The Role of Conversational Implicature in Daily Conversations – What Matters, Content or Context?

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Abstract—In daily conversation, sometimes dialogue includes terms that vary entirely from the common phrases. From a linguistic perspective, the conversational implicatures are the speaker's intended meaning of the utterance. Conversation implications are the specific conversations between the speaker and the receiver by following the communications principles. It is the most significant component that has undergone argumentation in conversation theory. Grice's theory of dialogue inference is the possibility of providing meaning to the literal. In other words, people apply certain cooperative principles to communicate cooperatively. Thus, conversational implicatures have become one of the top research areas in pragmatics. This paper intends to explore the importance of conversational implicatures in day-to-day conversations in various contexts. It focuses on certain dialogues collected and integrated from the routine conversation. The outcome revealed that context plays a vital role in interpreting utterances. Therefore, there is no possibility of a complete correspondence of one utterance to one context, which shows the conversational implicature cannot be context-independent. In addition, dialogues were classified into Generalized, Scalar, and Particular conversational implicatures.

Index Terms—conversational implicature, cooperative principles, context, Grice's theory, implicature

I. INTRODUCTION

Conversational implicatures (CI) effects have been significant pragmatic issues (Khairunas et al., 2020). Separating senses and entailments from generic conversational consequences is a significant conceptual and methodological problem in semantics (Khairunas et al., 2020). The degree to which the context of the sentence decides what is said is a related topic. Grice developed an influential theory in order to anticipate and understand conversational consequences (Diliana, 2019). A core function of this theory is the Cooperative Principle (CP) and related maxims (Akmal & Yana, 2020). To some degree, Neo-Gricean theories replace the concepts of Grice and relevance theories with a communicative efficiency theory. Effervescent, lack of determinism, collisions, and speakers are the problems of principle-based theories. Usually, CI has fascinating properties, including calculability, cancelability, indeterminacy, and non-detachability (Suryadi & Muslim, 2019). These characteristics can be used to evaluate the definition of recognized implication in a conversation.

Language awareness encompasses all facets of human life (Yolanda, 2020). The taxonomy of CI is used to convey a special meaning to a conversation (Ali Milad, 2019; Khairunas et al., 2020). It involves exploring the benefits of creating good language skills a conscious understanding of the functionality of languages and how people learn and use them (Ismail, 2019; Pagin, 2019). Multiple research studies have been carried out in the linguistic field rather than in one interdisciplinary, concisely and complimentarily.

Levinson (2000) described the CI as:

(1) "*Implicature stands as a paradigmatic example of the nature and power pragmatic explanations of the linguistic phenomenon.*" This shows an implicature is an additional meaning that indicates the influential aspect of pragmatics as a linguistic feature.

(2) "*It provides some explicit possibilities to mean (in some general sense) more than what is said".* Here, implicatures provide an opportunity of interpreting the meaning of conversation in multiple dimensions.

(3) *"The notion of implicature seems likely to affect substantial simplifications in both the structure and the content of semantic descriptions".* It means the concept of implicature deals with the simplicity of semantic components such as structure and content.

(4) "*Implicature … seems to be simply essential if various basic facts about language are to be accounted for properly".* This reveals that the importance of implicature depends mainly on the consideration of different basic facts about language.

(5) "***The principles that generate implicatures have a very general explanatory power: a few basic principles provide explanations for a large array of apparently unrelated fact''.*** Here, Levinson (2000) asserts that implicature is a type of pragmatic inference related to some general principles of cooperative conversation. It goes above and beyond what is expressed explicitly in the process of interpretation.

Moreover, Yule (1996) stated that "Implicature is an additional conveyed meaning." He means that an utterance can convey more than what is said. In other words, there are some implied meanings intended by the speakers which are not spoken explicitly in their utterances. Also, Allan k (2001) stated that CI is the principle device that allows speakers to minimize the quantity of language expressed. Chen (2020) defines CI as "Based upon non-truth-functional elements of the utterance, the addressee is permitted to make inferences about the views and intentions of the speaker. i.e., the audience must infer the expected and communicated meanings the speaker conveys. Morteza (2020) supports the definition by arguing that speaker communication is far richer than what they directly express. The linguistic meaning of a conversation radically underdetermines the message conveyed and understood.

