

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, there are two parts will be discussed. The first sub chapter is the data description which will be done in line with the formulated research question. The researcher analyzes the data based on Grice's theory of implicature. Implicature here means anything that is inferred from an utterance or sentence but that is not condition for the truth of the utterance or sentence which is beyond what literally said. In addition, the analysis is also based on the cooperative principle. In particular it is maxim (maxim of quantity, quality, and relevance).

The second sub chapter is research findings and discussion. This part will talks about the interpretation of all data.

4.1 Data Description

As stated in the introduction, here, the data description contains the utterances that include implicature and the description of context related to ISIS. In addition, the data analysis describes the data seen from the conversational maxims which contain of maxim of quantity, maxim of quality and maxim of relevance. While, maxim of manner is impossible to be analyzed here since the researcher collects the data by

only reading the text without watching or listening directly when the speakers were uttering. This makes the intonations and the expressions of the speakers can not be seen. The analysis of the data are based on these following steps. First, the researcher classify the utterance based on the type of implicature. Second, the analysis also covers the context to give the reader basic understanding of the utterance in each article. Finally, the researcher describes the implicatures of each utterance, and divides it into two parts. The researcher first uses Grice theory of Cooperative Principle to describe the data in term of the degree of fulfillment to the maxims covering maxims of quantity, quality, and relevance. Lastly, the researcher analyzes implied meaning of the utterance.

Utterance 1

Data Source:

This datum is taken from <http://edition.cnn.com/2014/08/30/us/kerry-isis/index.html>.

The utterances that would be analyzed are stated by U.S Secretary, John Kerry.

Datum:

1. "President Barack Obama said '*We don't have a strategy*'"

Context:

The title of the article was *Kerry: 'The cancer of ISIS will not be allowed to spread'*. The writer found some utterances that include implicature. The article talked about the coalition of nations to confront ISIS led by the U.S. Kerry was the representative of the U.S and said that Islamic States is a 'unifying threat to a broad array of countries that needs to be confronted. The Obama's statement also raised John McCain and Lindsey Graham (The U.S Senators) as they wrote *'The ISIS threat only grows over time, and Obama must act with more urgency.'* This mean that they need a real big action for responding ISIS since they said *'Doing too little to combat ISIS has been a problem. Doing less is certainly not the answer now.'* Unlike the senators, Kerry said in a different way responding Obama's statement.

Analysis based on Grice's theory of implicature:

We could consider the utterance was a kind of generalized conversational implicature since it was said general,without mentioning anything correlated with ISIS. However, the utterance makes the reader is figured out, what is the relevance of utterance with the context. It makes the reader thinking harder to catch the meaning.

The statement of Obama was said by John Kerry. In his speech, he involved Obama's opinion about the ISIS whether he agreed or not. First, we will discuss about Obama's statement "We don't have strategy". Obama, as the president of a super power country, America, does not have a strategy to solve the problem. We, in this case, referred to America government as the speaker was the President who resembles the whole country. The utterance could possibly have different meanings, first, it indicates that the problem was really serious which was difficult to find the way out. The other meaning is Obama tended to give up easily that can lead to the assumption 'ISIS was not threatening for Obama'. If it was not threatening, it can be said 'safe', and if it was safe, it created an assumption that Obama felt 'safe' toward ISIS which means it possibly existed a 'connection' between Obama and ISIS. Obama also didn't say "we couldn't find the strategy yet" which can implicate that at that time, he could not find the solution yet but he would give a much effort to find it.

Another aspect will be discussed is the reason why John Kerry involved Obama's statement to his speech. There are only two possible reasons, first, Kerry agreed the statement and the contrary. In the article, it was stated:

"Doing too little to combat ISIS has been a problem. Doing less is certainly not the answer now," they (senator) wrote.

From this utterance, Senator of America utterance means that there should be a strategy to fight ISIS. It needs a real big action to face the case of ISIS since he said doing less or even little, was a problem. The utterance can also be the expression of disappointment of the senator toward Obama. The word 'doing less' may refer to the statement of Obama. From the two utterances, we can understand the different sides from one country. Kerry and senators were slightly opposed Obama's statement by saying in the smoother way that common people may not recognize.

