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Strengthening the Prohibitive Illocutionary Function Through Conversation Implicatures of the Main Characters of the Web Series *My Lecturer My Husband Season 2*

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims to describe information on strengthening the illocutionary function through conversational implicatures by analyzing the language and sentence structure of the main character's utterances. This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach. The object of this research is implicitly determined through the utterances of the main characters Arya and Inggit, who play My Lecturer My Husband Season 2, taken from web series media. The data was in the form of words and sentences implied in Arya's conversation/dialogue with Inggit. Data collection techniques used free-involved listening (SBLC), notes/transliteration techniques, and content analysis techniques. Method triangulation is used to examine several combinations of methods/techniques in research related to testing the credibility and validity of data. The data analysis process was carried out by describing all the uses of conversational implicatures in strengthening the speech of contradictory/unusual illocutionary functions. The results of this study indicate that the language variations in the utterances conveyed by the main characters Arya and Inggit in the web series My Lecturer My Husband Season 2 prove that there are many implicit/hidden utterances uttered by the two of them with specific intentions. Conversational implicatures in the web series My Lecturer My Husband Season 2 include conversational implicatures forbidding, refusing, complaining, and affirming, as well as strengthening the illocutionary function of changes in sentence structure prohibition-asking, prohibition-threats, prohibition-innuendo, prohibition-command, ban-affirmation.

Keywords: *Conversational implicature, illocutionary functions contradictory, main character, My Lecturer My Husband Season 2*

INTRODUCTION

The use of language between individuals can convey thoughts and feelings so that they can understand each other and understand the meaning of the speech given by the speaker

(Haliko, 2020; Sari et al., 2021; Sulistyowati, 2019). The activity of thinking with language cannot be separated from language creativity (Kusumaningsih et al., 2018). Language creativity is a medium for an embodiment of thinking activities through communication using a more varied form of language (Haerul, 2021). One of the variations of language forms in the development of language creativity is by using conversational implicatures (Astuti, 2019; Muktadir, 2020). This can happen because conversational implicature is very influential in the formation of language creativity in a speech delivered (Wijayanti, 2020).

Implicature is an expression or speech that contains a different meaning from what is actually said and has intentions that are not expressed explicitly (Isnaeni & Utomo, 2020; Setyorini, 2019). Implicature can also be interpreted as utterances, which can be in the form of oral or written statements conveying hidden expressions/desires of the heart (Hikmah Wahyuningsih, 2019; Safynatul Fawziyyah, 2019). Implicature helps explain the hidden meaning or purpose to be conveyed implicitly in speech so that it is more transparent and understandable (Rohmatin et al., 2019). Conversational implicature arises when specific contexts are used in conversation, most of which come from conversational imagery or imagination (Isnaniah, 2020). Implicature is the meaning of speech that cannot be separated from context, including the context of the situation involving the participants in the communication, setting, time, place, channel of communication, and purpose of the utterance. Implicature helps explain the difference between what is meant and what is said (Perizga et al., 2020; Saifudin, 2020). Conversational implicatures mentioned by Putrayasa consist of 8 types, namely conversational implicatures forbidding, approving, refusing, ordering, asking, affirming, complaining, and reporting (Rachmawati, 2019; Sukmawati et al., 2021). That way, to understand and understand the speaker's intent, the interlocutor must interpret his speech.

In pragmatics, conversational implicature can strengthen illocutionary speech acts (Yuniarti, 2019; Yuniati et al., 2020). Pragmatics is a field of study that explores the relationship between language and context (Nurul Mutiah Romadhani, 2020; Pujiati, 2021). Pragmatics basically focuses on the use of language to communicate, not only studying the structure of language but also the relationship between language and the actions performed by speakers (Nuardania et al., 2019; Yasinta et al., 2019). Pragmatics is a field of linguistics that studies the structure of language as a means of communication between speakers and listeners, as well as how language signs refer to the "extra lingual" context being discussed (Kurnia et al., 2020; Pudyastuti et al., 2019). Austin said the importance of considering the context in understanding

the meaning of speech because language is used in the form of speech with adaptations to various functions and contexts of speech (Maujud & Sultan, 2019; Ziraluo, 2020).

In an illocutionary speech, the act can appear through communicative emphasis (Herliana & Suryadi, 2019; Mulatsih, 2021). According to Austin, an illocutionary speech act is an utterance that does not only function to say or inform something but also to do something (Hidayah et al., 2020; Raehani et al., 2022). Illocutionary speech acts are related to the intention of the speaker behind the words used (Mirzaei et al., 2020; Reviana Astriani, 2021). In illocutionary speech, factors such as who is speaking, to whom, when, and where the speech is made affect the illocutionary speech act (Marwuni & Utomo, 2020). Illocutionary speech acts can be identified as speech acts that function to inform something and do something and contain the meaning and power of speech. Illocutionary acts are not easy to locate because illocutionary acts are related to who the speaker is, to whom, when, and where the speech act is performed (Anggraini, 2020; Nurhuda, 2021). Illocutionary speech acts are acts of declaring, apologizing, threatening, predicting, ordering, asking, giving permission, thanking, offering, promising, and so on (Ahmad Nur Cahyo, 2022; Ambarwati, 2019; Cindyawati & Yulianto, 2022; Reny Rohmawati, 2021).

