

The Effects of the Speakers' Emotions on the Use of Implicatures in Political Discourse (A Psycho-Pragmatic Study)

Yusri

Foreign Language Education
Universitas Negeri Makassar, Indonesia
Email: yusri@unm.ac.id

Abstract. This study aims to discover how emotions influence speakers on the use of implicatures. The research was qualitative, using a psycho-pragmatic approach. The data were in the form of public comments about political discourse posted on the comment column of an online daily newspaper called Kompas. Data collection was performed using documentation techniques. The results show that public comments tend to contain conventional implicatures. Based on these results, it can be seen that there is a relationship between negative emotions in the form of anger or irritation and the selection of conventional implicatures. Speakers who have negative emotions tend to use conventional implicatures more frequently than unconventional implicatures in their utterances.

Keywords: Implicatures, Speech Act, Psycho-Pragmatic, Political Discourse

INTERFERENCE

Journal of Language,
Literature, and
Linguistics

E-ISSN: 2721-1835

P-ISSN: 2721-1827

Submitted : 17th July 2022

Accepted : 24th August 2022



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/)

INTRODUCTION

Implicatures have been widely investigated by numerous language researchers; among others are Chusni (2007), Govindarajulu & Krishnamurthy (2018), An & Xiang (2018), Wang (2018), Sinaga & Dahnilyah (2018), Kravchenko & Pasternak (2016). However, some studies on implicatures focused only on one area of knowledge. Chusni (2007), for instance, analyzed speech acts and implicatures in the female and male characters in the *sound of music* film. The study compared the use of implicatures by the female and male characters in the film. Language studies are lacking about implicatures that are analyzed using interdisciplinary approach. In this study, however, the researcher analyzed implicatures produced by speakers and used psychological approach regarding the emotions of the speakers. Thus, the research was expected to discover the relationship between the use of implicatures and the emotions of the speakers.

Leech (2016) explained that implicature is one of the most important subjects in pragmatics. This is because the study of implicatures provides an explicit explanation of how to imply more than what is said. Implicatures can be easily found in conversations at home, at school, and even at political events. Particularly in the world of politics, political elite figures often use implicatures in speeches that they deliver. They use implicatures, for instance, with the purpose to indirectly ridicule their political opponents. There are some previous studies conducted implicature in political speech (Fetzer, 2018; Price, 2017; Adaoma, 2016; Aydin-Düzgit, 2016; Wang, 2018). The studies showed that the use of implicature in political speech has some purposes. The political considers that the way language is used makes the speech meaningful to the listener, and by using implicature, it makes the speech more meaningful.

One of the most discussed issues lately is related to the Regional Head Election Bill. This bill has been the hottest political issue covered in both print and electronic mass media, even on social media, too. This has triggered people from all walks of life to voice their aspirations of Regional Head Election Bill. One of the ways in which people voice their aspirations is through comment columns provided by several online mass media; one of them is the Kompas mass media. Based on the data collected for approximately one month, it can be seen that people's comments tend to contain negative emotions in the form of anger or irritation which can be seen from people's selection of words. The comments were later reviewed and used as data by the researcher.

RESEARCH METHODS

The study was qualitative with a psycho-pragmatic approach related to the use of implicatures in people's comments on Kompas Daily Newspaper about the Regional Head Election Bill. The data of the study were in the form of transcription of people's comments about the Regional Head Election Bill. The comments were taken from Kompas for one month. Kompas was chosen as the data source because it was said to be the largest credible newspaper in Indonesia and the topic of the Regional Head Election Bill was often used as the headline of the newspaper. Documentation technique was employed to collect various comments from the citizens on the comment column of Kompas Daily Newspaper about the Regional Head Election Bill. Three periods were passed during the data collection: 1) problem search period, 2) problem discovery period, and 3) problem solving period. The problem solving period included several stages,

namely the stage of data provision, of data analysis, and of presentation of data analysis (Sudaryanto, 1993).

Data in the form of transcription of people's comments were analyzed using the theory that the researcher had chosen. Data analysis were performed by taking the steps of data triangulation process, including (a) data verification to review the data obtained, (b) the presentation of data from the results of identification, and (c) data classification. Taking these steps enabled the researcher to draw conclusions about the forms of use of implicatures in people's comments on Kompas Daily Newspaper about the Regional Head Election Bill.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

It is found that there are at least 21 (twenty one) utterances about Regional Head Election Bill containing conventional implicatures on the comment column of Kompas. The results are presented in (1) until (21) below.