Utterance 2

Data Source:

This datum is taken from <http://edition.cnn.com/2014/08/30/us/kerry-isis/index.html>.

The utterances are stated by U.S Secretary of State John Kerry.

Datum:

2. "Airstrikes alone won't defeat this enemy. A much fuller response is demanded from the world," Kerry wrote.

"With a united response led by the United States and the broadest possible coalition of nations, the cancer of ISIS will not be allowed to spread to other countries," Kerry wrote. "The world can confront this scourge, and ultimately defeat it. ISIS is odious, but not omnipotent."

Context:

As same as in the datum 1, the article talks about the coalition of nations to confront ISIS led by the U.S. In this case. Kerry, as the important figure in the U.S was giving his statement toward Islamic States Crisis. To build a coalition, Kerry would invite European allies on sidelines of the NATO meeting in Wales, to find the way out how to confront ISIS.

Analysis based on Grice's theory of implicature:

The utterance was a kind of particularized conversational implicature. Although it was not clearly said ISIS, but the enemy refers to ISIS and the words *airstrike, defeat, response, world* could potentially built the perception it was about ISIS. This slogan included into particularized because it has certain pragmatic context. According to the rational step, these expressions have the rational sense and fulfill the particularized's characteristics because the utterance was relevant to the context of ISIS.

The utterance means that it need a whole attack to fight ISIS, not only from airstrikes, but also from ground attack and any other possible attack. Kerry said that he needed a response from the world which means ISIS was a severe problem that U.S itself could not fight alone. It was shown by the word 'a much fuller response'. Although the utterance did not mention the word 'ISIS',

but Kerry preferred to use the word 'enemy' to describe ISIS. This implicates that Kerry was against ISIS and not having any particular relationship with ISIS. Besides, he wanted to encourage people from all countries in the world to fight ISIS together by saying ISIS as the world's enemy.

Almost the same with the above, the utterance is relevant to the context of the news about ISIS. The words "cancer of ISIS" has made a rational meaning besides the sense of the utterances has made a logical understanding to the reader. For this reason, it can be said that the utterance was one of particularized implicature.

The utterance of Kerry strongly indicates that he personally thought that ISIS was offensive, but possible to be defeated because it was not 'omnipotent. He was courageous to beat ISIS and was confident that with the coalition of as much as possible country, ISIS can be defeated. Kerry said ISIS was like a cancer, which means that ISIS were an infected disease which can spread to another places. So are the fighters, they're like cancer, and they should be defeated to avoid the spread of ISIS. Then, to fight ISIS, it needs a coalition from all countries to fight together against ISIS. The word 'scourge' means that Kerry blamed ISIS as a cause of severe affliction, both to the victims itself and to the world's peace. Kerry also used the word 'odious'. From the context, the 'odious' means that ISIS was powerful and offensive. However,

Kerry was still confident to beat ISIS as he said ISIS was not 'omnipotent' which means having no infinite power. It implicates that one day, ISIS could lose their power.

Utterance 3

Data Source:

This datum is taken from <http://www.abc.net.au/am/content/2014/s4158041.htm>. The utterance was stated by Tony Abbot, The Australian Prime Minister.

Datum:

3. "Well I certainly don't rule out doing what we reasonably can to make the world a safer place, because our military forces here in the Middle East are protecting our interests at home as much as they're protecting our interests and our values abroad."

Context:

The title of the article was *From UAE Tony Abbott confirms ongoing support in battle against ISIS*. It was the transcript of interview between Ashley Hall, Alexandra Kirk, Defence Personnel, and Tony Abbott. The

article was about Tony Abbott when responding to ISIS. The article talks about the real action done by Australia to fight against Islamic States. Tony Abbott, the Australian Prime Minister, visited Iraq and the United Arab Emirates to support them in confronting ISIS. The Australian government only provided 200 special army forces to train the Iraqi Army rather than put them into the battle. Besides talking about the response to ISIS, Tony Abbott had also been criticized for not taking any Australian media with him to Iraq.

Analysis based on Grice's theory of implicature:

By the statement '*don't rule out doing what we reasonably can to make world a safer place*' means Tony Abbott did not say that he denied the effort to make the world safer, but he emphasized that the Australian military force should protect their citizens in his country, which he thought was the more important one. However, Abbott said with the words 'as much as' because he wanted people to know that for him, the security of the world was equal to the security of his homeland. By saying that, it implicates that he wanted people in the world to know that the Australian government cares about the world, especially toward ISIS.