The categorization of functions of illocutionary speech acts, according to Leech, can be classified into four types, namely as follows: a) Competitive functions, b) Convivial functions, c) Collaborative functions, and d) Contrary functions (conflictive). (1) Competitive function. For example, ordering, recommending, requesting, ordering, and demanding. (2) Fun function. For example, inviting, offering, greeting, asking, praising, thanking, congratulating, and allowing. (3) Cooperation function. For example, announcing, reporting, teaching, and stating. (4) Conflicting functions. For example, asserting, cursing, threatening, prohibiting, accusing, complaining, scolding, blaming, rejecting, insinuating, and imposing punishments (Ariyadi et al., 2021; Dari & Zultiyanti, 2021; Ilmiyyah & Wahyudin Rohaedi, 2021; Priasmoro et al., 2023).

The use of illocutionary speech acts is often found in conversations/dialogues of characters in films, soap operas, and web series (Gustary & Anggraini, 2021; Widyawati & Asnawi, 2023). Web series is a serial drama series format that is broadcast via internet-based television with various genres such as romance, comedy, thriller, horror, and others (Suci Wulandari & Intan Sari Ramdhani, 2023). In addition to playing a role in entertainment media, web series can also be a means of conveying messages through communication and dialogue between characters, from scenario writers to connoisseurs or spectators (Setiyaningsih & Rahmawati, 2022). The web series *My Lecturer My Husband Season 2* is a web series played by

Reza Rahardian as Arya and Prilly Latuconsina as Inggit (Rihanah et al., 2021). This web series, which has a comedy and romantic genre, was once ranked as the 1st best-selling and popular web series and was watched more than 20 million times in less than a week after its premiere (Dawus et al., 2021). The audience is very enthusiastic about watching the web series *My Lecturer My Husband Season 2* because this web series is a very interesting series that tells the story of the Arya and Inggit family with many romantic and conflict-filled scenes but is also very funny, so it invites laughter and is very entertaining (Maujud & Sultan, 2019). These are the things that make this web series one of the most popular series among viewers since its first appearance in the world of web series (Pujiati, 2021).

Research in the field of pragmatics, mainly illocutionary functions, has been previously studied by experts, for example, in research conducted by (Dari & Zultiyanti, 2021) and (Ariyadi et al., 2021), which only explains the function of the illocutionary in television and YouTube media. It is in contrast to the design of this study, which will raise the topic of illocutionary function and conversational implicatures in web series media. That is in contrast to the design of this study, which will introduce the topic of illocutionary functions and conversational implicatures in web series media. The research conducted by (Ilmiyyah & Wahyudin Rohaedi, 2021) also only explains the concept of speech acts and their illocutionary functions in news discourse, which is different from the design of this study, which is more specific to its illocutionary functions and is strengthened through conversational implicatures in web series media with more complex and particular data analysis. Likewise, some studies, for example, the findings of Yulianti (2020), whose her study took the research object from the film "Laskar Pelangi" only took the forms of implicature so that it was clear that there was no link to other studies. Likewise, the same research was conducted by Nawangsih (2021), who examined the comedy-drama series which is also romantic by taking the film "Yowis Ben The Series" only taking implicature derivatives, not studying and linking them to other studies so that the data obtained was minimal. Similarly, research by Frandika & Idawati (2020), which examines the object of research in the film "Tilik (2018)" only examines the illocutionary speech act without being reinforced by other studies that can link the illocutionary speech act.

Other findings in this research are similar to research by Paulana Christian Suryawin (2022), who analyzed speech acts and conversational implicatures in the use of Indonesian. In Paulana Christian Suryawin (2022) research, he has explained the concept of conversational implicatures and speech acts, including illocutions, but in everyday language speech is a means of self-expression, communication tools, and so on. Then, research from Nugraheni (2021),

which examines the film "Harry Potter and The Goblet Of Fire" is also similar to this research in that its analysis is in the form of conversations between female and male characters, but Nugraheni (2021) research only takes various kinds of implications without strengthening studies and making them more complex. Finally, research by Handayani (2019), which examined the "Mata Najwa Talk Show" program has presented in full the data in the form of conversational implicature utterances and illocutionary speech acts, but it is more focused on the utterances from each study rather than mutually reinforcing one study with other studies, such as in this research. This research actually seems to continue from previous research conducted by other researchers, for example, in research from Nuryani (2022) which examined the web series in the drama "Little Mom" in which researcher Nuryani (2022) only strengthened variations in conversational implicatures but in this research it is specifically variations in conversational implicatures to strengthen illocutionary functions, mainly illocutionary functions. This shows that this research shows more completeness of data as research that is more complex in terms of data and analysis. In addition, Septiana (2020) research, which analyzed the film "5CM" explained the illocutionary act thoroughly, however in Septiana (2020) research it did not discuss in more depth the strengthening of meaning/intent in speech through studies in addition to illocutionary speech acts so that the data obtained not maximal. Furthermore, the research from Rihanah (2021) is the same as this research in the form of the object studied, namely "My Lecturer My Husband" but with the data source being the novel by Gitlicious. The research by Rihanah (2021) has specifically explained expressive illocutionary speech acts but did not explain the strengthening from the study of pragmatics of illocutionary interludes.