The objective of the proposed study is to identify the Conversation Implicatures in daily conversations. It attempts to classify everyday conversations such as Generalized Conversation Implicatures, Particularized Conversation Implicatures, and Scalar Implicatures. It can support research scholars to expand their research in linguistics. In addition, the proposed study integrates conversations from academic and internet sources.

The organization of this study is as follows: Section I addresses the role of CI in expressing emotions and the objective of the research. Section II provides information about the existing literature and theoretical background of Pragmatics and CI. Section III covers the methodology and materials used in the study. Section IV and V discusses the outcome of the study. Finally, a summary of the work and future direction is presented in section VI.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Pragmatics

Pragmatics has been a significant area of linguistics since the early 1970s. However, it has still been debated and disputed whether it should be regarded as a field of linguistics (Na'mah & Sugirin, 2019). Despite this, pragmatics began appearing in "linguistic textbooks" only in the 1980s (Na'mah & Sugirin, 2019).

Grice, Searle, and Austin are considered to be supporters of pragmatics (Na'mah & Sugirin, 2019). They have either published a book or essay that significantly impacts the Pragmatics research, contributing to the growth of the field of study in linguistics. However, many linguists and critics stated linguistics as a branch of philosophy. The originators of linguists are philosophers, and they debated and implemented pragmatics from a metaphysical and logical view rather than a linguistic point of view. Grice's theory of conversational implicatures belongs to the prominent theories of conversations. Systematically, it explains the particular meaning of an utterance (Na'mah & Sugirin, 2019; Yolanda, 2020). Figure 1 illustrates the form of implicatures and their various forms.
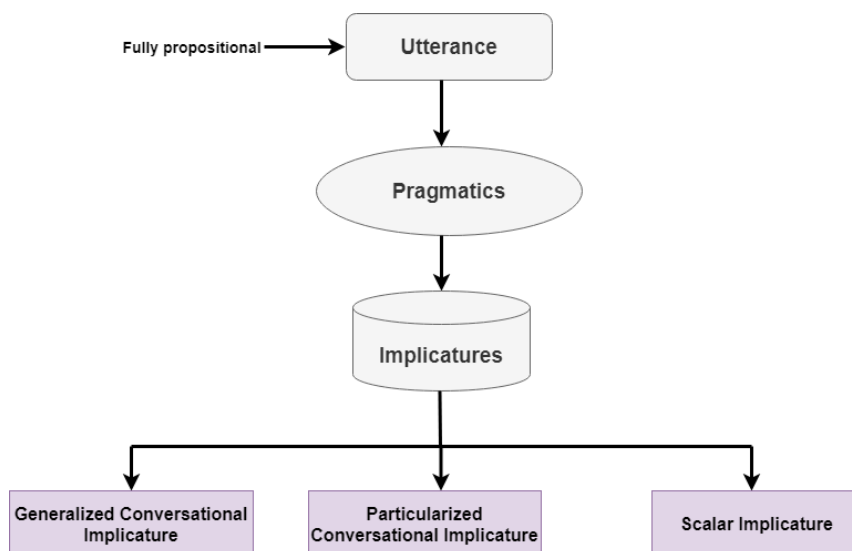

Figure 1 Pragmatics and Implicatures

Pragmatics describes utterances that indicate particular events, deliberate actions of speakers at times, and locations with expression. Logic and semantics typically deal with the characteristics of terms of the token or their usage with the specific characteristic of their utterance to utterance.

