEARCH METHOD

In this study researcher used a qualitative descriptive study. The descriptive approach is research that aims to present a systematic and accurate description of the real facts and features of certain populations Astari, R., Hidayah, J., & Edy, S. (2023).

Based on the preceding statement, it is possible to deduce that the researcher observed and then studied Conversational Implicature Elon Musk in A.I. and Mars in English Speech. Qualitative research aims to understand the phenomenon of what purpose is experienced by research subjects such as behavior, perception, motivation, and action, and more holistically and by way of description in the form of words and language, in a specific context in which the natural and by utilizing several natural methods (Moleong, L.J. 2014). This research is descriptive because it describes the types of implicatures and the functions in the conversations between Elon Musk in A.I. and Mars in English Speech.

According to Yule (2006), implicature types discuss the different sorts of implicatures, which are classified into four categories: general discussion implicature, scaled implicature, special implicature, and conventional implicature.

According to the function of implicature Yule (1996:53) in pragmatics there are speech acts that serve five general functions Representatives, Expressive, Directives, Commissives, and Declaratives.

In the conversation analysis Cutting (2005) defined the study of contextualized discussion that is placed in the real world. In other words, conversation analysis is the study of how people engage with one another including when they initiate, respond, interrupt, and make an offer.

The data in this study was collected in dialogues from Elon Musk's public speeches as a speaker that included conversational implicatures. The data came from Elon Musk's speech during a public speaking forum interview in Dubai.

According to Siswanto (2010), the data reduction processes are as follows: first, construct a data collecting sheet; second, choose data; third, explain the data; fourth, conclude; and fifth, verify. Data can be gathered in different ways.

Here the researcher transcribed into written text collecting data. This study is used to reduce and analyze data. First researcher creates a data-collecting sheet. The second step is to pick data. That is, choosing data that is thought to hold conversational implications. Third, explain and justify the selected conversation facts in a written explanation.

The purpose of this is to ensure that the data is accurate and to assist or ensure that the writer identifies the information connected to the conversation's implications to improve accuracy, this entails validating the specified data through classified, explaining the data from the video interview Elon Musk. Then the writer can use it for the study in implicature language.

RESULT & DISCUSSION

The findings of this study indicate that Elon Musk has used several implicatures in public speeches and special interviews about artificial intelligence and Mars. Generalized conversational implicature and particularized conversational implicature are two subcategories of conversational implicature, according to Grice (1975).

The researcher discovered 11 data that employed implicature based on the data finding. The data below:

The Context

The context here there is a room as the place for the interview and location in Dubai. And the host is Mohammad Abdullah Gergawi. He is as minister of cabinet affairs and the future, of UAE. Then the guest is Elon Musk. He is the CEO of Tesla INC. and Founder of Space-X. The situation has a formal vibe because this is a global meeting interview and several TV stations are covering this interview and broadcasting it on some television and social media.

The types of conversational implicatures and their functions.

1. Moderator: Let's start with your thoughts on the future of humanity

Type: Generalized Conversational Implicature

This statement uses a generalized conversational implicature because it implies that Elon Musk's views on the future of humanity are significant and insightful without needing specific context. The implicature arises from the general expectation that Musk, as a leading figure in technology and space exploration, has important perspectives to share. It assumes that the audience understands the broad scope of the topic without requiring detailed background information. The question sets the stage for a wide-ranging discussion, implicitly

acknowledging the complexity and importance of the subject. It invites Musk to provide an overarching view, which can lead to more specific topics later in the conversation.

Function: Request for Opinion

The function of this implicature is to solicit Musk's thoughts and perspectives on a broad topic. It positions Musk as an authority whose views are valuable. By starting with an open-ended question, the moderator encourages Musk to set the tone and direction for the conversation. This approach shows respect for Musk's expertise and gives him the freedom to highlight the issues he finds most pressing. It also engages the audience by hinting at a comprehensive and insightful discussion ahead.

2. Elon Musk: The future, I believe, will be shaped significantly by artificial intelligence and space exploration

Type: Generalized Conversational Implicature

Musk's response implies that AI and space exploration are the most crucial factors in shaping the future, without detailing every possible influence. This generalized implicature relies on the audience's understanding of the significant roles these fields play in technological and societal development. It suggests a focus on these areas as primary drivers of change, expecting the audience to fill in the gaps with their knowledge of current trends and innovations. The statement implies a comprehensive view, emphasizing the importance of these fields without needing to elaborate extensively. It also sets a foundation for more detailed discussion on these specific topics.