This research also includes a more comprehensive analysis, which involves studying implicatures in the form of prohibiting, refusing, complaining, affirming, and strengthening the contradictory illocutionary functions. Previous studies have only focused on implicatures and speech acts/illocutionary functions, while this study combines conversational implicatures and illocutionary functions in the Web series *My Lecturer My Husband Season 2*. This study aims to describe the forms of conversational implicature found in the speech of the main character in the Web series *My Lecturer My Husband Season 2* through an analysis of the form of the language used and the sentence structure used, adjusted to the context of Arya and Inggit's conversation as strengthening the illocutionary function. Researchers take utterances that are still vague or unusual because these utterances have hidden intentions that are not explained explicitly and are unique in the use of language signs that do not match the actual meaning of the utterance.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

The research method in this research uses a qualitative descriptive method. The qualitative descriptive research method is a descriptive method for developing data concepts in the form of written/spoken words from other people that are observed and obtained factually, systematically, and accurately from the data sources used (Nugraheni, 2021). The characteristics of the qualitative research method in this research are that the data taken is in the form of written or unwritten words/phrases/sentences with implied meaning. Qualitative research explains factual data in the form of language used by characters according to the context used in the web series (Pudyastuti et al., 2019; Raehani et al., 2022).

This qualitative research method is used to help understand the meaning and intent of utterances in the language used in every conversation that is made by the main characters, Arya and Inggit. The data collected in this study is descriptive data in the form of words/sentences in the Web Series *My Lecturer My Husband Season 2* by using data transcription on speech implicature conversations in the main character cast in the Web Series *My Lecturer My Husband Season 2* as a strengthening of the illocutionary function. The source of this research data comes from the Web Series *My Lecturer My Husband Season 2*. Other sources of support in this research are journals and articles on conversational implicature and illocutionary.

In this study, the data collection techniques used include skillful free-involved listening techniques, note-taking techniques, and content analysis. The use of these techniques was chosen because they are relevant and in accordance with the research focus related to transliterated spoken speech data. Researchers can listen to the use of language/speech in Arya and Inggit's conversations and then proceed with note-taking techniques by noting several forms of speech by the speakers. Finally, with content analysis techniques to produce objective and systematic data descriptions regarding the implicature forms contained in the media web series *My Lecturer My Husband Season 2*.

The data analysis technique is carried out by examining illocutionary language signs in words, phrases, and sentences as language data, with the aim of finding conversational implicatures in illocutionary acts through the stages of data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion. The following are the data analysis steps carried out: first, data reduction by listening to the conversation between the main characters Arya and Inggit in the Web Series *My Lecturer My Husband Season 2*, then identifying/grouping forms of conversational implicatures through

the sentences spoken by the Arya and Inggit in the Web Series *My Lecturer My Husband Season 2* ; second, presenting data by carrying out transcription or data collection to convert oral data into written form. The three research conclusions that can be drawn are based on the analysis of this research.

³ The validity of the data in this study was obtained through the use of triangulation techniques. The validity of the data in this research was obtained through the use of triangulation techniques. The triangulation technique is divided into four types, including 1) source triangulation, which means getting data from various sources using the same technique; 2) method triangulation, which is carried out by exploring similar data with different methods; 3) investigation triangulation, which means checking the validity of utilize, and 4) theoretical training can be carried out by using several relevant theories. The four types of triangulation techniques used in this research are the triangulation method (Handayani et al., 2019; Herliana & Suryadi, 2019; Hidayah et al., 2020). Method triangulation is a type of triangulation that uses a combination/combination of several different methodologies/techniques to analyze data from the research object being studied, in this case, the web series *My Lecturer My Husband Season 2* (Marwuni & Utomo, 2020).

To ensure the validity of the data can be carried out as the final stage by combining various data collection techniques, which are carried out in the following steps: First, data collection is carried out using three techniques: skillful free-involved ²¹ listening technique, note-taking technique, and analysis ²⁴ technique content. Second, the data is analyzed and observed repeatedly to confirm its validity and ensure that the data can be accounted for as research data. Third, the conclusion of this study is a new finding that is considered to have never existed before.

