

**THE CONVERSATIONAL ANALYSIS ON RKUHP CONTROVERSIAL
DISCUSSION IN ILC :A DISCOURSE ANALYSIS**



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Submitted to the Faculty of Cultural Science, Hasanuddin
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**ENGLISH LITERATURE PROGRAM
FACULTY OF SCIENCE OF CULTURE
HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY**

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THESIS

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DISCUSSION IN ILC :A DISCOURSE ANALYSIS

BY

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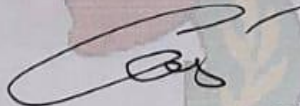
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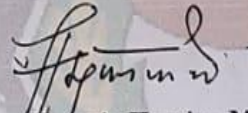
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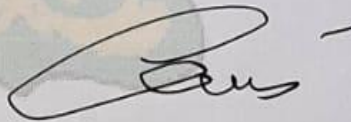
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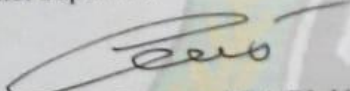
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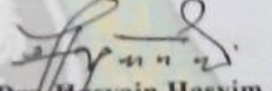
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ABSTRACT

The study addresses the conversational analysis on RKUHP controversial Discussion in ILC(The Indonesia Lawyers Club).The controversies is revealed of sociological perspective of the authentic meaning on the text RKUHP that generated dozens universities in Indonesia has been massive demonstrations since the issue out Until in the 2020 year.The main purpose is to discuss the discourse context of the controversies within the discourse level .the discussion referred to identity formal link on the essential meaning of the Guy cook book's and text of Van Dijk theory on the RKUHP then describe the implementations of discourse analysis approach of the social practice for the institutional and organisations on the Fairclough theory.

Based on the research with using the technically qualitative method as identified of the library method.the data primary were taken from recorded interpretations of 3 experts of the specific knowledge field then analyzed using descriptive techniques of the linguistic branch that to find out the authentic meaning of discourse on the text of RKUHP. The research finds the authentic meaning RKUHP with explanations of the 3 experts on the RKHUP of knowledge field that syntactically and semantically refers to the political power of discursive order in the things to anticipations of president impeachment, the explanation on the RKHUP discussion is the cooperative principle in to the four maxims of the 3 experts.

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini membahas analisis conversatons pada pembahasan RKUHP di ILC. kontroversi mengungkapkan secara social perspektif makna asli pada text RKHUP yang mengakibatkan puluhan universitas di indonesia melakukan aksi demonstrasi sejak issue tersebut keluar sampai pada tahun 2020. tujuan utama adalah untuk menjabarkan context discourse dari contrversi sampai pada tingkat wacana . context discourse ditujukan pada interpretasisi formal links pada makna essensial buku Guy cook dan text theory Van Dijk pada RKUHP kemudian gambaran implemetasi pendekatan discours analysis pratik social untuk instituonal dan organisasis pada teori Fairclough

menurut peneltian dengan menggunakan secara teknik metode qualitative dengan cara mengientifikasi metode pustaka,data primer diambil dari recorder dari interpretasi oleh 3 ahli dari ilmu pengetahuan perspective yang berbeda kemudian dijabarkan menggunakan teknik deskriptive dari ilmu -ilmu linguistic yang mengemukakan makna autentic disourse pada text RKUHP . peneliti mengemukakan makna autentic RKUHP dari penjabaran oleh 3 ahli pada bidng pengetahuan dar RKUHP dengan yang secara sintaksis dan semantic bertujuan kepada kekusaan politic untuk level discourse dalam mencapai antisipasi impeachment president ,penjabaran pada pembahasan RKUHP bersasas princip co-operative dalam 4 maksim dari 3 ahli

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTIONS

A. BACKGROUND

Language is not only the communications channel of information about the situations of main mentality or behavior or facts of the world, otherwise, language is a tools that drive ,and arrange consequence ,social world itself. Moreover, language also managing the relationship and the identities of social, its mean that the changes occur in the discourse that is a tools for change the social world. the struggles that appear on the level of discretion that happen in effort for change even reproduce social reality

The comprehension about language is as system which not determined of reality that refers, rooted of linguist that exist of rise up the ideas , Ferdinand de Saussure stated that sign consists of 2 side ,significant(form) and(signifie) content ,and that the relationship between it both is arbiter , the meaning that the expert interpretations for words is not adhere on the it words but it's the product of social convention about the certain sound .Saussure 's regard the types of this structure as institutions social and thus it can change all the time .