Utterance 4

Data Source:

This datum is taken from <http://edition.cnn.com/2015/02/01/middleeast/isis-japan-jordan-hostages/index.html> and stated by Shinzo Abe, Japanese Prime Minister.

Datum:

4. "We are deeply saddened by this despicable and horrendous act of terrorism, and we denounce it in the strongest terms," Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe said, according to broadcaster NHK. "To the terrorists, we will never, never forgive them for this act."

Context:

The article was about the response of Japan government in the case of Japanese journalist, Kenji Goto, who was murdered by ISIS militants. The Islamic States had released video of the execution of Kenji Goto. He was kneeling and stood behind him was the knife-wielding masked man with London accent from the Islamic States. The utterance was about response of Japanese Prime Minister, Shinzo Abe toward the issue.

Analysis based on Grice's theory of implicature:

The utterance is a kind of particularized implicature. It has a rational sense and serves the reader a relevant understanding which relates to the context. The

message that would be conveyed by the speaker was about the ISIS. In fact, we are able to see that the utterance has certain pragmatic context.

Shinzo, Japanese Prime Minister was sympathy to the victims of terrorism done by ISIS, he classified ISIS as the strongest action of terrorism, and must be fought in the strongest way. In the statement, he did not refer terrorist to the moslems which meant he differed the terrorist from moslems. He used the word 'we' to represent himself and Japanese people. Shinzo said that they never forgive with the modal 'will' which indicates the certain. With the word 'never' stated twice, it implicates that he really hated ISIS. This may be because the attack of ISIS was really ridiculous that could not be ever forgiven. The utterance did not say anything about the effort Japan would do to fight ISIS, instead of saying sympathy indicated by the word 'saddened'.

Utterance 5

Data Source:

This datum is taken from <http://www.aljazeera.com/news/middleeast/2014/09/france-urges-global-fight-against-201491584827778481.html>. The utterance was said by the French president Francois Hollande (called for a global response to counter ISIL on Monday, as he opened a conference on Iraq, bringing together members of a US-led coalition.)

Datum:

5. "[The threat] is global so the response must be global," the French leader said.

Context:

The article '*World leaders pledge to help Iraq fight ISIL*' covers the news about the conference among 30 countries held in Paris related to the efforts against ISIS and to discuss their strategy to fight ISIS. As the place where the conference held in, the prominent figure from France would be the highlight. The French President, Francois Hollande gave his statement right after the conference ended. Moreover, French officials said the coalition against ISIL must go beyond military and humanitarian action, while there must also be a political plan for once ISIL has been weakened in Iraq.

Analysis based on Grice's theory of implicature:

The utterance has a brief, and orderly statement. Here, the readers are asked to look further what is more from the President's point of view about the ISIS. Even, based on the context, this utterance has no relation to the context itself. But, at least it has some requirements to be included into generalized implicature.

French President, Francois Hollande, stated that the threat of ISIS was global, so it needs a global action too which means he encourage people to fight together against ISIS. The use of the word 'global' twice was to make his statement equal. The threat, if we see out of the context, it may be ambiguous which threat the speaker means. The President did not say ISIS any at all. He replaced ISIS with the word 'threat'. By using the word 'threat', it indicates that ISIS was not too dangerous according to the President.

Global in this context means ISIS is attacking every country they wanted to, so each country has to be ready whenever it happens. Besides that, it also needs a 'coalition' from all the countries together to fight against ISIS, for literally fighting or not letting this ideology grows. For example, for common people, the real contribution is to share on their social media that ISIS is the real terrorists that we have to fight together. The response and action from the countries can possibly defeat ISIS because they're everywhere and each country can fight on their own ISIS in their own country.

Utterance 6

Data Source:

This datum is taken from <http://www.aljazeera.com/news/middleeast/2014/09/france-urges-global-fight-against-201491584827778481.html> . The utterance was said by Iraqi president Fouad Massoum.