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

The story in the web series *My Lecturer My Husband Season 2* tells the story of the life of Arya and Inggit's relationship in a household where they experience many quarrels/conflicts that are so complicated and funny that they trigger illocutionary speeches that emerge from their conversations. Many of their illocutionary utterances, when communicating and interacting, contain implied/implicit meanings that are not conveyed explicitly/literally but have different intentions and implications from the actual utterances. These utterances will later be strengthened in the study of pragmatics, especially conversational implicatures with various analyses of language forms/sentence structures used by the main characters Arya and Inggit with

adjustments to the context of speech as reinforcement of illocutionary speech, especially conflicting/conflictive illocutionary functions that have a purpose/meaning. Alone. The following is an analysis of the utterances of incompatible/conflictive illocutionary functions in the Web Series *My Lecturer My Husband Season 2* through conversational implicatures as strengthening of conflicting/conflictive illocutionary functions.

A. Conflictive Illocutionary Functions

The contradictory/conflictive function found in the dialogue between Arya and Inggit in the web series *My Lecturer My Husband Season 2* is an illocutionary function that basically aims to cause anger. The purpose of this illocutionary conflict with social goals. For example, affirming, cursing, threatening, prohibiting, accusing, complaining, scolding, blaming, rejecting, insinuating, and imposing punishments.

a) Conversational Implicature Forbids

The sentence uttered intends to prohibit even though there is no direct use of the word, which means a prohibition

(1) *Arya: Inggit tugas kuliahnya segera dikerjakan ya jangan lupa.*

Inggit: Iya mas ini mau ngerjain. (Inggit lalu mengerjakan tugasnya di meja kerja Arya)

Arya: Kamu kok di sini sih? (Eps. 1. Min 07.20)

Arya: Remember to do your college assignments immediately, don't forget.

Inggit: Yes, bro, I want to do this. (Inggit then works on it at Arya's work desk.)

Arya: Why are you here? (Eps. 1. Min 07.20)

Data (1) Episode 1 minute 07.20 proves the existence of a forbidden conversation implicature made by Arya with Inggit when Inggit was doing her college assignments at Arya's desk. The data above shows that Arya ordered Inggit to do her college assignments immediately. Arya, who knew that Inggit was doing assignments at her desk, then implicitly forbade Inggit to do her college assignments at her desk, as evidenced by the sentence quote, "**Arya: Kamu kok di sini sih?**". From the data excerpt, Arya implicitly **forbade** Inggit to do her work at her desk while looking at Inggit by raising one eyebrow upwards, which means Arya was surprised why Inggit was doing her college assignments at her desk instead. Then, in the following story, Arya also **forbids** Inggit not to waste her time because she talks too much, as evidenced by the sentence, "**Jangan buang-buang waktu lebih baik kamu mandi.**" In the context of the story, it is not

the time that is wasted, but the meaning of the utterance is that Arya **forbids** Inggit not to talk too long, it is better to take a shower and do her duties in the living room.

Another case example of dialogue/dialogue data between Arya and Inggit in the web series *My Lecturer My Husband Season 2*, which is included in the category of forbidden conversation implicatures, is shown in the data excerpt below:

- (2) *Arya: Kamu bisa lulus tepat waktu saja saya sudah bangga*
Inggit: Oke kalau begitu saya mau bikin contekkan ujian biar bisa lulus tepat waktu. Boleh kan?
Arya: Boleh kok entar kamu tidur di parkiran mobil saya sampai besok pagi (Eps. 1. Min 13.30)

Arya: You can graduate on time, I'm already proud
Inggit: Ok, then I want to make a cheat sheet for the exam so I can pass it on time. Is that ok?
Arya: It's ok for you to sleep in my car park until tomorrow morning (Eps. 1. Min 13.30)

Data (2) Episode 1 at 1:30 p.m. proves the implicature of the forbidden conversation that Arya made with Inggit in the campus car park while chatting together in the car. Arya implicitly **forbids** Inggit but with the mode of threatening/threatening as evidenced in the quote, "**Arya: Boleh kok entar kamu tidur di parkiran mobil saya sampai besok pagi.**" From the data quote, Arya implicitly **forbade** Inggit to cheat during exams, even for the sake of her grades and graduation on campus. In this story, in the context of the speech, it shows a story about a threat from Arya to Inggit, if you are determined to cheat, Inggit is told to sleep in Arya's car park.

