

## CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURES IN CLASS IX INDONESIAN TEXTBOOKS

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### Abstract

This study aims to describe the forms and meanings of conversational implicatures in class IX Indonesian language textbooks published by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology of the Republic of Indonesia in 2018. This type of research is qualitative research. The method used in this research is descriptive method. The data in this study are sentences that contain implicatures in class IX Indonesian textbooks. The source of the data in this study is discourse on literary and non-literary texts in Indonesian Language Textbooks for class IX. The data collection technique used in this study is reading and note-taking. The data validation technique in this study is the triangulation technique. There are two methods that can be used in an effort to find rules in the data analysis stage, namely the equivalent method and the distribution method. The results of this study are the findings of forms and meanings in conversational implicatures that appear most dominantly in discourse data in literary and non-literary texts in Indonesian language textbooks for class IX, namely satirical implicatures. The implicature form of satire is a form of satirical implicature that uses scathing words to hurt people's feelings in the category of stating and challenging.

**Keywords:** Pragmatics, Implicaturess, Textbooks.

### Abstrak

*Penelitian ini bertujuan mendeskripsikan bentuk dan makna implikatur percakapan dalam buku teks pelajaran bahasa Indonesia kelas IX terbitan kementerian pendidikan, kebudayaan, riset, dan teknologi republik Indonesia tahun 2018. Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode deskriptif. Data pada penelitian ini adalah kalimat yang mengandung implikatur dalam buku teks pelajaran bahasa Indonesia kelas IX. Sumber data pada penelitian ini adalah wacana pada teks sastra dan non sastra dalam Buku Teks Pelajaran Bahasa Indonesia kelas IX. Teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini yaitu baca dan catat. Teknik pengabsahan data dalam penelitian ini adalah teknik triangulasi. Metode yang dapat dilakukan dalam upaya menemukan kaidah dalam tahap analisis data ada dua, yaitu metode padan dan metode agih. Hasil dari penelitian ini yaitu temuan bentuk dan makna dalam implikatur percakapan yang paling dominan muncul data wacana pada teks sastra dan non sastra dalam buku teks pelajaran bahasa Indonesia kelas IX adalah implikatur bentuk sindiran. Implikatur bentuk*

*sindiran adalah suatu bentuk implikatur sindiran yang menggunakan kata-kata pedas untuk menyakiti hati orang dengan kategori menyatakan dan menantang.*

**Kata kunci:** Pragmatik, Implikatur, Buku Teks

## 1. INTRODUCTION

There is a study of pragmatics which is a study of the forms and meanings of conversational implicatures in certain contexts. Pragmatics as a branch of linguistics examines an utterance that has a unit in the form of conversational implicature. According to (Rohmadi, 2004) pragmatics explains the reasons or thoughts of the talkers and listeners in compiling correlations in a context of a sentence mark with a proposition (plan or problem). In this case, pragmatic theory is part of performance. This is also in accordance with the opinion (Yule, 2006) pragmatics is the study of the relationship between linguistic forms and the users of those forms. Among these (three) differences, only pragmatics allows people to carry out an analysis. The benefit of learning language through pragmatics is that one can talk about people's intended meaning, their assumptions, their intentions or goals, and the kinds of actions (for example: requests) they show when they are speaking. Pragmatics focuses on the way people behave in all situations of giving and receiving signs (Tarigan, 2009).

This research is motivated by the existence of forms and meanings between characters in textbooks in the form of conversational implicatures. Textbooks are one of the learning media. As a learning medium, textbooks have a function. According to (Asri, 2016), judging from its content and presentation, textbooks function as manual guidelines for students in learning and for teachers in teaching certain subjects. Kurniasari (2017:11), textbooks are mandatory reference books for use in primary and secondary education units or universities which contain learning material in the context of increasing faith, piety, noble character and personality, mastery of science and technology, increasing sensitivity and aesthetic abilities, increasing kinesthetic abilities.