- (1) *Kalau para elite politik hanya mengedepankan sahwat kekuasaanya apakah masih perlu adanya Indonesia?* (Kompas/DADMAR/03-10-2014)
If political elites only prioritize lust for power, does Indonesia still need to exist?
- (2) *Benar begitu Pak Ikrar. Tapi dalam teori kepentingan bisa terjadi sebaliknya. Bahkan di atas DPR hanya ada kepentingan. Rakyat hanya dijunjung saat ingin mendapatkan suara rakyat. Ketika suara rakyat didapat, kekuasaan lebih diagungkan. Logikanya... rakyat telah mendaulkan kekuasaan kepada wakil rakyat. Maka rakyat sesungguhnya hanyalah sebuah perwakilan.* (Kompas/DADMAR/03-10-2014)
That's right, Mr. Ikrar. But dealing with political interest, anything can happen otherwise. Even above People's Representative Council, political interest is ruling. They are concerned about their people only when they want to get people's votes. When people's votes have been obtained, power is more highly glorified. Logically thinking ... people have delegated their power to their representatives, so people are really just a representative.
- (3) *Penghukuman bagi rakyat yang lebih memilih Jokowi-Jk dari pada Prabowo-Hatta.* (Kompas/KPPHR/03-10-2014)
Punishment should be given to people who prefer Jokowi-Jk rather than Prabowo-Hatta.
- (4) *Rakyat memang marah.... Namun rakyat juga tentu memahami kemarahan elite politik, karena rakyat mengalahkan mereka dalam proses politik demokratis yang dibangun. Barangkali disini letak perbedaanya. Elite politik parpol marah karena dikalahkan rakyat...maka berusaha membalikkan logika kekuasaan rakyat. Sekarang menjadi pertanyaan... apakah elite parpol yang mendapat kekuasaan dari rakyat melalui pemilihan legislative yang membawa mereka masuk parlemen... masih ingat pada rakyat yang berkuasa ??? Ternyata bangsa ini selalu cepat lupa pada jasa orang, ketika sudah mendapatkan apa yang ingin didapatnya...* (Kompas/KPPHR/03-10-2014)

People are angry ... but people also certainly understand the anger of the political elites since people have defeated them in the democratic political process that is being built. Maybe this is the difference. Political party elites are angry because they have been defeated by their people ... then try to reverse the logic of people's power. Now it comes up a question ... will political party elites still remember the people who give their votes through legislative elections that bring them into parliament? It turns out that this nation always forgets people's services after they get what they have always wanted...

- (5) *Nanti kita sebagai rakyat akan tahu mana yang bekerja untuk rakyat dan mana bekerja untuk partai, apakah ini akan mencoba mendirikan rezim orde baru jilid dua.. (Kompas/SPUN/03-10-2014)*

We will eventually find out who works for the people and who works for the party, are they trying to establish the second new order...

In utterance (1), the conventional implicature is indicated by information about the members of the People's Representative Council who are fighting for power and interests. Those who have obtained positions only take advantage of opportunities to benefit themselves; Indonesian national interest is simply forgotten. Meanwhile, in utterance (2), the implicature is evidenced by the information revealing an agreement and a disagreement with Mr. Ikrar's opinion. The agreement is clearly shown in utterance (2) by word *benar* "that's right" to Mr. Ikrar. However, the following sentences explain that the People's Representative Council has its own interests. People's position as the power givers is limited to giving votes in the election in order for the Council members to win. The Council members who should represent people's voice do not promote people's interests after being elected. There are other interests that they prioritize after coming to power as members of People's Representative Council.

Utterance (3) reflects people's responses to the situation they are facing. Regional head elections carried out directly by the people were amended to be indirect. The amendment is the result of the voting by People's Representative Council members for the direct or indirect regional head elections. The amendment of the indirect regional head elections performed by People's Representative Council is considered a punishment for the people for the victory of Jokowi-JK. Similarly, utterance (4) contains reflects people's feelings on the People's Representative Council's decision to decide indirect elections. What people are feeling is evidenced by the words *marah* "angry" and *memahami* "understand" in utterance (4). How people respond in this manner is the result of People's Representative Council members' resentment towards the victory of Jokowi-Jk to become the president and the vice president of Indonesia. The amendment to implement indirect elections clearly shows the attitude of the People's Representative Council members. In addition, utterance (5) describes the alignment of the People's Representative Council members who are seen as taking sides with their political parties. The situation also shows concerns over the emergence of the new order regime if members stand with political parties rather than with the people.