Another case example of dialogue/dialogue data between Arya and Inggit in the web series *My Lecturer My Husband Season 2*, which is included in the category of forbidden conversation implicatures, is shown in the data excerpt below:

- (3) **Arya: Orang kalau makan dan ngemil es krim mulu otaknya bisa beku.**
Inggit: Biarin biar gabisa inget apa-apa biar beku sekalian otaknya!
Arya: Tuh kan udah beku...(Eps. 7 Min. 06.10)

Arya: If people eat and snack on ice cream, their brains will freeze.
Inggit: Leave it so you can't remember anything, and your brain freezes!
Arya: It's already frozen... (Eps. 7 Min. 06.10)

Data (3) Episode 7 minutes 06.10 proves the implicature speech of the forbidden conversation that Arya had with Inggit in the campus canteen when Inggit was cranky with Arya because she was caught having an affair. Arya implicitly **forbids** Inggit, as evidenced in the sentence quotes, "**Arya: Orang kalau makan dan ngemil es krim mulu otaknya bisa beku.**" From the data quote, Arya implicitly **forbids** Inggit from being sarcastic because she sees Inggit's behavior when she is cranky or angry and likes to snack and overeat ice cream. The meaning of the speech "**otaknya bisa beku**" that is, it does not mean that the brain is frozen or in the form of ice, but in the context of the speech, it means people who are difficult to tell or find it difficult to tell what is right and what is wrong.

Another case example of dialogue/dialogue data between Arya and Inggit in the web series *My Lecturer My Husband Season 2*, which is included in the category of forbidden conversation implicatures, is shown in the data excerpt below:

(4) *Inggit: Mas Arya gitu juga kalau meeting sama cewek?*

Arya: Iyaa

Inggit: Saya ulangi, Mas Arya gitu juga kalau meeting sama cewek? (Inggit sambil mengangkat pisau)

Arya: Enggak. Aku bercanda. (Eps. 9. Min. 18.52)

Inggit: Mas Arya, is that the same when you meet girls?

Arya: Yes

Inggit: I repeat, Mas Arya, is that the same when you meet girls? (Inggit while raising the knife)

Arya: No. I am kidding (Eps. 9. Min. 18.52)

Data (4) Episode 9 minutes to 18.52 proves the existence of a forbidden conversation implicature that Inggit made to Arya when she saw her friend Arya having an affair with another woman at the same cafe as Arya and Inggit at dinner. The data above shows that Inggit is suspicious of Arya, whether Arya's behavior when meeting with other girls is the same as Arya's friend, who looks intimate even though he already has a wife and children at home. Implicitly, Inggit then appears to **prohibit** Arya as evidenced in the kalimat quotation: "**Inggit: Saya ulangi, Mas Arya gitu juga kalau meeting sama cewek? (Inggit sambil mengangkat pisau)**". From the data quote, Inggit implicitly **forbids** Arya by reinforcing/reaffirming what Arya said, as evidenced in the sentence "**Saya ulangi,**" which shows confirmation of the truth of information from Arya to Inggit regarding excessive meeting activities with other girls. It can be seen from his actions Inggit also **forbade** Arya to raise a knife as a sign of a threat to Arya if she lied to Inggit.

Another case example of dialogue/dialogue data between Arya and Inggit in the web series *My Lecturer My Husband Season 2*, which is included in the category of forbidden conversation implicatures, is shown in the data excerpt below:

(5) *Inggit: Mas Arya masih mau selingkuh?*

Arya: Enggak saya gamau melakukan itu (Arya tersenyum ke Inggit)

Inggit: Kok gitu sih senyumannya. Yaudah sana selingkuh sana selingkuh! (Eps. 9. Min. 30.17)

Inggit: Mas Arya still wants to have an affair?

Arya: No, I don't want to do that. (Arya smiles at Inggit.)

Inggit: Why is he smiling like that? Well, there's cheating, there's cheating! (Eps. 9. Min. 30.17)

Data (5) Episode 9 minutes 30.17 proves the implicature of the forbidden conversation that Inggit had with Arya in the kitchen when Inggit and Arya were having conflicts over Arya's affair with another woman. The data above shows that Inggit is asking for information about Arya's affair, which Inggit already knows. Inggit then implicitly **forbade** Arya strictly, as evidenced in the sentence quoted, "**Yaudah sana selingkuh sana selingkuh!**" From the data excerpt, Inggit implicitly **forbids** Arya in the command mode, but in the context of the speech, it is a strict **prohibition** from Inggit so that Arya will obey him

b) Conversational Implicature Refuse

Sentences uttered by research subjects in rejecting their speech partners when the circumstances existed at the time the speech event situation took place.

(1) *Arya: Kenapa terlambat?*

Inggit: Macet pak.

Arya: Basi! (Eps. 1. Min.02.15)

Arya: Why are you late?

Inggit: Traffic jam, sir.

Arya: Trite! (Eps. 1. Min.02.15)

Data (1) Episode 1 minute 02.15 proves that there is an implicature speech in the conversation refused by Arya to Inggit when Inggit was late for class. The data above shows Arya scolding Inggit for being late to campus and then Inggit reasoning that she was late for campus because of traffic jams on the road. Arya implicitly then **refuses** Inggit's reason, as evidenced in the sentence quote "**Arya: Basi!**". The quotation data implicitly means not "**Basi**" in the KBBI

meaning, which means food/drink that has a foul/sour smell and is undergoing a process of decay, but in the meaning of "**Basi**" in the quotation in the context of the speech, namely the reasons given by Inggit are still unclear or too ordinary, seasonal, monotonous so that the cause was rejected by Arya.