Datum:

6. "We should spend more efforts, and therefore we ask to continue the air strikes against the terrorist positions. We will not give them any safe haven,"

Context:

Like datum 5, the article '*World leaders pledge to help Iraq fight ISIL*' covers the news about the conference among 30 countries held in Paris related to the efforts against ISIS and to discuss their strategy to fight ISIS. Iraq was also invited to the conference and here President Fouad Massoum were giving his opinion.

Analysis based on Grice's theory of implicature:

It is clear that the slogan has fulfilled certain pragmatic context and cannot be altered by the other word, which is similar to the context. The word 'terrorist' was simply referred to ISIS. So, the utterance is included as the particularized implicature.

President of Iraq, Fouad Massoum stated that he has already given more efforts to fight against ISIS, by asking the airstrikes to continue the attack. The highlight of the statement was he said that he will not give ISIS any safe place

which means, in the region that ISIS was originally created, ISIS still be terrorists that must be stopped. The President said he would not give ISIS the safe place, particularly in Iraq, even it was the place ISIS was originally born. It implicates that they are not united, President and the majority of the people are really against ISIS, although they borrowed the same Islamic Ideology. However, the action seemed tremendous and intimidating which lead most people in Iraq have different opinion with ISIS, or even against. The utterance implicates that Iraq is different from ISIS, and it involve all moslems in the world, that moslems are different from ISIS.

Utterance 7

Data Source:

This datum is taken from <http://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/features/2014/08/australia-launches-anti-terrorism-offensive-201482512486492689.html> . The utterance was stated by Julie Bishop, Australian Foreign Minister.

Datum:

7. "There are extremists fighting in Syria and in Iraq and that includes Australians," Foreign Minister Julie Bishop said at a press conference. "We are deeply concerned that this domestic security challenge will mean that

Australian citizens fighting in these conflicts overseas will return to this country as hardened, home-grown terrorists who may use their experience, the skills that they have gained, to carry out an attack in this country."

Context:

The article entitled '*Australia launches anti-terrorism offensive*' was about the efforts made by Australian governments to fight terrorism, particularly the Islamic States. Tony Abbott said that there were about 300 Australians who joined the group. This phenomenon turns out the response from Australian Foreign Minister Julie Bishop.

Analysis based on Grice's theory of implicature:

As seen in the datum, it used 'extremist fighting' which is related to the context of ISIS. Besides, this word cannot be changed by the other word because it would be making the different meaning and sense. The utterance has already covered a certain pragmatic context. For this reason, the utterance was considered as particularized conversational implicature.

Australia Foreign Minister felt responsible for fighting ISIS because there are Australian citizens who join ISIS in Iraq and Syria. Prime Minister, Julie,

stated 'extremists fighting' instead of saying ISIS. However, from the context, it can be understood that the 'extremists fighting' was referred to ISIS.

The utterance also indicates that The Foreign Minister have thought the possible way ISIS could do with the Australian. Julie said 'the skills that they have gained' means that all ISIS fighters are trained for particular actions to make every attack perfectly done. The word 'home-grown' refers to Australian, who can possibly attack their country one day. The utterance reveal her insecurity feeling because she said Australian citizen who follow ISIS would come back to the country and attack with more powerful strategy they have been taught with their knowledge and experience of thier own country. The anticipation would be strengthening the defense of domestic security.

Utterance 8

Data Source:

This datum is taken from <http://www.aljazeera.com/news/middleeast/2014/09/france-urges-global-fight-against-201491584827778481.html>. The utterance was stated by Iran's leading religious and political figure, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei.

Datum:

8. "The United States asked through its ambassador in Iraq whether we could cooperate against [ISIL]... I said no, because they have dirty hands," said Iran's leading religious and political figure, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei.

Context:

The article was about the gathering of world leaders in fighting ISIL, and giving efforts to support Iraqi government to fight against ISIS. At that time, Iran had rejected a U.S request to cooperate against the Islamic States. Therefore, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei was giving his opinion toward the matter.

Analysis based on Grice's theory of implicature:

As it clearly seen in the datum, the word 'ISIL' made a good relation between the utterance and the context itself. Here, the utterance has already made sense and easy to understand by the readers. Besides, it has fulfilled some pragmatic contexts. So, the utterance is included as particularized conversational implicature. Beside it fulfill the maxim of relevance, it also cover the maxim of quality.