Conversational implicatures can be seen and observed from every utterance of the characters seen in Indonesian language textbooks. If someone in an Indonesian language textbook speaks, sometimes the character does something and even expects a reaction from the person listening to his speech to take the action mentioned in his speech, one of which can be seen from the following speech.

“Once upon a time there was a boy. He is smart, talented and handsome.”

In the speech above, it is a speech delivered by the speaker who said that "the child has succeeded in his intelligence, is talented and handsome". The utterances found are in the form of statement implicatures because they have made suggestions to the interlocutor. This speech was delivered in soft, low-pitched words to the speaker. From the speech above, it is

clear that the speaker means to confirm to the speech partner that he has fulfilled the agreed norms in speaking, this speech is of the direct speech genre.

"Every time you want to get angry, take a nail and drive it into the old fence in front of our house as hard as possible."

The speech above is a statement conveyed by the speaker, who said that "Every time he wanted to get angry, he told him to take a nail and then nail it to the old fence." From this speech, it means that he realized that if he wanted to get angry, he told him to take a nail and nail it to the old fence in front of his house. The utterance found has the form of a satirical implicature because the utterance has stated that if the speaker wants to be angry, he will be told to drive a nail into the front fence of his house. So the speaker also means to emphasize to his speech partner. And in selecting the object of study in the form of conversational implicatures in the Indonesian language textbook published by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology of the Republic of Indonesia in 2018 because the Indonesian language textbook for class IX is very mandatory for use in schools, one of which is the author of the textbook. creative so that students can understand it.

The discussion of conversational implicatures cannot be separated from the discussion of speech acts, speech events and speech communities because language activities in the form of conversation are essentially in the form of speech acts or a series of speech acts in a speech event that is carried out. by certain speech communities. Speech event is the ongoing (occurrence) of linguistic interaction in the form of utterances or utterances between the speaker and the interlocutor regarding a speech subject at a certain time, place, situation and purpose (Agustina Yeni, 2020).

Haliko (2017) states that the form of implicature is a form of language that is conveyed by speakers and speech partners in different meanings or implicitly contains specific intentions in the form of implicatures in the form of satire, humor, orders, appreciation, protests, support, statements and criticism. as a form of conversational implicature it is also very important in understanding the conversational implicature, where speakers can also make interlocutors who know each other between one and the other interlocutor.

The meaning of implicature explained by Yayuk (2018) states that students use pragmatic language without realizing and knowing that the sentences used in the form of implicature which are pragmatic studies sometimes do not run smoothly. The interlocutor does not understand the implied meaning of what the speaker is saying. All of this is because students' background knowledge is different. In fact, many students do not understand the rules of pragmatics. The meaning of the conversational implicature in the speaker also really has to understand because in this part the meaning has been explained to the speech partner who does not understand the implied meaning spoken by the speaker.

Based on the background of the problems stated above, this research is feasible to do to see the form and meaning of conversational implicatures in class IX Indonesian language textbooks published by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology of the Republic of Indonesia in 2018 can be understood carefully and there are interesting things, especially in the language used in discourse in literary and non-literary texts. This makes researchers interested in researching conversational implicatures in class IX Indonesian language textbooks.

## 2. METHOD

This research falls under the qualitative research paradigm, specifically employing the descriptive method to investigate conversational implicatures. The primary data source consists of sentences containing implicatures extracted from Class IX Indonesian language textbooks. These textbooks encompass a range of discourse, including literary and non-literary texts. The data collection process involves thorough reading and note-taking from these textbooks. To ensure the reliability and credibility of the gathered data, a triangulation technique is employed as the data validation method. Triangulation involves cross-referencing information from multiple sources or methods to enhance the robustness of findings. In this context, it serves as a means of confirming the presence and patterns of conversational implicatures.

The data analysis process comprises two main stages: the matching method and the addition method. The matching method involves identifying and categorizing conversational implicatures in the collected sentences, while the addition method involves seeking underlying rules or patterns governing the use of implicatures within the Indonesian language textbooks for Class IX. This comprehensive research approach allows for a systematic exploration of conversational implicatures in the educational context, contributing valuable insights to the field of linguistics and language education.