The concept of Generalized Conversational Implicature (GCI) can be described as the inferences for the non-explicit interpretation that exists in any form of context (Grice, 1975). As long as no particular evidence rejects or contradicts it, knowledge is assumed in a prototypical manner. Particularized conversational implications (PCI), on the other hand, are

closely associated with particular or specific contexts, often called ad-hoc implicature. The effectiveness of these inferences is related to awareness about specific contextual details (Sadock, 1978; Grice, 1989; Frawley, 2003; Paltridge, 2006; Abdel-Karim A, 2020; Akmal & Yana, 2020). For context, if someone asked Shadan, "*are you visiting Jaffer tonight*," and Shadan responded, "*I've to teach my kids*," her response meant she isn't visiting Jaffer's house, even though she didn't say that. In contrast to non-explicit definitions, such as entailments or traditional consequences, PCI and GCI have one distinguishing characteristic. The scalar implicature (SI is centred on linguistic terms such as some or must, etc. Such phrases are indicative of an information-organized scale (Abdul-Kareem, 2019; Ali, 2020). Scales include:<*Must/may*>, <*Many/some/all*>, <*Often/always/sometimes*>, etc. are the instances of the information-organized scale (Chen, 2020). It lies between the utterance and its implication (Grice, 1975). For example, "*Some of the employees did not get their salary*", in this utterance, the term "*some*" implicates that only a few employees did not receive their salary, not all of them, which generates the SI.

Properties of Conversational Implicature

Several unique properties characterize conversational implicatures. Sadock (1978) briefly states these properties as:

(1) Conversational implicatures can be "worked out" based on the Cooperative Principle. For instance,

a. Nawaf has a flat.   b. Nawaf has only one flat.   c. Nawaf has one or more flats.

Here, (a) entails (c) but conversationally implicates (b). The hearer will assume that the speaker of (a) is following the conversational maxims. In particular, the Maxim of a quantity indicates that the speaker should be informative enough. Therefore, the hearer will assume that if the speaker knew that Nawaf had more than one flat, he would have said so. In addition, the hearer will understand the speakers' intention. Therefore, the hearer will deduce that the speaker has the correct information about how many flats Nawaf has. Consequently, the hearer will infer (b).

(2) Conversational implicatures are cancellable. For instance, *I got some of these gifts from my friend - actually, I think I got most of them from her*.

In the above utterance, by saying '*some*' the speaker implicates that she did not get all of these gifts from her friend.

(3) Conversational implicatures are nondetachable. Expressions with the same linguistic meaning should generate the same implicatures relative to a fixed context. For instance,

a. Can you lend me $90 for a few days?   b. Are you able to lend me $90 for a few days?   c. Please, lend me $90 for a few days.

The above example shows that the three different linguistic expressions convey the exact intended meaning.

Analysis of conversation includes the conversation among two or more speakers. It considers interaction and other types of human activity in exchange, for instance, look, gesture, body orientation and combinations. One of Grice core ideas is to ensure that the speaker complies with several principles when reading a sentence, which guarantees that communication is a cooperative endeavour. Grice names such values as the CP. As per the Maxim of quality, one cannot say anything without proper proof or evidence. According to the Maxim of quantity, a speaker should provide the most significant knowledge and not more than the requirement.

On the other hand, the Maxim of relevance signifies that a speaker should convey only relevant information. Lastly, the Maxim of manner teaches speakers to express orderly. To decipher an intention to communicate a speaker ("what's intended"), one draws knowledge on the speakers' state of mind and investigate whether they followed Grice's Maxim (Frawley, 2003; Paltridge, 2006; Abdel-Karim, 2020; Akmal & Yana, 2020).

B. Related Works

Ali (2019) presented a study applying CI and Grice theory to Arabic conversation. The author translated the conversation from Arabic to English and analyzed it using Grice cooperative principle. On the one hand, the concept of semantics deals with the meaning of an utterance. On the other hand, pragmatic concepts deal with using a term/word in a sentence. The author discussed the similarities and differences of both semantics and pragmatics. The outcome of the study shows that the Arabic speakers flouted the cooperative principle and generated CI in their conversation.