Discourse analysis is the idea which structured of the differences format which is analyzed of the grant use speech in the context when they take a part differences in domain-domain s of social life, for example in domain politic discourse.in the observations .discourse is not only rapidly in the 1 approach,but a series of explorations of approach many social domain which differences study include the organizations and the institutions

Discourse is not only viewed that constitutive, but also arranged . Fairclough approach essence of state that discourse is resemble the important form of social practice that reproduced and changed the knowledge ,identity and social relations that covered power relations and formed of structure to another social practice.

On a discretions of the discussion constructions can be analysis topic on delivery message to construct and struggle on expert knowledge of mass to implicated about power and democracy,

The Implementations as framework nation of identity analysis, many format text and discussion choose for explorations significantly identity role and office. Discourse type and the closely related level of discourse structure and functions .far from being an academic abstractions ,the notions of discourse type is something we all use every day in order to orient ourselves towards the communications in which we are involved .language abound with names for discourse type ,and in quite ordinary words for example: recipe, joke, speech, lecture, seminar, story, manual, row, ,report, notice, sign, article, cheque, prescriptions, label, biography, essay, argument, conversational, newspaper ,and history And analysis how stretches of language ,considered in full context ,social and psychological context become meaningful and unified their users ,it is rapidly expanding field providing insights into the problems and process of language use language learning and is therefore of great importance to language .traditionally, language teaching has concentrated on pronunciations ,grammar ,and vocabulary.

Fairclough implemented discourse concept with using 3 different aspects :1.discourse that refers on language applications as social practice that are constitutive and structured ,2.discourse be understood as type of language that using

in special field such as: discourse politic or scientific ,3.in the applications that most concrete ,discourse using s a noun that can be counted ,discourses that refers on how to speak that giving a meaning that is from the experience that be quoted of certain perspective .

On the semiotic system such as language and imaging that opposite with Laclau and Mouffe that treat all of social practice as discourse, discourse giving a contributions on the constructions ; Social identity ,social relations and knowledge system and meaning .so that way ,discourse has 3 functions :the identity functions, relational function and ideational function. There are 2 discourse dimension that important :

Communicative event an example : 1.language user such as article,newspaper,or speech.2. the rule of discourse -all of types of discourse is configurations that using in the institutions or social scope. The types of discourse consist of discourse and genre ,,1 genre is language particular applications that participated and arranged the part of social practice certain. such as interview genre ,news genre , in the arrange of discourse , there is the practices of particular discretions that result created and consumptions or interpreted text and talks .for example ,in the arranged discourse of hospital ,the discretions that consultations occur encompasses consultations Doctor and Patient , technical language even conversations or written of the text analysis focused on formal types such as: vocabulary ,grammar, syntax and sentence cohesion and from there is manifested discourse and linguistically genre

The relations between text and social practice brokered by discretions practice. Therefore it thorough only discretions practice – that people placed using language

for form and configurations by social practiced. Genre and Discourse that being talked about that using the receiver for implement the interpretations

The linguistic analysis of a text is not an interpretations of that text ;it is an explanations, this point is emerges clearly, though it is often misunderstood, in the context of stylistic, the linguistic analysis of literary text. The linguistic analysis of literature is not an interpretations of what the text means: it is an explanations of why and how it means what it does. A linguistic analysis of literary text aims in explaining the interpretations and evaluations that are put upon that text. The role of linguistic is to say how and why the text means what it does to the reader or listener ,and how and why evaluates in certain way .

this point can be generalized to the study of the texts as a whole . the analysis of cohesion ,together with other aspect of texture, will not in general add anything new to the interpretations of a text . what will do is to show why the texts is interpreted in a certain way; including why it is ambiguous interpretations wherever it is so. It will explain the nature. Fairclough understanding that between communicative occur and discretions as a relations that dialectical. The approach of social research theme address that show social research and how the particular aspect of text analysis productively of governance of new capitalist society, hybridity or the blurring of social boundaries as a feature of what some social theorist shifts in ‘space -time (time and space) associated with globalization, hegemonic struggles to give universal status to particular discourse and presentations ideologies ,citizenship and public space social change and change in communications technologies .the legitimations of social actions and social orders ,social information and the shift away from overt hierarchy .