The statement of Iran political figure, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, refers to other aspects which highlight the meaning. United States, or may be said America, through its ambassador in Iraq said whether U.S could cooperate with Iran against ISIS. Then, Ayatollah said 'no, because they have dirty hand'. If we read once, the statement was not clear and ambiguous because the word 'they' was not clear referred to U.S or ISIS, or even both of them. But if we read twice, 'they' in this case, referred to U.S.

However, there must be something wrong with U.S because Ayatollah said 'dirty hands' which could mean U.Shas dirty hands. Ayatollah used phrase 'dirty hands' to describe the U.S because he did not want to be sued for what he said. So, he thought he would better give that phrase instead of saying the truth or the fact he knew about U.S. Whatever the fact, Iran did not believe U.S at all, in particular to this case. The utterance strongly implicates that Iran has no good relationship with the U.S as he contempt them by saying 'they have dirty hands'. For this truth, other countries may think twice to cooperate with U.S since Iran is one of the country which has power as equal as the U.S.

He added the US was seeking seeking a "pretext to do in Iraq and Syria what it already does in Pakistan - bomb anywhere without authorisation"

Utterance 9

Data Source:

This datum is taken from <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-24166891> .

The utterance was stated by Russia's President Vladimir Putin.

Datum:

9. "Whether we will manage to see everything through, I cannot say 100%. But everything that we have seen up to now, in recent days, inspires confidence that this is possible and that it will be done"

Context:

The utterance was in response to the deadly attack in the Damascus suburbs. U.S and Russia had pledged to get through this matter seriously. Russia's President, Vladimir Putin who was attending the meeting of Valdai International Discussion Club in Russia's north-western Novrogod region had emphasized not blaming Syrian government of the Damascus attack.

Analysis based on Grice's theory of implicature:

The utterance (Datum 10) has no relation to the context of ISIS. Here, the reader would be catching an confusing meaning, because there is no word refers to ISIS. Even it has made in a brief and orderly form, but it has made an obscurity expression for the reader. Besides, it has not already made a contribution as informative as it is required. For this reason, the Datum 10 was clearly categorized as generalized conversational implicature.

Russia have been managed a strategy toward ISIS, but the President said it was not 100%. The word 'see everything through' was ambiguous whether it was the strategy for attack or just investigation. However, he is confident about the strategy he has managed because the progress was increased shown in the sentence '*But everything that we have seen up to now, in recent days, inspires confidence that this is possible and that it will be done*'. In this case, the President did not clearly say what kind of strategy, but it seems powerful because he was confident about it. In the utterance, the President did not talk about other countries effort, especially the U.S which most countries are making coalition with. This utterance implicates that Russia was powerful enough to beat ISIS without any interference from other, particularly the U.S. On the other side, it could be seen that Russia wanted to show the world that they could beat ISIS, and it was like a competition between Russia and the U.S to prove which one the most powerful country.

Utterance 10**Data Source:**

The data is taken from <http://edition.cnn.com/2015/02/23/middleeast/isis-crisis/index.html>. The utterance is stated by Egyptian President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi.

Datum:

10. “The need for a unified Arab force is growing and becoming more pressing every day,” Egyptian President Abdel Fattah el-Sisi said in a televised speech Sunday.

Context:

The article talks about Egypt’s President opinion toward Arab coalition against ISIS. The utterance was in response to the fact that ISIS continues murderous rampage in the Middle East. Egypt leader said it was the time for Arab countries to join forces against the terrorism done by the Islamic States.

Analysis based on Grice’s theory of implicature:

The utterance (Datum 11) is a generalized conversational implicature. Even, it’s formed in a brief, orderly and to the point but it is difficult for the reader to catch the meaning of its and what is President’s purpose in uttering the sentence. Besides, it has no realtion to the context of ISIS.

The utterance was about the demand of Arab troops which is growing, but there is no further explanation for what kind of need. However, this utterance could mean two. First, the President felt insecure and needed more to protect

the Arab countries from ISIS. This insecurity refers back to ISIS which has a powerful military. Second, ISIS is much stronger day by day, so it need a more Arab troops for anticipation. The utterance implicates that Egypt, which is majority of Islam, also put ISIS as their opponent which indicates that Islam is different from ISIS.