Diliana (2019) proposed a study on CI for investigating the conversation between Brebesnese friends. The author discussed the type of CI and its percentage of usage in conversation. Both GCI and PCI are frequently used in the conversation. However, the percentage of PCI is higher than the GCI. The results of the study have presented that the percentage of PCI was 72.2%, whereas the GCI was 27.7%. Furthermore, the study was conducted with limited number of participants. Thus, there is a possibility of variation in the percentage of GCI and PCI with a larger number of participants.

Ali (2020) proposed a study for investigating CI in English communications. In this study, the author focussed on the functional words, which are part of a dialogue in communication. A descriptive - pragmatic approach was followed for analyzing the communication. The author discussed the cooperative principle and its type. Internet and YOUTUBE were the sources for collecting the conversations. The outcome of this study shows that functional words are the key to generating CI.

Elizabeth and Radhika (2020) presented a study about an annotated dataset on CI. The authors have collected conversations related to CI from the resources of TOEFL (Test of English as a Foreign Language) and Internet Movie Script Database. They argued that a speaker could avoid an implicature by expressing a dialogue with explicit meaning. In addition, they classified the CI into SI, GCI, and PCI. The results of the study support researchers to utilize the dataset for further research in linguistics.

According to the existing literature based on CI and CP related to linguistics, the following research questions are framed to analyze the role of CI in daily conversation.

Research Question 1 (RQ1) – Why are speakers using implicature in their conversations?

Research Question 2 (RQ2) – What are the frequently used implicatures in daily conversations?

III. MATERIALS AND METHODS

In everyday conversation, communicators are utilizing CI frequently to express their opinion more concisely. Some conversations from daily situations were collected and analyzed. Also, the existing dataset for CI was used to extract some of the conversations. Moreover, some conversations were extracted from the implicature dataset (Bublitz & Lichao, 2010; George & Mamidi, 2020; Fitri et al., 2019; Ismail, 2019). The dataset is available online and free to access for researchers. A descriptive qualitative approach is adopted to classify the conversation into multiple types of CI and identify any violation of Grice's Maxim in daily conversation. The descriptive qualitative approach investigates each utterance in the conversation and classifies it into GCI, PCI, and SI. It is more comprehensive and includes gathering evidence from multiple sources so that the role of CI can be investigated in different viewpoints. It collects qualitative data, and the outcome is primarily qualitative. Induced data exploration is also required to define repeated subjects, designs or principles and explain the CI classifications. Thus, we investigated the violation of Grice' Maxim in the conversation in order to find why the speakers employ implicature. The crucial role of context or content in generating implicatures is also analyzed.

IV. FINDINGS

The non-literal definition refers to non-explicit significance. It is a term that includes many others, such as entailments, expectations, and consequences. Among them, special attention among pragmatists has been paid to the implications. Pragmatics describes utterances that indicate particular events, deliberate actions of speakers at times, and locations, generally with expression. The social rules play a crucial role in defining the features of the ideal communicative exchange (Grice, 1975). It decides the expectations of reasonable speakers about the other speakers' linguistic actions. In this section, we present the findings of this study by analyzing some frequent conversations.

A. Classification of Conversational Implicature

This study classified the CI into broader classifications, including PCI, GCI, and SI. Moreover, the cooperative principles are applied and find how speakers have violated Grice's Maxim in their conversation.

1. Particularized Conversational Implicatures

Particularized conversational implicatures are analyzed concerning special background knowledge. Yule (1996) states that most of the inferences are assumed in a particular context in which a conversation occurs. The researchers opine that the analysis of conveyed meaning needs inferences to particularized conversational implicatures. Some responses may deviate from relevance in most cases, as illustrated in the following Table 1.