of the problem of the issue controversial of the RKHUP is in the several article of paragraph about issue of as explain on the below:

1. The article about issue the legal on the lives society(living law)
2. The article of cohabitations ,adultery and abortions
3. The bird flows entering of the people garden
4. The street musician and bummer
5. The contempt and dignity of president
6. The anticipations of the makar
7. The abuse of taping and spreading information
8. The article of corruptions

A. Identifications of problem

The writer watchfulness the video in ILC which most duration of participant about 18 minutes on 1 experts then makes research on RKHUP conversation after that study discourse analysis of guy cook and read the theory of Fairclough as identified:

- 1.The 3 experts explain RKUHP text based on the knowledge field of Discourse of Guy Cook Book's
- 2.The speaker explains pragmatically of principle co-operative by Griece

B. Scope of the problem

To limit the interpretations text of the experts, the writer only explain formal links that using pragmatic That The study as resembles :

1. the principle conversations of maxims by the 3 experts
2. describe the concept of the guy cook book's

C. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. What is The Discourse analysis
2. How the experts interpretations RKHUP Controversial in ILC

D. OBJECTIVE OF STUDY

1. To explanation linguistically the articles of RKHUP Controversial discussion in ILC of the Discourse analysis
2. To describe the experts of social domain of discourse order in interpretations RKHUP

E. SIGNIFICANCE OF RESEARCH

The study is gives benefit in the theory of discourse for student on the analytical of discourse analysis on another knowledge field of branch linguistic learning method. The research give contributions about how the text stretches of social and politic science context

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

The chapter 2 is describe of the theory of the text of van Dijk, and the theory of Fairclough that explain the influence the social practice on the text that the method of discussion linguistically uses of the guy cook book 's

A. Previous study

The study take a references of dissertation of Muhammad Dahlan Abu bakar (2018) entitled The siding of the media in the conflicting of Golkar party : Critical Discourse Analysis, the researcher is revealed the side of media of Indonesia that several the siding of news that hierarchy of power based on micro structure (semantic aspect), sociocultural and framing devices , his literature review study of van Dijk approach that Describe text structure as' social cognitions ' that discourse is not only based on the analysis of text , because text only result of a produce practice and also relevance with problem of text . in the dimension of text that research how the text structure and discourse strategy using for assert theme that certain. while which relevant of the context that how social context covered , social structure , dominated , power group which in the society that influence the text production.

According to van Dijk , application word , sentence ,prepositions ,the certain of the rhetoric of the media that resemble the part of the journalist strategy .the usage words that certain, sentence , certain style that is not exclusively as matter communications , but be regarded as politic communicate -as a the pattern for influence general opinion , created the support, strengthen legitimacy and get rid of opposite. The element of van Dijk can be explained as follows

Discourse Structure	The aspect that observed	Element
macro structure	Thematic the topic for the future in the a discussion	Topic
Superstructure	Schematic how the part and discussion order is discourage in the text discussion	Schema
Micro structure	Semantic the meaning that wants to emphasized into the text , for example with give the formal links on one side or make explicit in the one side and reduce the explanations in the other side.	Background ,Detail, means ,presuppotions ,Nominalizations
Micro structure	Syntax How the sentence (form,arrangment)that choose	Texture of sentence, pronouns
Micro Structure	Stylistic the choose words that used in the text to discussion	Lexicon
Micro Structure	Rhetoric How and with way the emphasize do	Graphic, metaphor, expression

Fairclough Model built as a discourse model that has contributions in the social analysis and culture , so he combined the textual analysis tradition that always view of language in the closed space with society context that wider, so, Fairclough is connect text and micro with context society that macro.,

Fairclough divided discourse analysis in to the three of dimension that is text, discourse practice , sociocultural practice

Text analyzed with view of vocabulary ,semantic and grammar , he also incorporate coherence and cohesivities, how the between word that combined , so form a definition.