- (6) Penyakit “Aja Dumeh”. Dumeh menang pemilu, sampeyan tidak mau melakukan lobi, dan semua harus menghadap sampeyan. (Kompas/SPUN/03-10-2014)
 “Don’t be arrogant”. Being arrogant when winning the election, and you don’t want to lobby, and all had to meet you.
- (7) Perppu ditolak harapan tinggal uji materi di MK! Semoga MK mengerti kemauan rakyat bukan anggota DPR! (Kompas/PPDL/04-10-2014)
 Government Regulation in Lieu of Law was rejected, left with a material test by the Constitutional Court. Hopefully the Court understands the will of the people, not of the members of the People’s Representative Council!
- (8) Agung yakin, Perppu akan mendapat dukungan DPR. Kalau begitu nyang-nyangnya seperti apa ya? (Kompas/PPDL/04-10-2014)
 Agung believes that the Government Regulation in Lieu of Law will receive the support from People’s Representative Council. I wonder how they persuade the council.
- (9) Benar penilaian Refly Harun: Perppu tersebut adalah politik zig-zag SBY. (Kompas/PS/04-10-2014)
 Refly Harun’s assessment is correct: The Government Regulation in Lieu of Law is SBY’s zig-zag politics.
- (10) Kita tidak mengerti pandangan akademik mana yang bisa mendukung Pilkada oleh DPRD dalam naskah Akademik RUU Pilkada yang disusun oleh Mendagri. (Kompas/PBTPSP/18-10-2014)
 We do not understand which academic views can support the elections by the DPRD (Regional People’s Representative Assembly) in the Academic text of the Regional Head Election Bill compiled by the Minister of Home Affairs

There is an expression in Javanese, namely *Aja Dumeh* “do not be arrogant”. The phrase is used in utterance (6) to aim at the members of People’s Representative Council who have won the election and, as a result, have power over legislative decisions. The power of People’s Representative Council has caused them unwilling to consider other parties in making decisions. Arrogance is arising after holding a position as a member of People’s Representative Council. The utterance (6) can also be categorized as a conventional speech act. Meanwhile, a hope related to the People’s Representative Council’s decision to conduct indirect elections is conveyed in utterance (7). People hope that the Constitutional Court will quash People’s Representative Council’s decision. After the Government Regulation in Lieu of Law failed to call off the indirect election, the hope now lies with the Constitutional Court to quash it. The utterance (7) can also be categorized as a conventional speech act.

The utterances (8), (9), and (10) have an implicature that each is sequentially marked with the information about: (a) a prediction that the the Government Regulation in Lieu of Law made by the president is possible to be supported by the People’s Representative Council, (b) an assessment of SBY’s attitude in his political policies; and (c) the lack of understanding of the speakers (academics) about the procedures for drafting the Regional Head Election Bill. These three utterances have conventional implicatures that are realized through different forms of word choice and type of sentence.

- (11) *Bu Sri bagus sekali ulasannya, mudah-mudahan anggota DPR, DPRD kita membaca ulasan ini dan tersadar moralnya dari hati nuraninya sehingga negeri kita tercinta akan semakin membaik.* (Kompas/PMK/20-09-2014)
Mrs. Sri's review is very nice, hopefully our People's Representative Council and Regional People's Representative Assembly members will read this review and be aware of their moral conscience so that our beloved country will improve.
- (12) *Pilkada oleh DPRD menunjukkan kemunduran politik di negeri ini.* (Kompas/SFANSK/22-09-2014)
The Regional Head Elections by the People's Representative Council shows a political decline in this country.
- (13) *Setuju dengan Pak Sarwono, Itu hanya gertak, tawar menawar bukan demi kepentingan masyarakat secara luas.* (Kompas/SFANSK/22-09-2014)
I agree with Mr. Sarwono ... It is only snapping, bargaining is not in the interest of the people in general.
- (14) *Rapat Paripurna RUU Pilkada ternyata sebagai ajang ejek-mengejek dan balas dendam, bukan suatu sidang yang sepatutnya di contoh, karena kepentingan golongan partai diatas segala- galanya, hanya bisa menyaksikan lewat video kesimpulannya saya malu sebagai warga Negara melihat semua itu, cenderung seperti anak kecil.* (Kompas/FDWO/26-09-2014).
Plenary Session of the Regional Head Election Bill turned out to be a mockery and revenge event that should not be taken as a good example because the interests of parties are above everything else. From what I've seen from the video, I feel ashamed as a citizen to witness them acting like children.
- (15) *Lagi-lagi MK menjadi benteng terakhir untuk memutuskan siapa yang harus dimenangkan, elite atau rakyat.* (Kompas/FDWO/26-09-2014).
Once again, the Constitutional Court became the last stronghold to decide who to win: the elites or the people.