## 3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Forms of conversational implicatures in class IX Indonesian language textbooks.

According to (Haliko1), basically implicatures can be divided into several parts, namely implicatures in the form of satire, implicatures in the form of humorous conversation, implicatures in the form of commands, implicatures in the form of appreciation, implicatures in the form of protest, implicatures in the form of support, implicatures in the form of statements, and implicatures in the form of criticism.

### a. Implicature Forms of Satire

The form of satire is in the form of harsh words to hurt people in the categories of stating and challenging. This form is used by sentences contained in class IX Indonesian language textbooks. This can be seen from the following quote. I'm just a kid, but I know that we all face the same problems.

1. I am here on behalf of hungry children around the world whose cries can no longer be heard.

In utterance (1) above, there is a form of insinuating implicature which states. Evidence of this form of satire can be seen from the sentence fragments contained in the text of a persuasive speech. From the data found, it can be said that the utterance includes an innuendo implicature because the speaker has stated to his subordinate speech partner that he has helped the child to represent the child in the event and the utterance has a commanding implicature meaning.

2. Until the moment his patience almost ran out, Tauke challenged Bujang to take part in the amok ritual.

In Speech (2) above, there is a challenging form of satirical implicature. Evidence of this form of sarcasm can be seen from the sentence fragments contained in the response text. From the data found, it is clear that the utterance includes an innuendo implicature because the speaker has challenged the interlocutor to solve a problem that suddenly arose without the problem being known and the utterance has a commanding implicature meaning. From the findings above it can be seen that the implicature is a form of satire in the Indonesian language learning textbook for class XI spicy words to hurt people's hearts with the category of stating and challenging.

### **b. Implicature Forms of Humor**

Humorous implicature is a form of humorous implicature that tends to be done to arouse feelings of joy and trigger happy laughter in the categories of showing and mentioning. This form of humorous implicature can be used by sentences contained in Indonesian language textbooks for class IX. The following form of humor shows and mentions seen in the following quote:

3. Now it is clear what Bujang's purpose was in being invited by Tauke Muda. He will be trained like his father, to become the Tong family's number one bouncer.

In utterance (3) above, there is a form of humorous implicature that shows. Evidence of this form of humor can be seen from the sentence fragments contained in the response text. From the data found, it is clear that the utterance includes humorous implicatures because the speaker has indicated to the interlocutor to invite Tauke Muda to continue like his father and the utterance has the meaning of commanding implicatures.

4. My friends joked that I was like riding a camel, my body was too small to fit a big bicycle.

In utterance (4) above, there is a form of humorous implicature that mentions. Evidence of this form of humor can be seen from the sentence fragments contained in the response text. From the data found, it is clear that the speech includes humorous implicatures because the speaker has mentioned to the interlocutor to tell him how his life is, so that his friends ridicule him because his body is too short and the speech has the meaning of commanding implicatures. From the statement above, it can be seen that humorous implicatures in Indonesian language textbooks for class IX tend to be used to arouse feelings of joy and trigger happy laughter in the category of showing and mentioning.

### c. Command Form Implicature

Command form implicature is a form of command implicature for requests or ordering other people to do something they don't want in the category of ordering and demanding. This command implicature form can be used in sentences contained in Indonesian language textbooks for class IX. The following form of ordering and demanding can be seen in the following quote:

5. I've heard of the tree of knowledge. If you have extensive knowledge, you will definitely know where the tree is.

In utterance (5) above, there is a form of command implicature that orders. Evidence of this form of command can be seen from the sentence fragments contained in the short story text. The data found shows that the speech includes command implicature because the speaker has told the interlocutor to look for information on the location of the tree of knowledge so that the speaker remains patient in asking everyone. the location of the tree of knowledge so that you can visit there and the speech with the meaning of commanding implicature.