From three dimension of Fairclough theory certain that revealed is:

First, ideational that refers on the certain representation that want to describe into the text , that the general bring mobilizations of ideology

The second is , relations that refers to on analysis that how the relation construction

The third is identity that refers on the constructions certain and personal identity

Dimension sociocultural practice describe through as list of table:

Dimension	Variable	The aspect that observed
------------------	-----------------	---------------------------------

Social practice	Situational	The situational context when context text is produce
	Institutional	How the influence of institutions and organization in the discourse produce
	Social	How the social aspect follow influence of discourse text production

B. Formal links

cook formulated that formal links are facts inside language and features ,that operate within and sentence .he categories formal links into eight aspects: formal and contextual links , verb form, parallelism , referring expression , repetitions, substitutions, ellipsis and conjunctions

B.1. Formal and contextual links

particular stretch or language in some way hangs together ,or has unity ,(that it is in ,in other words ,discourse cannot be accounted for in the same way as our feeling for the acceptability of sentence..in order to account for discourse ,we need to look at features outside the language :at the situations,the people involved ,what they know ,and what they are doing ,these facts enable us to construct stretches of

language discourse ;as having a meaning and unity for us .the two ways of approaching language as contextual referring to facts outside language ,and formal ,,referring to facts inside language.A way of understanding of formal links between sentences and between clausa are known as cohesive device and they can be dealt

B.2. Verb Form

the form of the verb in one sentence can limit the choice of the verb in the next and we may justified in saying that a verb form in one sentence is 'wrong' or at least 'unlikely',because it does not fit the form in another . if we look back at the exchange between the piano movers , for example , we can see that the verbs ('s goin , 's got to take, ain't goin are all in the present (although they refer to the future).there seem to be degree of formal connections between them , a way in which the first tense conditions all the others , and it would be very strange if the exchange had been :

A.: right, who's goin to lift the bottom ?

Well ,someone had got to take hold of it

B: I shan't have been goin'to

A:don't come ...will you?

The example above show that the discussion A is describe the situations the present continuous tense whereas the describe the situations has handled of present perfect , then the B is describe the syntactic that the problem has make a dealt before to running collaborations of hunger games.

B.3. parallelism

Another link within discourse is effected by parallelism, a devices which suggest a connections , simply because the form of one sentence or clausa repeats the form of another .

He vastly enrich the world by his inventions ,he enriched the field of knowledge by his teaching .he enriched humanity by his precepts and his personal example

The discourse proceeds through a repeated grammatical structured (to x not to y for z)) into which different words are slotted, it may be sound Parallelism which is suggest connections of meaning through an echo of form . it may be sound parallelism: as in the rhyme , rhythm, and other sound effect of verse.

B.4. Referring expressions

these are words whose meaning can only be discovered by referring to others words or to elements of the context which are clear to both sender and receiver. The most obvious example of them is third person pronoun she /hers/herself ; he/him/himself : it/its/itself ; they/them/their /them/their theirs/themselves. If we are listening to a story and somebody says SO I ate . it we may well know the meaning of it from somewhere earlier in the story . we choose the most likely meaning for ir from the text . it is important to notice that our knowledge of the meaning of its only partly formal though our knowledge of the world as well, and if the story had gone . based on the place of specific item , pronoun and tense . it can be . it involves divided into four kinds ,anaphora ,cataphora, exophora and endophora

4.1. Anaphora

It is one kind of referring expression where the identity of someone or something to be given once at the beginning , and thereafter referred to as she or he or it for example

I *promised to my friend* to be good woman *they* believe in me

The word ‘ *they* ‘refers to ‘*my friends* ‘ which appear first

4.2. Cataphora

it is another kind of referring expression where pronoun is given first ,and then kept in suspense as to its identity , which is revealed after for example

Her work and spirit make *Mira.W* *become one of famous novelist in Indonesia*

The word is refers to *Mira.W* , which appear after the pronoun

Based on the fact, that the reference always points to another element for its interpretation, Halliday and Hasan (1976) classify reference into two kinds:Endophoric reference and Exophoric reference. Each is described as follows

An endophoric (textual) reference points to a thing as identified in the surrounding of or within the text. Endophoric reference may be anaphoric or cataphoric. Endophoric reference can be anaphoric if it points to a preceding item.

The examples of anaphoric are below:

I see John is here. He read a book.