TABLE 1
OUTCOME OF ANALYSIS OF CONVERSATION - PCI

Conversation	Implications
Amal: Are you coming to the party tonight? Rawan: I have exams.	As per Grice's theory, the terms yes or no would have been a relevant response to the question asked by Amal. However, Rawan's reply cannot be taken as completely irrelevant. Amal, being a student, is supposed to consider some background knowledge that would be mutually assumed. Rawan's reply could be interpreted as having to study for her exams. Therefore, she won't attend/ would not participate in the party tonight.
Nasser: Did you enjoy your time? Did you like the movie? Naif: "There's nothing on at the movies."	In this situation, Naif's response doesn't mean that there is nothing at all but nothing that he is interested in seeing.
Doctor: the heart attack must be moved to the IC.U Nurse: I will do my best.	In this local context, to make the nurse's response relevant, the doctor has to draw on some tacit knowledge shared by all the participants involved in the medical field, excluding the co-patients and visitors.
Suha: What on earth has happened to the grilled fish? Sara: Saly is looking very happy.	Suha derives the implicature " Saly ate the grilled fish " from Sara's statement in the above conversation. This is because Suha believes that Sara is observing the conversational Maxim of relevance in the specific context of Suha's question.

Therefore, the researchers derived the interpretations based on the study (Levinson, 2000). He stated that the Maxim of relevance is used in a particular situation, and the speaker utters a word relevant to a specific topic or issue. However, Abdul-Kareem (2019) claims that particularized implicatures are derived from the utterance and context. Thus, it is evident that PCI is context-dependent.

2. Generalized Conversational Implicatures

Yule (1996) states that "when no special knowledge is required in the context to calculate the additional conveyed meaning, it is called a generalized conversational implicature", as illustrated in Table 2.

TABLE 2
OUTCOME OF ANALYSIS OF CONVERSATION - PCI

Conversation	Implications
Ilyas: Where were you? Mohamad: I entered a club, and a kid came running towards me.	In the above utterance, the indefinite article provides a clue that he is a guest or a visitor; therefore, the club and the kid do not belong to him. The researchers' view is that the speaker would have been more specific saying 'my club' and 'my kid'.
Fawaz: How are we getting to the kingdom Tower tomorrow? Nawaf: Well, I'm going with Turki.	The use of "well" can conventionally implicate that what the speaker is about to say is not what the hearer is hoping to hear. In other words, Nawaf doesn't want to join with Fawaz as he is accompanying Turki.
Sultan: Can I get some sandwiches somewhere around here? Hussam: There's a restaurant around the corner.	Hussam's response could be interpreted in different ways, as shown below: 1- Hussam is not interested in guiding Sultan. 2- Hussam does not know what is served there. 3- Sultan can get sandwiches by himself from the restaurant around the corner.
(Situation) The two friends were invited to a wedding party. Suha: How much longer will you be? Saja: Prepare yourself a cup of coffee.	Based on the conventional principle, Saja's indirect response indicates that Suha has to infer that Saja is not going to give a particular time or she intends to say ''Relax, it will take plenty of time to get ready".

To wrap up, in such type of implicature, inferences are made without taking into account the special contextual background knowledge of the utterance. It is evident that CI is context-independent (Fitri et al., 2019; Ismail, 2019). Mamidi (2020) confirms that generalized conversational implicature has little or nothing to do with the contextually relevant understanding of an utterance.

3. Scalar Implicatures

Scalar implicatures arise from specific words to express a scale of values to communicate information. Levinson (1983) listed the linguistic items from the highest to the lowest value:

Speakers select values contextually suitable from the scales: <all, most, many, some, few >, < excellent, good >, < hot, warm >, < always, often, sometimes >, < certain that P, probable that P, possible that P >, < must, should, may >, < cold, cool >, < love, like > , < none, not all > and make decision on the basis of informativity and truthfulness. Table 3 presents the conversation and its implicature using SI.

TABLE 3
OUTCOME OF ANALYSIS OF CONVERSATION - SI

Conversation	Implications
Malik: Had you seen Omar. Rasheed : Omar often visits his grandmother on Fridays.	In this utterance, by using the word 'often', the speaker implicates that Omar does not always visit his grandmother on Friday. Otherwise, he prefers to see her on Friday rather than any other weekday.
Hayat: Did you complete your Ph.D.? Mona: I have written many research papers.	Using the word 'many', the speaker creates the implicatures (+> not all, +> not most). The implicature is that the speaker did not write all or most of the research papers that they must write. Yule (1996) states that any form of a scale is negatively implicated.