Another case example of dialogue/dialogue data between Arya and Inggit in the web series *My Lecturer My Husband Season 2*, which is included in the implicature category of refusing conversation, is shown in the data excerpt below:

(2) Arya: *Mau mandi sendiri apa dimandiin?*

Inggit: Dasar otak mesum! (Eps. 1. Min.07.44)

Arya: Do you want to bathe yourself or bathe yourself?

Inggit: You perverted brain! (Eps. 1. Min.07.44)

Data (2) Episode 1 minute 07.44 proves that there is an implicature story in the refusal conversation made by Inggit with Arya at home when Inggit wants to take a bath, and Arya offers or invites her to take a bath together. The data above shows that Inggit **refused** Arya's invitation with a firm refusal. Inggit implicitly **declined** Arya's invitation/offer to take a bath together, as evidenced in the sentence quoted, "**Inggit: Dasar otak mesum!**". The quoted sentence data implicitly means that Inggit balked at Arya's invitation, which can be seen in the speech "**Otak mesum!**" which in the context of speech has meaning, it is not the brain that commits pornographic acts but the thoughts in the brain that always think pornographic things.

c) Conversational Implicature Complaining

Sentences that are spoken complain about the situation in a specific event in the speech event indirectly towards the speech partner in the complaining mode

(1) **Inggit: Ihh liat tuh mas ada lambe kompleks mas di depan rumah mas..sumpah ya tante-tante itu mulutnya comel banget awas ajah pengen gua kucir mulutnya!**

Arya: Biarin gapapa...(Eps. 6. Min.07.50)

Inggit: Hey, look, bro, there's a lambe complex in front of your house... I swear, those aunties have really cute mouths. Watch out, I want to put a ponytail on my mouth!

Arya: Let it be okay..(Eps. 6. Min.07.50)

Data (1) Episode 6 minutes to 07.50 proves the implicature speech of a complaining conversation made by Inggit to her neighbors who like to take care of other people's lives or

families, in this case, the Arya and Inggit families. The data above shows Inggit implicitly **complaining** to Arya because of the behavior of her neighbor, evidenced in the quotations, "**Inggit: Ihh liat tuh mas ada lambe kompleks mas di depan rumah mas..sumpah ya tante-tante itu mulutnya comel banget awas ajah pengen gua kucir mulutnya!**". From the data quote, Inggit implicitly **complains** in a satirical mode of speech, "**lambe kompleks**" which interprets the context of the speech to mean people who like to look for neighbors next door to tell others. Then, in the utterance of sentence quotation "**mulutnya comel banget awas ajah pengen gua kucir mulutnya**" meaningful in context, Inggit's speech wanted to silence the neighbor's mouth so that he would stop telling other people affairs.

An example of another case in Arya's dialogue/conversation data with Inggit in the web series *My Lecturer My Husband Season 2*, which is included in the complaining conversation implicature category, is shown in the data excerpt below:

(2) *(Inggit mengobrol sendiri sama cermin di kamarnya karena kesal melihat Arya dengan wanita lain)*

Inggit: Aku tahu aku kayak pokemon, otak udang, badan gua ajah kayak kentang. (Eps.7.Min. 06.04)

(Inggit chatted to herself in the mirror in her room because she was annoyed to see Arya with another woman.)

Inggit: I know I'm like Pokemon, my brain is a shrimp, and my body is like a potato (Eps.7.Min. 06.04)

Data (2) Episode 7 minutes to 06.04 proves that there is an implicature in the complaining conversation made by Inggit when Inggit chats alone with the mirror in her room. The data above shows Inggit implicitly **complaining** because she is annoyed to see Arya with another woman, as evidenced in the sentence quotes, "**Aku tahu aku kayak pokemon, otak udang, badan gua ajah kayak kentang. Terus kalau gua gendut kenapa? Empuk kali gendut-gendut!**". In the quoted data, Inggit implicitly **complained** by saying, "**Aku tahu aku kayak pokemon,**" not in the sense "**pokemon**" as a character in cartoon anime but "**pokemon**" in the quote means Inggit's body is short and petite. The following speech quote, "**otak udang badan gua ajah kayak kentang.**" Inggit does not mean that she has a shrimp brain and is in the shape of a real potato, but in the context of the speech, it means that Inggit **complains** that she is stupid and round like a potato.

d) Conversational Implicature Emphasizing

Sentences that are spoken are in the form of affirmations, which are carried out as a form of emotional outburst and breaking other people's conversations in sentences of satire/ridicule. Affirming is done as an effort to emphasize something.