In contrast to anaphoric, cataphoric reference occurs when the identity of someone or thing is revealed later. However, the example can be seen in the following sentence:

It is the same motorcycle as we bought last night

An exophoric (situational) reference refers to another element outside the text. It is the context of situation. The example is:

Do not do that here. I want to go sleep.

The demonstrative “that” in the example refers to something outside the text. Its interpretation depends of the context on the text. It is impossible for someone to interpret its meaning unless he knows the context of the text..

Reference deals with a semantic relationship (1976, p. 31). It is the relation between an element on the text and something else by reference to which it is interpreted in the given instance. Reference is divided into three types: personal, demonstrative, and comparative reference. Each of which is discussed further below.

4.3. Personal reference

Personal reference is reference by means of function in the speech situation, through the category of person (1976, p. 37). For example:

You may ask permission to Jane first, not bring all cats of hers soon. If they have any accident, she will be angry with you.

In the example, “she” and “they” are personal pronouns, which refer to “Jane” and “Jane’s cats”. For word, “hers” is a possessive pronoun, which points to “Jane”.

4.4. Demonstrative Reference

Demonstrative reference is reference by means of location, on a scale of proximity (near, far, neutral) (1976, p. 37). It is essentially a form of verbal pointing such as this, that, these, those, here, there, now, then, and the. For example:

A dog is walking on the road. No one knows what happen. Suddenly the dog falls with bloody there.

In the example above,” the” is demonstrative reference which refers to “A”, while “there” is demonstrative reference which refers to “road”.

4.5. Comparative Reference

Comparative reference is indirect reference by means of identity or (1976, p. 37). There are two kinds of comparison: general comparison and particular comparison. Two things may be the same, similar or different. General comparison is expressed by such items as same, equal, identical, such,

similar, likewise, different, identically, similarly, differently and the like.

For example:

That is the same story as the one we heard yesterday

That is a similar story to the one we heard yesterday

That is a different story from the one we heard yesterday

Particular comparison expresses comparability between things in respect of a particular property. The property in question may be a matter of quantity or of quality. Such items as more, less, fewer, better and the like express particular comparison. The example is illustrated in the following sentence.

I have never seen a more brilliant performance than last night.

B.5. Repetitions and lexical chains

Repetition of words can create the same sort of chain as pronouns, and there are sometimes good reasons for preferring it. The repetition form, which may comprise sound, words, phrase, etc, for example:

B.6. Substitutions

It is the representation of words or group of words in the form of incomplete items, such as do or so for a group of words, which have appeared in the earlier sentence (1989, p. 20). For example:

A: Do you like mangoes?

B: Yes, I think so.

The word so substitutes *mangoes*, so is representation of word *mangoes*.

Substitution is a relation between linguistic items, such as words or phrases; whereas reference is a relation between meanings. Substitution, on the other hand, is a relation within the text. A substitute is a sort of counter which issued in place

of the repetition of a particular item (Halliday and Hasan, 1976, p.89). Three types of substitutions will be explained below:

6.1. Nominal Substitution

It refers to relation established by the presence of a noun or a noun phrase (1976, p. 91). This consists of one and ones which always function as head of nominal group, and can substitute only for an item which is itself head of nominal group. To clarify this type, the example is provided below:

I've met some strange people in my life. But this one was perhaps the strangest.

The word “one” in the second sentence is the example nominal substitution the word “strange people” respectively.

6.2. Verbal Substitution

Verbal Substitution occurs when there is a substitution of a verb or verb phrase by a dummy word (1976, p. 122). The verbal substitute in English is “do” which functions as head of a verbal group, in the place that is occupied by the lexical verbs; and its position is always final in the group. Here is the example of verbal substitution.

A: have you called the doctor?

B: I have not done it yet, but I will do it

The word “done” and “do” in B, substitute the word “called” in A.

6.3. Clausal Substitution

Clausal Substitution occurs when there is an item (dummy word) substitutes a clauses (1976, p. 130). The presupposed item is not an element within the clause but an entire clause. Here is the example:

Every one seems to think he is guilty. *If so, no doubt he will offer to resign.*

The word” so” substitutes for “he is guilty”.