Function: Statement of Prediction

The function here is to make a predictive statement about key areas that will influence the future. Musk is sharing his vision, which is significant given his expertise and influence in these fields. This prediction serves to inform and guide the audience's understanding of where major developments are likely to occur. It helps to frame the conversation by highlighting critical areas of focus. By doing so, it also encourages further exploration and discussion of these topics.

3. Moderator: Do you think it poses more of a risk or an opportunity for humanity?

Type: Generalized Conversational Implicature

The moderator's question implies that AI has both risks and opportunities, without specifying them. This generalized implicature draws on the common understanding that technological advancements can have dual outcomes. It relies on the audience's awareness of the ongoing debates around AI's potential benefits and dangers. The question presupposes that AI is a significant enough topic to warrant discussion of its impacts, both positive and negative. It implies that there is a balance to be considered, inviting Musk to weigh in on this balance.

Function: Seeking Evaluation

The function of this implicature is to obtain Musk's assessment of AI's impact. By framing it as a choice between risk and opportunity, the moderator is asking for a nuanced evaluation. This encourages Musk to consider and articulate both sides of the argument. The evaluation helps to deepen the audience's understanding of AI's complexities. It also positions Musk to offer his unique perspective on managing AI's development.

4. Elon Musk: Well, AI is a double-edged sword. It has the potential to improve our lives immensely, but if not regulated properly, it could be our downfall

Type: Generalized Conversational Implicature

Musk's response implies that AI has inherent duality, capable of both great benefits and significant risks. The generalized implicature here is that AI's impact is contingent on how it is managed and regulated. This relies on the audience's understanding of the transformative power of AI and the potential for both positive and negative outcomes. Musk doesn't need to elaborate on every possible consequence, as the audience is expected to grasp the general idea. The statement underscores the importance of regulation as a determining factor in AI's impact.

Function: Warning and Evaluation

The function is to provide a balanced view and issue a caution. Musk evaluates AI's potential while warning about the necessity of proper regulation. This serves to highlight the critical need for oversight in AI development. The warning aims to influence policymakers and stakeholders to take responsible actions. It emphasizes that the future benefits of AI are not guaranteed without careful management.

5. Moderator: And what about Mars? Why is it so important for us to become a multi-planetary species?

Type: Generalized Conversational Implicature

The moderator's question implies that there are compelling reasons for humanity to become a multi-planetary species, focusing on Mars. The generalized implicature is that colonizing Mars has significant importance without needing to list specific reasons. This relies on the audience's understanding of potential existential risks on Earth and the strategic benefits of space colonization. The question presupposes that these reasons are well-known or easily inferred. It invites Musk to elaborate on the specific importance of Mars in this context.

Function: Request for Justification

The function is to prompt Musk to provide a rationale for Mars colonization. By asking why it's important, the moderator seeks to uncover Musk's motivations and reasoning. This justification helps to clarify the strategic significance of Mars in Musk's vision. It encourages Musk to articulate the broader implications and benefits of space exploration. This, in turn, helps the

audience to understand and appreciate the importance of becoming a multi-planetary species.

6. Elon Musk: Ensuring the survival of humanity in case of a catastrophic event on Earth is crucial. Mars offers us a backup plan, so to speak

Type: Generalized Conversational Implicature

Musk's response implies that Earth is vulnerable to catastrophic events and that Mars provides a solution. The generalized implicature is that Mars colonization is a strategic necessity for ensuring human survival. This relies on the audience's awareness of existential risks such as natural disasters or other global threats. Musk's statement assumes that the concept of a "backup plan" is understood without needing extensive explanation. It highlights the strategic importance of Mars in safeguarding humanity's future.

Function: Justification

The function is to provide a clear rationale for focusing on Mars colonization. Musk justifies the investment and effort by emphasizing the need for a contingency plan for humanity. This rationale helps to frame Mars colonization as a prudent and necessary step. It aims to persuade the audience of the importance of this endeavor. By doing so, it adds urgency and legitimacy to the concept of becoming a multi-planetary species.

7. Moderator: Some people say it's unrealistic. How do you respond to that?

Type: Generalized Conversational Implicature

This question implies that there is skepticism about the feasibility of Mars colonization. The generalized implicature is that the idea is widely seen as challenging or improbable. This relies on the audience's awareness of common criticisms and doubts about such ambitious projects. The question assumes that the skepticism is well-known without needing to detail specific arguments. It invites Musk to address these concerns directly.

Function: Challenge and Request for Response

The function is to challenge Musk and solicit his response to the skepticism. By acknowledging the doubts, the moderator is encouraging Musk to defend his vision. This challenge provides an opportunity for Musk to strengthen his position and counter the criticism. It aims to elicit a convincing argument or evidence that supports the feasibility of Mars colonization. This helps to address and potentially alleviate the audience's concerns.