- (1) *Arya: Ini dibawa dulu botolnya buat bekel kamu ke kampus.*
Inggit: Mass Arya kira perut aku waduk apa minum botol segede ini!
Arya: Inggit, ini botol sebenarnya ukurannya normal tapi kalau dilihat dengan perbandingan rasio tubuhmu yang mungil jadi agak terlihat lebih besar sedikit (Eps.4 Min.20.22)

Arya: Bring this bottle first for your backpack on campus.
Inggit: Mass Arya thought my stomach was a reservoir if I drank a bottle this big!
Arya: Inggit, this bottle is actually a normal size, but if you look at it compared to your tiny body, it seems a little more significant (Eps.4 Min.20.22)

Data (1) Episode 4 minutes to 20.22 proves the existence of an affirmative conversation implicature made by Arya to Inggit at home when preparing to go to campus. The data above shows Arya and Inggit are preparing to go to campus, and Arya tells Inggit to bring her drink bottle as a lunch to campus. Arya then implicitly **emphasized** to Inggit to bring her drink bottle in a satirical mode as evidenced in the sentence quote “**Arya: Inggit, ini botol sebenarnya ukurannya normal tapi kalau dilihat dengan perbandingan rasio tubuhmu yang mungil jadi agak terlihat lebih besar sedikit.**”. From the data quote, Arya **emphasized** that Inggit's body was as small or even smaller than the bottle she was carrying, so the difference in the ratio between Inggit's body and the bottle's size was not too far, which made Inggit feel sarcastic.

An example of another case in the dialog/conversation data of Arya and Inggit in the web series *My Lecturer My Husband Season 2*, which is included in the category of assertive conversational implicature, is shown in the data excerpt below:

- (2) *Arya: Cantik banget seperti bidadari.*
Inggit: Ahh masak? Kalau bangun tidur cantik gak?
Arya: Aduhh itu apalagi cantiknya aku sampa pengen cepet-cepet kabur dari kamar.(Eps.1.Min. 10.23)

Arya: Lovely, like an angel.
Inggit: Ahh, cook? Isn't it beautiful when you wake up?
Arya: Oh, what's so beautiful, I want to quickly run away from the room (Eps.1.Min. 10.23).

Data (2) Episode 1 minute 10.23 proves the existence of an affirmative conversation implicature made by Arya to Inggit in the car while she was getting dressed. The data above

shows that Arya keeps looking at Inggit, making Inggit feel beautiful in Arya's eyes. Arya then implicitly **emphasized** Inggit with her satirical mode, as evidenced in the sentence quoted, "**aku sampai pengen cepet-cepet kabur dari kamar.**" From the data quote, Arya, in context, **emphasized** to Inggit that Inggit actually was not always beautiful in Arya's eyes, especially when she woke up so that Arya wanted to run when she saw Inggit's face when she woke up still looking messy.

B. Strengthening the Conflictive Illocutionary Function

Strengthening a weakened/softened illocutionary function can be achieved by selecting linguistic forms that are disguised in the sentence structure by changing the actual meaning of the utterance so that the utterance can be said to be a conversational implicature. It turns out that in the Web series that support the conflictive illocutionary function, conversational implicatures only appear forbidding, refusing, complaining, and affirming. This occurs when the illocutionary function is strengthened. This can be seen by the choice of language elements (words/phrases/sentences) that are disguised. Because the form under study is implicature, what is taken are words, phrases, or sentences forbidding, which are disguised from their original meaning but have hidden intentions that can be obtained through the implicature of the conversation. Below are the research findings that lead to this statement:

a) Speech (Prohibition-Asking)

The form of language is evidence of strengthening the contradictory illocutionary functions used by speakers to convey their intentions to their interlocutors. The linguistic state in the choice of language/sentence structure, which in strengthening the illocutionary role is contradictory, is the selection of interrogative sentences in accordance with the science of semantics. But because here the implicature is implicit/implied, it turns out that the sentences used in question/interrogative sentence structures appear in the conversations of the main characters Arya and Inggit in the Web series My Lecturer My Husband Season 2 can be proven in the following sentence quotes;

Data (1)

"Arya: Kamu kok di sini sih?"

In fact, the quoted speech does not show direct prohibition, but the prohibition is disguised in the form of language/sentence structure chosen by the speaker but does not clearly

show the prohibition in an unusual/reasonable manner. The excerpt of the speech shows an interrogative speech from an Aryan speaker to his interlocutor Inggit, by changing the sentence structure, which is actually a prohibition speech but becomes a questioning/interrogative speech of "**prohibition-asking.**"

b) Speech (Prohibition-Threats)

The linguistic form in the choice of sentence structure, which in strengthening the illocutionary function is contradictory, is the choice of threatening sentences in accordance with semantics. But because here the implicit is implied, it turns out that the sentence used in the threatening clause structure appears in the conversation of the main character Arya dan Inggit in the Web series *My Lecturer My Husband Season 2*, which can be proven in the following sentence quotes;

Data (2)

"Arya: Boleh kok entar kamu tidur di parkir mobil saya sampai besok pagi".