6. An inner conflict calls him back to Java, finally making Hidjo decide to end his love for Betje.

In utterance (6) above, there is a form of demanding command implicature. Evidence of this form of humor can be seen from the sentence fragments contained in the response text. From the findings above, it can be seen that the implicatures in the form of commands in class IX Indonesian language textbooks tend to be done for or ordering other people to do something they don't want in the category of ordering and demanding.

### d. Appreciation Form Implicature.



The implicature of appreciation is a form of implicature of appreciation for appreciating in the categories of saying thank you and complaining. This form of appreciation implicature can be used by sentences contained in class IX Indonesian language textbooks. Implicature: The following form of appreciation, saying thank you and complaining, can be seen in the following quote:

7. Thank you, I'm too excited to do this assignment, it's great to know you're just as interested"

In utterance (7) above, there is a form of appreciation implicature that expresses gratitude. Evidence of this form of appreciation can be seen from the sentence fragments contained in the response text. From the data found, it is clear that the speech includes a command implicature because the speaker has expressed his thanks to his subordinate speech partner for giving him extraordinary praise so that the speaker can be happy to hear his praise and the speech has the meaning of a command implicature.

8. Even though they are actually a group of non-tax-paying tax connoisseurs who are also known as members of the public who are classified as tax connoisseurs without contributing.

In utterance (8) above, there is a form of complaining implicature of appreciation. Evidence of this form of appreciation can be seen in the sentence fragments contained in the response text. From the data found, it is clear that the utterance includes an implicature of appreciation because the speaker has complained to the public that many people do not pay taxes on time but many delay their payment and this utterance has an affirmative implicature meaning. From the findings above, it can be seen that the implicature of forms of appreciation in class IX Indonesian language textbooks tends to be done to appreciate in the categories of saying thank you and complaining.

### **e. Implicature of Forms of Support**

The implicature of support is a form of implicature with the categories of pleading and deciding. This form of protest implicature can be used by sentences contained in class IX Indonesian language textbooks. The following form of protest pleading and deciding can be seen in the following excerpt:

9. Stop national debt by paying taxes. Lots of taxes, debt gone, rich country, prosperous

people.

In utterance (9) above, there is a form of pleading protest implicature. Evidence of this form of protest can be seen from the sentence fragments contained in the discussion text. From the data found, it is clear that the utterance includes the implicature of protest because the speaker has asked the interlocutor to inform the public that his subordinates are prohibited from lending the state tax money, if they are found out. If you borrow tax money, your life will be destroyed by the state and this statement with an implicature meaning confirms.

10. "There will always be painful days and we don't know when."

In utterance (10) above, there is a form of protest implicature that decides. Evidence of this form of protest can be seen from the sentence fragments contained in the response text. From the data found, it is clear that the utterance includes the implicature of protest because the speaker has decided to his or her speech partner that the problem that arises will come suddenly, we don't know that the problem could come inappropriately and the utterance with the meaning of the implicature confirms. From the findings above, it can be seen that the implicature of the form of protest in class IX Indonesian language textbooks tends to be used for non-violent action carried out by individuals or society against something that is not in accordance with or contrary to what should be in the category of pleading and deciding.

#### **f. Implicature of Forms of Support**

The implicature form of support is a form of implicature support to give to someone to motivate others in carrying out an activity with the category of asking and inviting. This support implicature form can be used by sentences contained in Indonesian language textbooks for class IX. The following forms of support for asking and inviting are seen in the following quotations:

11. At the same time, the rest of the narrow-minded society believes that one person will not make a difference.

In utterance (11) above, there is a form of implicature of requesting support. Evidence of this form of support can be seen from the sentence fragments contained in the discussion text. From the data found, it is clear that the speech includes the implicature of support because the speaker has asked the speech partner to participate in cooperation in society so that it can make the surrounding environment safe and the speech with the meaning of the implicature of affirming.