8. Elon Musk: Innovation always seems unrealistic until it's achieved. We're already making significant strides towards making Mars colonization feasible

Type: Generalized Conversational Implicature

Musk's response implies that skepticism is a common reaction to groundbreaking innovations. The generalized implicature is that what seems unrealistic now will appear achievable once progress is made. This relies on the

audience's understanding of historical precedents where initial doubts were overcome by eventual success. Musk doesn't need to detail specific past innovations, as the audience can infer the general idea. The statement suggests that significant progress is being made, countering the skepticism.

Function: Reassurance and Progress Report

The function is to reassure the audience and provide a progress report. Musk is addressing the skepticism by highlighting ongoing advancements. This reassurance aims to build confidence in the feasibility of Mars colonization. It emphasizes that significant progress is being made, suggesting that the goal is realistic. By doing so, it counters the notion that the idea is purely speculative and demonstrates tangible steps towards achievement.

9. Elon Musk: Where we can have AI that is much smarter than the smartest human on earth

Type: Scale Conversational Implicature

Here Elon Musk says the word "Much" means the scale of the things that can be calculated the quality or quantity. And Here Elon Musk wants to talk about the Quality of the AI that he promotions as his best product for human solutions in the future.

Function: Representatives to believe the description

Those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not. Statement of fact, assertions, conclusions, and descriptions. And here Elon Musk believes AI as the fact of the best tool for the human future.

10. Elon Musk: I think is both, one way to think of is imagine we're going to be visited by super intelligence in let's say 10 years or 20 years at the most.

Type: Special Conversation Implicature.

The conversations frequently take place in extremely specific contexts, in which they make assumptions based on information. A type of discussion in which the content of the conversation must be understood since the context used is a special dialogue that the other person does not directly understand. Here Elon Musk wants to say let's imagine what if Super Intelligence visits humans. But then he says well, digital superintelligence will be like an alien. He explained what he meant by that super Intelligence is like an alien that can visit humans 10 or 20 years later.

Function: Directives believe in Suggestions

There are speech acts in which speakers commit to get someone else to do something. They express what the speaker wants. They are commands, orders, requests, and suggestions. Here Elon Musk promises A. I will be Super Intelligence in 10 or 20 years it will be like an alien. He means that A. I will be a good tool for the human future.

- 11. Moderator: Maybe we are aliens. I mean if you look at this part of the world. They believe that human beings are not from earth. Eve and Adam came from somewhere else to Earth, so in that way, human beings are aliens to this land**

Type: Special conversation Implicature

There are speeches of the moderator who said maybe we are aliens, but in context, we are not aliens because we are human. In conversations frequently take place in specific contexts, in which the moderator make assumptions based on information that other familiar with all people. A specific implicature is a type of discussion in which the content of the conversation must be interpreted since the context used is a unique dialogue that the other person does not understand immediately.

Function: Representative Speech believe in statements

Here they talk about maybe we are aliens but that does not mean we are aliens in the context, it is just how they believe what they say and imagine how it is like that but it is not in fact should be like that. The expression here is Representative speech, the Acts in which the speaker states whether or not they believe something to be true. Statement of fact, statements, conclusions, and descriptions. When utilizing a representation, the speaker adapts the language to the world of belief.

CONCLUSION

The purpose of this study was to identify the many kinds of conversational implicatures that can be discovered in English speech in The Analysis of Conversational Implicature of Elon Musk A.I. and Mars. In this instance, the researcher discovered 11 data with conversational implicatures. Grice's and Yule's theories were applied to the data analysis in order to classify conversational implicatures. Eleven data points have several types and functions in conversational implicatures. The analysis of conversational implicature of Elon Musk, Mars, and A.I. in English speech revealed that general implicature was the most frequently used implicature, followed by special implicature, which revealed two date and one scale implicature. This result indicates that people require a particular atmosphere for context casual communication.

We can comprehend the underlying meaning of communication. Implicature refers to something that is suggested or the sentence's meaning. That is, the speaker's meaning is a facet of what is meant in the utterance, but it is not part of what is stated. Linguistic meanings are not solely defined by the words spoken. More research on the role of discourse is needed to enhance scientific knowledge. As a result, we must truly understand the language within its context. This necessitates a pragmatic approach to interpreting the meaning of the language based on circumstances. Pragmatics is a discipline of linguistics that investigates several languages, including conversational implicatures. Pragmatics is an area of science that explores how people communicate through language. It can be concluded that pragmatics can teach us a lot about language-related issues.

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