In the excerpt, the speech actually does not show directly prohibiting speech. Still, the prohibition speech is disguised from the form of language/sentence structure chosen by the speaker, which shows threatening speech from Aryan speakers to his interlocutor Inggit by changing the sentence structure which is actually prohibition speech but becomes bad/threatening speech. "**prohibition-threats.**"

c) Speech (Prohibition-Satire)

The linguistic form in the selection of sentence structures, which in strengthening the illocutionary function is contradictory, is the selection of satirical sentences in accordance with the science of semantics. But because here the implicature is implicit, it turns out that sentences that are used in satirical sentence structures appear in the conversations of the main characters Arya and Inggit in the Web series *My Lecturer My Husband Season 2*, which can be proven in the following sentence quotes;

Data (3)

"Arya: Orang kalau makan dan ngemil es krim mulu otaknya bisa beku."

In fact, the speech excerpt does not show direct prohibition, but the prohibition is disguised from the form of language/sentence structure chosen by the speaker, which shows satirical utterances from Aryan speakers to their interlocutors, Inggit by changing the sentence structure which is actually a prohibited utterance but becomes a satirical utterance of "**prohibition-satire.**"

d) Speech (Prohibition-Command)

The linguistic form in the choice of sentence structure, which in strengthening the illocutionary function is contradictory, is the choice of command/imperative sentences according to the science of semantics. But because here the implicit is implied, it turns out that a sentence appears that is used in the imperative sentence structure in the conversation of the main characters Arya and Inggit in the Web series *My Lecturer My Husband Season 2*, which can be proven in the following sentence quotes;

Data (4)

Inggit: Kenapa sih mas kok diaduk-aduk kek gitu kangkungnya?

Arya: Saya masih trauma ajah dulu ada uletnya.

Inggit: Yaudah silahkan dibuang ajah mas paling udah basi itu! (Inggit memalingkan wajahnya dari Arya)

In this quote, the speech does not actually show a direct prohibition utterance, but the prohibition utterance is disguised by the form of language/sentence structure of the utterance chosen by the speaker, which shows a command utterance from the Inggit speaker to his interlocutor, Arya, by changing the sentence structure which is actually a prohibition utterance from Inggit not to throw away the kale. But it became an imperative/order to Arya just to throw away the "prohibition-command."

e) Speech (Prohibition-Affirmation)

The linguistic form in the selection of sentence structures, which in strengthening the illocutionary function is contradictory, is the selection of affirmative sentences in accordance with semantics. But because here the implicature is implicit, it turns out that a sentence appears that uses the affirmative sentence structure in the conversation of the main characters Arya and

Inggit in the Web series *My Lecturer My Husband Season 2*, which can be proven in the following sentence quotes;

Data (5)

Inggit: Biarin! Biarin semua orang tahu kalau mas Arya mata keranjang! Mas Arya giliran sama saya kaku marah-marah mulu terus sama dia ketawa mentang-mentang cantik.

In this quote, the speech does not actually show a direct prohibition utterance, but the prohibition utterance is disguised by the form of language/sentence structure of the utterance chosen by the speaker, which shows an affirmative utterance from the Inggit speaker to his interlocutor, Arya, by changing the sentence structure which is actually a prohibition utterance to Arya not to join Inggit. Bathing, however, becomes a statement of "**prohibition-affirmation.**"

The results of the research that have been analyzed show that the strength of strengthening the contradictory/conflictive illocutionary function can be formed from various kinds of dialogue/conversations taken from the speeches of the main characters Arya and Inggit, which contain many implicit/implied meanings. The use of conversational implicatures in illocutionary utterances that are still vague/unusual can be clarified using the context of the speech and strengthened by explaining the form of language/sentence structure used by the main character. Conversational implicature and illocutionary function have mutually reinforcing meanings through the study of language use in pragmatics as a result of speech interpretation with the aim of clarifying the intent/meaning of each utterance conveyed by the speaker. In this research, the conversational implicatures and the function of the illocutionary speech acts used by the main character can be seen through the analysis found, for example, in the findings of implied speech in the conversational implicatures of denying, refusing, complaining, and affirming, which are very complex, accurate, and do not confuse any data—analyzed as well as possible because of the strengthening of the illocutionary function of the prohibition by analyzing sentence structure and language form.

CONCLUSION

The results of the research findings show that there are variations in the language in the speech delivered by the main character in the *My Lecturer My Husband Season 2* web series, proving that there are many implicit/hidden utterances spoken by the character with a specific purpose. Conversational implicatures in the *My Lecturer My Husband Season 2* web series

include conversational implicatures forbidding, refusing, complaining, and affirming, and there is a strengthening of their illocutionary function from changes in sentence structure (prohibition-asking), (prohibition-threats), (prohibition-satire), (prohibition-command), (prohibition-affirmation). This research will be good after being examined from the various kinds of discussion studies that have been described for implications for similar types of research but with different objects. This research will also have benefits if it is used and applied as teaching material for pragmatic linguistic dialogue learning that says conversational implicatures and illocutionary speech acts. Then, in this study, it will also have more contributions if it is studied more fully in the completeness of lan.

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