B.7. ELLIPSIS

Ellipsis , the omission of words or part of sentence is closely related to substitution,. Ellipsis can be describe by’ substitution ‘ by zero . we can simply omit it, and know that the missing part can be reconstructed quite successfully . instead of answering *would you like glass of beer ?* with *yes i would you like a glass of beer* we can just say *yes I would knowing that I like glass of beer* will be understood. Or instead of *I am eating a mango*

7.1. Nominal Ellipsis

By nominal ellipsis we mean ellipsis within the nominal group. The structure of the nominal .the structure of the nominal group was outline in reference and types of references .on the logical dimension the structure is that of head with optional modifications; the modifications flying elements include some which precede the head and some which follow it ,referred to hear as premodifier and post modifier respectively ,thus i those two fast electric trains with pantographs the head is train .the premodifier is formed by those two electric and the post modifier by with pantographs. The modifier is combined with another structure ,on the experiential dimension, which consists of the element deitic,numeratives,epither,classfier and

qualifier, represented here .the deictic is normally a determiner ,numerative,a numeral or other quantifier ,the epithet an adjective and the classifier noun: but these correspondences are by no means exact, there may be sub modifiers at various place ;these are usually adverbs ,so,very,and too.the qualifier is normally a relative clausa or prepositional phrase. The noun in this structured has the functions referred as a thing.most elements may occur more than once ,and the tendency for this to happen increase as one moves towards the later elements of the structure .

In a non-elliptical nominal group ,the head is the thing ,the noun designating the individual or class referred to. This may be phenomenon of any kind :person animate or inanimate object,abstractions,institution,process,quality ,state and relations .in elliptical nominal group .the element not expressed.

an elliptical nominal groups clearly requires that there should be available from some source or other the information necessary for filling it out .faced with another four, we need to know ,another from what ?normally, the source of information is a preceding nominal group .a nominal that is elliptical presuppose a previous one that is not, and it is therefore cohesive.

7.2. Verbal Ellipsis

An elliptical verbal group presuppose one or more words from a presuppositions verbal group.technically,it is defined as verbal group whose structure does not fully express its systemic features-all the choice that are being made within verbal group system.the elliptical form swimming in has the feature positive finite and active ,as well as those of a particular tense, present in past in present:but none of these selections is shown in its own structure, they have to recovered by presuppositions.A

verbal group whose structure they have to be is shown in its group. A verbal group whose structure fully represents all its systemic features is not elliptical.

This definition shows how verbal ellipsis differs from nominal ellipsis. In the verbal group, there is only one lexical element, and that is the verb itself: swimming above. The whole of the rest of the verbal group express systemic selections, choice of an either though not always restricted to two possibilities which must be made whenever a verbal group is used, the principal systems are:

Finiteness: finite or non-finite

If finite: indicative or imperative

If indicative: modal or non-modal, and marked or unmarked

Voice: active or passive

These selections are obligatory for all verbal groups, there is one other system of contrast: contrastive or non-contrastive, which appears in spoken English only, since it is expressed by intonations.

7.3. Finiteness And Modality

The systems of finiteness and modality are also closely associated with the first positions in the verbal group, and this largely determines their possibilities of their presuppositions by means of ellipsis.

A verbal group which is finite always expresses its finiteness in the first word, either the group consists just of the finite form of the lexical verb, present or past with a finite verbal operator: the latter is either a tense operator:

Am ,is ,are :was,were

Have,has:had

Do,does:did

Shall, will

Used to

Or modal operator

Shall, will,should,would,can,could may, might ,must, ought to

Ain to,is to ,are to:was to were to(ie finite form of be ,plus to need,dare

7.4. Verbal Operator Do

The verbal substitute English is do.this operate as head of a verbal group,in the place that is occupied by the lexical verb and its positions is always final the group.in many ways the verbal substitute do is parallel to do the nominal substitute one ,one it is likely that its evolutions in modern English has followed the analogy of onerater closely .