B. Cooperative Principles and Implicature

CP is the basis of successful conversations, which can be essential while language users interact. It is the expectation that the listener has towards the speaker. It is attained when a speaker intends to communicate more than what the words mean. As it has been mentioned earlier, when people talk with each other, they try to communicate smoothly and successfully following cooperative Principles (four maxims). Morteza et al. (2020) argue that "The listener will not comprehend the expressions if they do not comprise one maxim". However, the participants may not always observe the four maxims. The violation of a maxim may result in the speaker conveying an additional meaning rather than the literal meaning of his utterance. This leads to conversational implicature, as illustrated below:

1. **Maxim of Quantity**: It means that language users should make their contribution as informative as required for the exchange. As illustrated below:
   (i)   Sara: What is your major?
        Hala: Applied Linguistics.
   Hala's response is adhering to the Maxim of quantity; since she gives only the required information.
   (ii)   Nouf: What time is it?
         Manal: It's three 'clock; in fact, it's three passes two.
   However, the above example shows the non-observance of the same Maxim, which is seen clearly in Manal's response which conveys unnecessary information and implies that Manal wants to show that she is very accurate.

2. **Maxim of Quality**: Language users should convey truthful and adequate contributions. As the following example will illustrate:

(i)   Husband: Where are the committee files?
        Wife: they're on the shelf in your bedroom.

Here, the wife's response is adhering to the Maxim of quality; since she gives adequate information.

(ii)   Sara: Where's Haya?
        Nouf: The control room or the science lab.

In this case, the same Maxim of quality has been breached since Nouf gives a weaker statement (two possible options) which implies that she is unsure about the exact place.

3. **Maxim of Relevance**: It means that language users should contribute relevantly. As the following example illustrates

(i)   Mom: Have you submitted your assignment?
        Son: Yes, I have submitted it on time, mom.

Here the son's response is relevant to his mother's question.

(ii)   Ameera: Is Haya a good teacher?
        Najla: She's got beautiful handwriting.

On the contrary, the previous example shows non-adherence of the same Maxim. A hasty reading of Najla's answer would indicate that what she provides has nothing to do with Ameera's question. In other words, a yes-no question usually requires a solution with yes or no, but Najla's response implicates that Haya is not a good teacher who shows that Najla is not cooperative.

4. Maxim of Manner: It means that language users' contribution should avoid obscurity and ambiguity. As suggested in the example given below:

(i)   Husham: How many research papers have you published this year?
        Ahmed: I have published three.

Ahmed's response shows that he is cooperative since he gives an unambiguous answer.

(ii)   Interviewer: Did the head of the department play any part in Arwa's termination? Did she create any trouble?
        Amal: I would not try to send the last report.

However, this example indicates that Amal has breached the Maxim of manner since she does not give the exact answer.

C. Implicature Change and Context

An interpretation of an utterance cannot be done independently from its context. Suryadi and Muslim (2019) stated that CI is based on the context of utterance. In other words, the conversational implicature is used to show the difference between what is said and what is meant. It follows a specific context under the guidance of the CP and its four maxims.

1. (**Context A**): Amal and Huda have just finished dinner, and Amal wanted to sleep, leaving Huda alone to clear the table and wash dishes

Huda: Shouldn "t you help me do some housework?

Amal: I have worked for ten hours.

Superficially, Amal's answer has nothing to do with Huda's question. She violates the Maxim of relevance. Amal adheres to the Cooperative Principle and intends something more than the literal meaning. It indicates that she has a busy day, so she is extremely exhausted to help Huda do any housework. However, in the following context, the same utterance' ten hours' is interpreted differently according to the contextual change

(**Context B**): The boss of a coffee shop gives three riyals to a temporary worker who does washing for him.

Boss: Hey, boy, here is your money!

Worker: I worked for ten hours.

In the above context, the worker's response implies that the amount of money is not sufficient since he had worked such a long time

2. (**Context A**): A daughter returning from a visit to her aunt on a winter night:

Mother: What did she offer you?

Areej: She gave me frozen strawberry juice.