The utterances (11), (12), (13), and (14) respectively contain implicatures marked by the information about (a) the speaker's concerns about the ignorance of People's Representative Council members, (b) the evaluation of the decline in the aspect of governance if the elections through People's Representative Council are implemented, (c) the assessment of the process of consolidation/material retesting on the Regional Head Election Bill which is nothing but a play, and (d) the speakers' assessment of People's Representative Council who often conduct irrational assemblies. The four utterances have conventional implicatures, including utterance (15) in that the message or the information the speaker wants to convey can be clearly seen. From utterance (15), it can be seen that the speaker has high hopes for the Constitutional Court that the Regional Head Election Bill will not be enforced. The speaker expects that the Constitutional Court can win people's right by cancelling the Regional Head Election Bill.

- (16) *Kita tunggu rakyat bergerak menolak UU ini semestinya UU ini bisa ditolak Presiden bila sudah disetujui DPR. Tapi kelihatannya Presidennya dan*

kacungnya demokrat ngga punya nurani. Hanya cari duit duit dan duit. Hidup rakyat. (Kompas/FDWOt/26-09-2014)

We are waiting for people's movement to reject this law. This law should be rejected by the President if it has been approved by the DPR. But it looks like the President and his democratic defenders have no conscience. Just think about money.

- (17) *Menjadi partai penyeimbang yang tak berimbang.* (Kompas/PBBSTUP/26-09-2014).

A balancing party, but could not be balanced.

- (18) *Berat tanda tangan Pak? ORA NGANDEL.* (Kompas/PBBSTUP/26-09-2014).

Are you reluctant to sign, Sir? I don't believe it.

- (19) *Kita harus ingat ini warisan susilho bembeng nyudhonyowo.* (Kompas/KDK/27-09-2014)

We must remember that this is the legacy of susilho bembeng nyudhonyowo.

- (20) *Saya yakin Pak "susilho bembeng nyudhonyowo" (pinjam istilah dari Bernadeta) pasti akan menandatangani UU ini sekalipun dianggap plin plan. Harap maklum masa jabatannya hampir habis. Bukankah itu sama saja dengan tidak ada resiko?* (Kompas/KDK/27-09-2014).

I am sure that "susilho bembeng nyudhonyowo" (borrowing from Bernadeta) will definitely sign this bill even though it is considered a wishy plan. Please understand that his term will expire soon. Isn't that the same as no risk?

- (21) *Teknik hebat untuk tidak bertanggungjawab.* (Kompas/SJMKUPD/27September 2014).

What a great way to be irresponsible.

Utterance (16) can be said to be in accordance with the rules of conventional implicature because the speaking partner know the meaning conveyed by the speaker directly. Utterance (16) indicates that the speaker is very disappointed with Mr. SBY and the Democratic Party members. The speaker said that the behavior of Mr. SBY and of the members of the Democratic Party indicates that they do not have a conscience; as a result, the Regional Head Election Bill was approved to be enacted. In addition, the speaker also said that Mr. SBY and the members of the Democratic Party were only oriented towards how they could benefit themselves, not how they could promote people's interests. Meanwhile, the message the speaker wants to convey in utterance (17) can clearly be understood as well. Utterance (17) reflects the speaker's opinion that the Democratic Party does not serve its functions properly. Initially, the Democratic Party said that it was a balancing party. However, people think that what had been done by the Democrats themselves seems to be partial, meaning that it is no longer a balancing party.

Utterance (18) indicates that the speaker distrusted SBY who seemed to be reluctant to sign the Regional Head Election Bill. The resentment of the speaker can be seen from his word choice, namely ORA NGANDEL which means not to believe. The words ORA NGANDEL is written with capital letters which reflects the anger of the speaker. Meanwhile, from utterance (19), the meaning that the speaker wants to convey can be understood easily. In this utterance, the speaker deliberately mentions Mr. SBY's name

incorrectly with the purpose of humiliating Mr. SBY. The speaker's resentment against Mr. SBY is clearly reflected in utterance 19. Besides, the speaker also said that the enactment of the Regional Head Election Bill is a legacy of the SBY's administration, and people should always remember all this.