There are striking parallels between structure of the verbal group and the nominal group in modern English, although superficially they are very different from each other .like the nominal group ,whose structure ,the verbal group has logical structure consisting of head and modifier ,and an experiential structure in which the lexical verb express the thing .in the case of nominal group the thing is typically a person ,creature object,instituions or abstractions of some kind ,whereas in the verbal group its typically actions ,event of relations :but these are simply

different subcategories of experiential phenomena ,and in any case there is considerable overlap and interchange between of two, the words having the form do is finite verbal operator or auxiliary,. This is in principle totally distinct from all others,in that it is a purely grammatical element whose functions is to express simple present or past tense in specific contexts : this do always finite ,and always occurs at first word in the verbal group ;it can never represent the lexical elements in the process the thing

B.8. Conjunctions

Another type of formal relations between sentence -and perhaps the most apparent-is provided by those words and phrase which explicitly draw attentions to the type of relations which exists between one sentence or clause and another .these are conjunctions . these word may simply add more informations to wht has already been said (*and,furthermore, add to that*) or elaborated or exemplify it(*for instance ,thus in otherwords*).

conjunctions are rather different in nature from the other cohesive relations ,from both reference ,one the one hand ,and substitutions and ellipsis onthe other .it is not simply an anaphoric relations .Conjunctive elements are cohesive not in themselves but indirectly ,reaching out into the preeceding text,but they express certain meanings which presuppose the presence of other componeents in the discourse

Where is conjunctions located ,within the total framework of text formal relations?instance of reference ,substitutions and ellipsis are ,on the whole ,rather closely identifiable ,perhaps unusually so for lingistic phenomena :there is some

interdemency among them ,and also between other structural relations slight ,and we ha ve rarely been in doubt as to the boundaries of the phenomena being describe.this is much less true conjuntions ,which is not definable in such clearcut terms.perhaps the most strictly cohesive relations is that of substituions ,inculding ellipsis.subtitions ,inculding ellipsis .subtitions,signal in effect supply the appropriate words or words already available ;it is grammatical relations ,one which holds between the words and strucutres themselves rather than relating them through their meanings .next in this orderes come reference,which is semanti relations ,one which holds between linguistic forms ;it sis not the replacement of some linguistic elements by a counter or bt blank ,as are substituions and ellipsis ,but rather a direction for interpreting an element in terms of its enviroment -and since the enviroment includes the text (the linguistic enviroment)references takes on a cohesive funtion.A reference items signals'supply the appropriate instancial meaning ,the referent in this instance ,which is already availablee :and one sourcce of its

C. Speech Act

Inferring the functions of what the organizations' said by considering its from and context is an ability which is essential for the creations and receptions of coherent discourse and thus for successful communications .the principle politeness and co operations are not their own ,enough to provide the explanations to inference ,to do this-as we have seen – we also need knowledge of the physical and social world .we also need to make a assumptions about the knowledge of the people who interacting.

Austin as the philosopher who found the speech act theory has classified two types of utterances , which are constative and performative utterance .which are constative and performative utterance .Austin(1962:3) said that constative utterance is utterance that has the property being either true or false . it probably refers to the facts or historical action that truly occurred in the past . so, it can be said that the dimension constative utterance is about true or false . it differs with performative which is only talk about felicitous and infelicitous , not true or false . in performative, it is difficult to know that utterance is true or false based on the fact because the utterance depends on the act of the speaker

After dividing the utterance into two type constative and performative , Austin develops the speech act theory . Austin Levinson (1983) class three basic kinds of speech act .

The first is locutionary act, which is the act of uttering a grammatical form of words which is associated with some propositional content. It is also considered as the act of using a referring expression and predicating expression. It means, locutionary act is simply saying something (Austin, 1962),, Locutionary act only concerns on the meaning of the utterance itself , so it can be said that the locutionary act only focuses on literal meaning

The second is illocutionary act ,which is the core of any theory of speech acts .According to Austin (1962),illocutionary act is realized as the successful realization of the speaker's intention, which for Searle(1969)is a product of the listener's interpretations .Illocutionary act is the act of doing something In saying something it means while the speaker speaks, he or she has an intention in uttering

utterance. It can be said that Illocutionary act is performed with intention which is identified by the explicit performative

The third category of acts is perlocutionary act. It is an act of getting something in saying something. Perlocutionary is an act that requires the hearer to perform a certain action. The perlocutionary act suppose to have an affect or influence the feelings, thoughts , or actions of the hearer. perlocutionary acts could be inspiring , persuading, consoling , etc.it bring about an effect upon the beliefs, attitudes o behaviors of the hearer