In this context, Areej's response is interpreted as a complaint since cold drinks are inappropriate for offering on winter nights.

(**Context B**): Two sisters in a mall on a summer's afternoon.

Manahil: It is very hot, is not it?

Maha: Yes, it is; why do not we have a really cold strawberry juice?

As the context changes, the same utterance "icy strawberry juice" can be interpreted as a praise/ compliment.

3. (**Context A**): Two friends in a restaurant:

Omer: What do you like to eat?

Sami: I like to eat vegetable pizza.

In this context, vegetable pizza refers to a dish. However, the same utterance is interpreted differently as the context changes. For instance,

(**Context B**): At home:

Father: Where is vegetables pizza?

Majed: He went to the gym.

This context refers to the person who prefers to eat vegetable pizza.

4. (**Context A**): In a classroom

Saleh: Have you seen my Chomsky?

Sameer: Yeah, it is on the desk.

(**Context B**): In a library

Aamer: Could you please lend me Chomsky's Syntactic Structure for three days?

Librarian: Sure, what is your ID number.

Chomsky in the first context refers to the book written by Chomsky, while in the second context, it refers to the author himself.

5. The question "How old are you?" is used in three different contexts to provide three different interpretations:

(**Context A**): Two friends are talking:

Mona: You look so excited!

Maha: it's my birthday.

Mona: Many happy returns. How old are you?

(**Context B**): A father is talking to his daughter:

Father: How old are you, Rehab?

Rehab: I'm 20, father

Father: I know how old you, you fool.

(**Context C**): A psychiatrist is talking to a woman patient:

A psychiatrist: what do you do?

Woman: I'm a nurse, but my husband won't let me work.

A psychiatrist: How old are you?

Woman: I'm 39

In the above instances, how old are you? is interpreted differently following the context. In (A), it refers to Maha's age. Whereas in (B), it shows the father's anger towards his daughter's childish behaviour; and in (C), it shows that the doctor is surprised that the decision is being made by the husband instead of the wife.

V. Discussion

RQ1 aims to investigate the reason for employing CI in communication. The outcome of the current study presents that the implicature plays a pivotal role in everyday conversation. It reveals that speakers flouted the cooperative principle rather than unknown speakers. The known speakers know their environment, leading to use implicature to communicate successfully. For instance, Speaker A and B are long time friends. Thus, A communicates B with some previous inputs. Therefore, B replies A in a shorter form or utterance that implicates some meaning. The unknown speakers use GCI compared to PCI and SI. GCI is generated through standard terms, as discussed in the previous section.

To provide solutions for RQ2, the cooperative principle of Grice is applied to decide that context is playing a pivotal role in generating CI. Semantic interpretation can be a word (i.e. verbal or traditional meaning) and implicit meaning of a speaker (i.e. the importance of content to be conveyed by the speaker). Grice concluded that the hidden meaning of an utterance of speakers could be conveniently recovered due to the implied maxims set forth by the Cooperative principles. According to Grice, a hearer would consider both what the speaker said and what he may have said to measure the dialogue implication. The justification is based on the natural expression as well as its potential equivalents. Thus, the study's findings show that the conversations were made based on the context. According to the outcome, PCI is highly influenced by context, whereas GCI and SI partially depend on context.

VI. Conclusion

This study analyzed the role of conversational implicatures in daily conversation and how speakers violate the Grice maxims in their communication. Therefore, some conversational implicatures of everyday conversations in various contexts were analyzed. The study's outcome shows that context plays a critical role in generating implicatures rather than content. The outcome reveals that the particularized conversational implicature is mostly context-dependent. Moreover, generalized and scalar implicatures are partially context-dependent. The investigation of the violation of the Grice maxim supported that the conversational implicatures are context-dependent in most situations. Finally, the researchers stress that implicatures play a significant role in successful communication. Furthermore, the findings of this study are based on the conversations that were extracted from the sources. The future direction of this research is to

extend the analysis to the higher number of conversations and how a term is utilized in the conversation to imply multiple meanings.

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