Utterance (20) contains explicit information that can be easily understood. Therefore, utterance (20) is categorized into a conventional implicature. Considering the utterance, the speaker seems very upset and emotional for the behavior of Mr. SBY who was also the President of the Republic of Indonesia at that time. The speaker's emotions can be seen from his utterance that indicates an insult to Mr. SBY. In addition, the speaker said that Mr. SBY was quite fickle for what he had done. The speaker added that the enactment of the Regional Head Election Bill would not give effect to SBY himself. This is because his term of office had almost expired.

Furthermore, utterance (21) is in accordance with the rules of conventional implicature since the speaker expresses the meaning explicitly. Utterance (21) can be interpreted that Democrats who are not responsible for the decisions they made during the ratification of the Regional Head Election Bill. The decision of the Democratic Party to walk out causes Koalisi Merah Putih (Red and White Coalition) who wanted the regional elections through Regional People's Representative Assembly to taste victory. However, after people highlighted the behavior carried out by the Democratic Party, no members claimed to be responsible for what they had done. Additionally, the deputy chairman of the Democratic Party said that all the decisions they had taken before had been communicated with the leader of the Democratic Party, Mr. SBY himself. The behavior carried out by the Democratic Party seems very contradictory to the statement of Mr. SBY who stated that he supported direct regional head elections. Thus, the speaker concludes that no one wanted to be responsible for the incident.

In the literature review, it has been explained that conventional implicatures have a characteristic in which the meaning contained in an utterance can be grasped easily and everyone in general already knows and understands the implication. Meanwhile, non-conventional implicatures are more specific. The meaning contained in a non-conventional utterance is implied or implicit. It takes more concerns to understand the meaning of the utterance.

Based on the data analysis, several points can be highlighted. First, all utterances on the comment column of Kompas daily newspaper contain conventional implicatures. The speakers communicate the messages in a direct manner, so the messages can be understood quite easily without any necessary background knowledge.

- (22) *"Kita tunggu rakyat bergerak menolak UU ini semestinya UU ini bisa ditolak Presiden bila sudah disetujui DPR. Tapi kelihatannya Presidennya dan kacungnya demokrat ngga punya nurani. Hanya cari duit duit dan duit. Hidup rakyat".*

We are waiting for people's movement to reject this law. This law should be rejected by the President if it has been approved by the DPR. But it looks like the President and his democratic defenders have no conscience. Just think about money.

The utterance (22) is in accordance with the rules of conventional implicature. This is because the meaning the speaker is trying to convey can be understood easily. From the utterance above, it can be seen clearly that the speaker is very disappointed with SBY and the members of the Democratic Party.

Second, based on the data analysis, it is found that as a whole, the speaker expresses their frustration or disappointment over the approval of Regional Head Election Bill by People's Representative Council. The anger or disappointment is addressed to several parties, including Mr. Susilo Bambang Yudhono as President of the Republic of Indonesia at the time, to the Democratic Party, and to the members of People's Representative Council who had agreed to the Regional Head Election Bill. People's resentment is conveyed to those leaders directly, either in the form of insults or others.

An instance of offensive remarks the speakers make about SBY is contained in the following utterance.

(23) *Saya yakin Pak "susilho bembeng nyudhonyowo" (pinjam istilah dari Bernadeta) pasti akan menandatangani UU ini sekalipun dianggap plin plan. Harap maklum masa jabatannya hampir habis. Bukankah itu sama saja dengan tidak ada resiko?*

I am sure that "susilho bembeng nyudhonyowo" (borrowing from Bernadeta) will definitely sign this bill even though it is considered a wishy plan. Please understand that his term will expire soon. Isn't that the same as no risk?

The meaning that the speaker wants to communicate through the utterance above can be grasped easily. In utterance (23), the speaker appears to be upset and discontented for SBY's behavior, who was the President of the Republic of Indonesia at the time. The speaker's emotions are reflected in utterance (23) that contains an offensive remark about SBY. In addition, the speaker said that Mr. SBY was a fickle person.

Third, based on all of the utterances that have been analyzed, it can be highlighted that those utterances contain negative emotions in the form of anger, upset, irritation, and disappointment. Negative emotions in this regard refer to the unpleasant feelings people could have. Negative emotions are clearly reflected in the utterances presented above written by speakers on the comment column of Kompas. The speakers' negative emotions are aroused by the People's Representative Council's decision to approve the Regional Head Election Bill. People were deeply disappointed with the decision because the bill was considered to revoke people's right to participate in politics. As a result, people have looked at many ways to express their disappointment; one of the ways is to post satirical comments directly on the Kompas' comment column using conventional implicature.