12. There are also many people who feel there is no need to donate to the country.

In utterance (12) above, there is a form of implicature of support that invites. Evidence of this form of support can be seen from the sentence fragments contained in the discussion text. From the data found, it is clear that the utterance includes the implicature of support because the speaker has invited the interlocutor to be united in society so that our country can progress in the future and the utterance has the meaning of the implicature of command. From the findings above, it can be seen that the implicature of forms of support in class IX Indonesian textbooks tends to be given to someone to motivate others to carry out an activity in the category of requesting and inviting.

#### **g. Statement Form Implicature**

Statement form implicature is a form of statement implicature with the categories of suggesting and commanding. This form of innuendo implicature can be used by sentences contained in class IX Indonesian language textbooks. The following is the form of a statement the state tax money, if they are found out. If you borrow tax money, your life will.

13. They also learn how to work together as a team and help each other.

In utterance (13) above, there is a form of implicature that suggests a statement. Evidence of the form of this statement can be seen from the sentence fragments contained in the discussion text. From the data found, it is clear that the utterance includes a statement implicature because the speaker has suggested to the interlocutor that the community cooperate with each other so that the community can work together well in their environment and the utterance has the meaning of commanding implicature.

14. Don't be arrogant during the speech. Humility (not low self-esteem) is being open.

In utterance (14) above, there is a form of commanding statement implicature. Evidence of the form of this statement can be seen from the sentence fragments contained in the persuasive speech text. From the data found, it is clear that the speech includes statement implicatures because the speaker has ordered the speech partner not to be arrogant in carrying out the speech, the delivery of the speech to the listener must also be humble so that the listener can judge us well and the speech has an implicature meaning. From the findings above, it can be seen that the implicatures in the form of suggestions in class IX Indonesian language textbooks tend to be used to suggest and command.

#### **h. Implicature Forms of Criticism**

The implicature form of criticism is a form of implicature criticism that processes analysis and evaluation of something with the aim of increasing understanding with the category of criticizing and praising. This form of critical implicature can be used by sentences contained in Indonesian language textbooks for class IX. The following forms of criticism with the sentences criticizing and praising can be seen in the following quote:

15. Though angry, yet I am not blind, and though afraid, I do not hesitate to tell the world the same.

In utterance (15) above, there is a critical form of critical implicature. Evidence of this form of criticism can be seen from the sentence fragments contained in the persuasive speech text. From the data found, it is clear that the speech includes critical implicatures because the speaker has criticized the speech partner for and said speech with the meaning of commanding implicatures.

16. "I like the t-shirt you are wearing, the color is nice."

In utterance (16) above, there is a form of praising critical implicature. Evidence of this form of criticism can be seen from the sentence fragments contained in the response text. From the data found, it is clear that the speech includes the implicature of criticism because the speaker has criticized the interlocutor to give praise about the clothes the speaker is wearing. The color is good and suitable for his eyes and The utterance with the meaning of the implicature confirms. From the findings above, it can be seen that the implicatures in the form of criticism in class IX Indonesian language textbooks tend to be carried out to increase understanding in the categories of criticizing and praising.

### **The meaning of conversational implicatures in Indonesian language textbooks for class IX.**

#### **a. Implicature of the Meaning of Command**

The implicature meaning of commanding is an implicature of commanding to give orders to someone in the categories of showing and commanding. The meaning of this satirical implicature can be used by sentences contained in Indonesian language textbooks for class IX. The following is the meaning of commanding with the sentences showing and commanding, seen in the following quotation:

17. Don't ask any resident who has ever been inside Mount Beser.

In utterance (17) above, there is a meaning of commanding implicature which shows. Evidence of the meaning of commanding can be seen from the sentence fragments contained in the text of the short story. From the data found, it is clear that the utterance includes command implicature because the speaker has shown the speech partner who has entered Mount Beser. Residents around it also said that Mount Beser was haunted so they did not dare to enter it and this statement had the implicature of prohibiting it.