D. Conversational principle co-operations

The idea that conversations proceeds according to a principle ,known and applied by all human ,was first proposed in a limited form by the philosopher paul grice(1975),who put forward what he describe as the co-operative principle .according to this principle ,we interpreted language on the assumptions that its sender is obeying four maxims ,we assume he or she is intending to:

1.Maxim of Quality

Quality

The maxim of quality, according to the Gricean theory, states that conversant try to make their contribution one that is true. It includes two sub-maxims, as referred to above. Both are related to what is stated (said) explicitly. Being one of the four maxims of conversation, this maxim may be observed or violated. The implicature in (8a) arises directly from the assumption that the maxim is being observed by the speaker (adopted from Levinson 105):

8) John has two Ph.D.

a. I believe he has, and have adequate evidence that

he has.

Super-maxim: Be truthful.

Sub-maxims: 1. Do not say what you believe to be false.

2. Do not say that for which you lack adequate evidence.

Maxim of Relevance: Be relevant.

Maxim of Manner:

Super- maxim: Be perspicuous.

Sub-maxims: 1. Avoid obscurity of expression.

2. Avoid unnecessary ambiguity.

3. Be brief.

4. Be orderly.

Grice's conversational maxims jointly express a cooperative principle (Grice 45) "*Make your conversational contribution such as required at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk of exchange in which you are engaged*".

2. Maxims of Quantity

This maxim is related to the way conversants try to make their contributions as informative as they possibly can, giving sufficient information, no more no less (Leech 11; Levinson 106). It has two dimensions. The first is concerned with providing full information as required, and the second is neither to be more nor less informative. When this maxim is being observed, its effect arises when an additional inference to the utterance is made to make the stated meaning stronger, or most informative within the context of a particular situation (Levinson 106). Considering B's reply in (11) below, one can infer that (Harry only got a fine):

4) A: How did Harry fare in court the other day?

B: Oh, he got a fine.

But, if it happens that Harry has got another sentence, e.g. a jail sentence, then B is not providing the full information required, if he already knew this. The addition of (only) to the implicature strengthens the informativeness of the implicature of the proposition expressed (Levinson 109).

The second dimension of the maxim of quantity is concerned with the way that one tries to make her/ his contribution no more than is needed, otherwise the speaker violates this maxim.

5) A: How are you today?

B: Well, my car is not working too good right now and to tell

the truth, I don't have very much money. In fact, I don't know how I'm going to pay my bills this month.

The other way of drawing implicatures, that is breaking the maxim of quantity, is made clear in the following conversation (Yule 40):

6) Charlene: I hope you brought the bread and the cheese.

Dexter: Ah, I brought the bread.

Upon listening to Dexter's statement, Charlene infers that Dexter has not brought the cheese, because he does not mention it. Has he brought the cheese, he would mention so. Dexter, in this case, wants Charlene to infer that what is not mentioned is not brought.

The case of flouting the maxim of quantity can be found in tautologies, and emphasis imposed upon them blatantly violates this maxim. The example in (7) that follows might implicate that "it's no concern of ours" for an informative implicature has to be drawn assuming that the speaker is cooperative (Levinson 111).

7) If he does it, he does it.

a. John has two Ph.D.s but I don't believe he does.

3. Maxims of Relevance

A great number of conversational implicatures can be generated by this maxim which accounts for the way interlocutors make relevant contributions to a particular exchange (Levinson 107).

4. Maxims of Manner

The last maxim indicates that one's contribution should be clear, direct, orderly and to the point. The speaker should avoid using vague or ambiguous

utterances when speaking. Levinson (108) thinks that the most important of the sub-maxims of manner is the one that states that participants "be orderly". Grice (47) states :"*I expect a partner to make it clear what contribution he is making, and to execute his performance with reasonable dispatch.*"

Using this assumptions ,combined with general knowledge of the world ,the receiver can reasons from the literal ,semantic meaning of what is said to the pragmatic meaning-and induce what the sender is intending to do with his :for example :in the case of my neighbor's utterance there 's cat stuck under the gate at number 67

Started with the knowledge ,from the experience of the world ,that a cat is likely to be very unhappy at being stuck under a gate: that human by virtue of greater intelligence and manual dexterity is likely to be able to free such a cat:that human generally like to alleviate the sufferings of pets:and old women in British society have-an often misplaced-belief in the practical abilities .