Compared with people's utterances in Kompas' comment column which discusses other topics, the utterances tend to use non-conventional implicatures, for example in the news about the 2014 Legislative Election. It is found that there are some public comments using non-conventional implicatures. The example can be seen below.

(24) *JK naik becak ke lokasi kampanye. Ah, susahnya cari suara.... (Harian Kompas 12 Juli 2014).*

JK was riding a pedicab to the campaign venue. Ah, how hard it is to get votes...

In utterance (24), there is no negative emotion in the form of excessive anger as in other public comments about the Regional Head Election Bill. Therefore, the utterance above contains a non-conventional implicature. The meaning of the utterance is not directly conveyed by speaker, or the meaning is implied. Utterance (24) means that to go to the campaign location Jusuf Kalla (JK) was willing to ride a becak. This is a very rare occasion because an official usually uses a luxury car to go somewhere. This became an irony, so the speaker said, "Ah, how hard it is to get votes ..." The implicature contained in the utterance is that to get votes in the election, JK was willing to take a pedicab to reach the campaign location.

Fourth, based on the results of the analysis and the discussion above, it can be seen that speakers who are feeling negative emotions in the form of anger or irritation would rather use conventional implicatures than non-conventional implicatures. This is in line with the findings obtained by Wijaya (1996) showing that in language use, speakers sometimes spontaneously produce emotional utterances and this affects the speakers' utterances.

CONCLUSION

Based on the result of the data analysis, it can be concluded that all of the public comments on the comment column of Kompas daily newspaper contain conventional implicatures. In addition, it can be learned that there is a relationship between speakers' negative emotions in the form of anger or irritation and the use of conventional implicatures in their utterances. Speakers who are having negative emotions would rather use conventional implicatures than non-conventional implicatures.

REFERENCES

- Adaoma, E. (2016). Analyzing the political speeches of Obama on "Race and Economic Renewal in America" in the light of the theory of conversational implicature. *Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences*, 7(3 S1), 253.
- An, Y., & Xiang, M. (2018). Yan Huang (ed.), *The Oxford handbook of pragmatics* (Oxford Handbooks in Linguistics). Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2017. Pp. xxv+ 711. *Journal of Linguistics*, 1-5.
- Aydın-Düzgit, S. (2016). De-Europeanisation through discourse: A critical discourse analysis of AKP's election speeches. *South European Society and Politics*, 21(1), 45-58.
- Fetzer, A. (2018). Our Chief Political Editor reads between the lines of the Chancellor's Budget speech. *Internet Pragmatics*, 1(1), 29-54.
- Govindarajulu, S. K., & Krishnamurthy, B. (2018). An Application of HP Grice's Theory of Implicature to Somerset Maugham's Short Story The Punctiliousness of Don Sebastian. *GLOBAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH ANALYSIS*, 6(5).

- Kravchenko, N., & Pasternak, T. (2016). Politeness strategies via speech acts and conversational implicatures. *Science and education: A new dimension. Philology*, IV (25), 105, 60-64.
- Leech, G. N. (2016). *Principles of pragmatics*. Routledge.
- Price, S. (2017). *Discourse power address: the politics of public communication*. Routledge.
- Sinaga, M., & Dahnilyah, D. (2018). The implication of violation of cooperative principle in discourse on corruption of Indonesia Lawyers Club. *Journal of Educational Sciences*, 2(1), 64-71.
- Sudaryanto. 1993. *Metode dan Aneka Teknik Analisis Bahasa: Pengantar Penelitian Wahana Kebudayaan Secara Linguistik*. Yogyakarta: Duta Wacana University Press.
- Wang, C. (2018). The Indexicality Principle and the Discourse Construction of France's National Image: Instantiated by Emmanuel Macron's Inauguration Speech. *DEStech Transactions on Social Science, Education and Human Science*, (ichae).
- Wang, X. (2018). Chungmin Lee, Ferenc Kiefer & Manfred Krifka (eds.), Contrastiveness in information structure, alternatives and scalar implicatures (Studies in Natural Language and Linguistic Theory 91). Cham: Springer, 2017. Pp. xix+ 415. *Journal of Linguistics*, 1-5.