18. He saw that in his own country the Dutch people were not as "high" as he was proud of.

In utterance (18) above, there is the meaning of the implicature of commanding that commands. Evidence of the meaning of ordering can be seen from the sentence fragments contained in the response text. From the data found, it is clear that the utterance includes command implicature because the speaker has given orders to his subordinate speech partner. The speaker has just realized that in his own country the Dutch are a nation that is not as high as those in proud because the country has a lack of participants in society and this speech with an implied meaning emphasizes. From the findings above, it can be seen that the implicature of forms of support in class IX Indonesian language textbooks tends to be used to give orders to someone in the categories of showing and commanding.

### **b. Implicature of the Meaning of Prohibiting**

The implicature meaning forbidding is an implicature meaning forbidding to order not to do something with the category of forbidding and suggesting. The meaning of this satirical implicature can be used by sentences contained in Indonesian language textbooks for class IX. The following is the meaning of forbidding with the sentences forbidding and suggesting, seen in the following quotations:

19. Son. Don't ever fight. Because you will definitely lose.

In utterance (19) above, there is the meaning of the implicature forbidding which prohibits. Evidence of the meaning of prohibiting can be seen from the sentence fragments contained in the discussion text. From the data found, it is clear that the utterance includes the implicature of prohibiting because the utterance explains to the speaker that the speaker forbids the interlocutor not to fight and the utterance has the meaning of commanding.

20. We are grateful that we live in Indonesia and can play all these sports all year round.

In utterance (20) above, there is a meaning of the implicature forbidding which suggests. Evidence of the meaning of prohibiting can be seen from the sentence fragments contained in the discussion text. The data found shows that the speech includes command implicature because the speaker has advised the speaker to always be grateful for the conditions in which he lives so that the speaker listens to the speaker's words carefully. happy with the environment and the speech has a commanding implicature meaning. From the findings above, it can be seen that the implicature in the form of prohibiting in class IX Indonesian language textbooks tends to be used to reflect not doing something in the category of prohibiting and recommending.

### **c. Implicature of the Meaning of Affirmation**

The implicature meaning of affirmation is an implicature meaning affirmation to emphasize something strongly with the categories of deciding and canceling. The meaning of this satirical implicature can be used by sentences contained in class IX Indonesian language textbooks. The following is the meaning of affirmation with the sentences deciding and canceling, as seen in the following quote:

21. Budiman didn't expect he would hear such a touching response.

In utterance (21) above, there is the meaning of the implicature of affirming that which decides. Evidence of the meaning of affirming can be seen from the sentence fragments contained in the text of the inspirational story. From the data found, it is clear that the utterance includes the implicature of affirming because the speaker has decided that the speaker is not expecting a problem that the speaker is not aware of, so the speaker is then touched. with the problems that occur and the speech is included in the meaning of affirming.

22. Another contra-performance group is those who are disappointed because the state budget, which is financed by taxes, has been corrupted.

In utterance (22) above, there is the meaning of the implicature of confirming which cancels. Evidence of the meaning of affirming can be seen from the sentence fragments contained in the discussion text. From the data found, it is clear that the utterance includes the implicature of affirming because the speaker has canceled to his subordinate speech partner that the state budget has been corrupted by the people so that the state has begun to be very disappointed with the people and speech includes the meaning of affirming. From the findings above, it can be seen that the implicature form of affirming in class IX Indonesian language textbooks tends to be used to order not to do something in the category of prohibiting and suggesting.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Based on the conducted research, it can be conclusively determined that the most prevalent forms and meanings of conversational implicatures in the discourse data extracted from both literary and non-literary texts in Class IX Indonesian language textbooks are satirical implicatures. Satirical implicatures take the form of sharp and cutting language designed to inflict emotional harm, and they primarily fall into the categories of assertion and challenge. This finding underscores the prominence of satirical expressions in the analyzed educational materials, shedding light on the role of satire in communication within the Indonesian language context. Recognizing and understanding these satirical implicatures is crucial for language learners, as it enhances their comprehension of nuanced language usage and the various layers of meaning embedded in both literary and non-literary texts. This research outcome holds significance for language educators and curriculum developers aiming to provide comprehensive language education to students at the Class IX level.

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