Utterance 11

Data Source:

The data is taken from <http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-30409764>. The utterance is stated by Sayed Hossein Mousavian, the former spokesman for Iran's nuclear negotiations.

Datum:

11. The threat of extremism will continue as long as this narrow and intolerant interpretation of Islam continues to be preached.

Context:

The speaker was the Ambassador Seyed Hossein Mousavian, who is a research scholar at Princeton University and a former spokesman for Iran's nuclear negotiations whose book, *Iran and the United States: An Insider's view on the Failed Past and the Road to Peace*, was published in May.

Analysis based on Grice's theory of implicature:

The utterance above has a close relation toward the context of the advertisement. It has some rational contexts and also fulfilled the pragmatics' context. The word "extremism" in the context refers to Islamic State. Further, it really makes sense and easy to understand by the readers.

The utterance implicates that the extremist, which refers to ISIS, would never stop until we understand the ideology they bring. It means that most people now claimed and interpreted Islam in a wrong way.

Utterance 12**Data Source:**

The data is taken from <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-28878779> . The utterance is stated by the German Foreign Minister Frank-Walter Steinmeier.

Datum:

12. Germany said Europeans could not remain indifferent to what was happening in Iraq, “We can also imagine,” said Foreign Minister Frank-Walter Steinmeier, “providing further equipment, including weapons”.

Context:

The article covers the efforts of European countries against the Islamic States including France, Germany, and Italy. The European agreed to give a concrete support to fight against ISIS, particularly to ship the weapons. In the article, there were some Prominent Figures in the Europe including the Francois Hollande (French President), Angela Merkel (Chancellor of Germany), Laurent Fabius (French Foreign Minister), and the German Foreign Minister Frank-Walter Steinmeier whose utterance will be analyzed. German would do a significant move to fight against ISIS by shipping the

weapons to Kurds. Although it was difficult to deliver through the conflict zones because it was legal problem. However, the European Union Foreign Minister had helped German to carry out the mission.

Analysis based on Grice's theory of implicature:

Based on the context, this utterance has no relation to the context itself. But, at least it has some requirements to be included into generalized implicature.

The utterance implicates that German would give the concrete support, sending the weapons. For most the countries that pledge to defeat ISIS were not giving their troops to the combat, including German, who only send the weapons. This is because they do not want to take a risk by sending their troops. Furthermore, their troops were also needed to defense their own country.

Utterance 13

Data Source:

The data is taken fromSource: <http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2015/02/jordan-vows-wider-role-war-isil-150204142118372.html>. The utterance is stated by foreign policy chief of Jordan.

Datum:

13. "While all efforts must be made to counter terrorism and hold the perpetrators accountable, our reaction to the threat posed by [ISIL] needs to be consistent with our common values on justice and the rights of prisoners," foreign policy chief Federica Mogherini said in a statement on Wednesday.

Context:

The article covers the strategy and revenge would Jordan do after the Islamic States capture and kill Jordanian pilot. Here, the datum is the utterance stated by the Jordanian foreign policy chief who is in charge to the security of the country.

Analysis based on Grice's theory of implicature:

Here, as seen in datum 14, the speaker wants to make a relational context between the utterance and the context without any other consideration. The utterance of Datum 14 is considered as particularized conversational implicature.

Foreign Policy of Jordaniareviewed other countries effort to fight ISIS by saying *'While all efforts must be made to counter terrorism and hold the*

perpetrators accountable'. Jordan has their own way to counter terrorism, that should be consistent with their common values. Federica also mentioned 'prisoners' which did not clear who they are, and what makes it related to ISIS. From the utterance, it indicates that Jordan concerned about human right that he said clearly '*...our common values on justice and the rights of prisoners.*' In brief, Foreign Policy Chief of Jordania does not really think an ISIS was a big deal, while most countries really contempt the murders done by ISIS.

Utterance 14

Data Source:

The datum is taken from <http://edition.cnn.com/2014/09/21/world/europe/tony-blair-isis-islam/index.html>. The utterance was state by Tony Blair.

Datum:

14. "It makes me even more determined to take these people on and beat them," Blair said in an interview on CNN's "State of the Union."

Context:

The article talks more about Tony Blair's point of view toward ISIS Crisis, as he was the former Prime Minister for the United Kingdom. Blair

gave statement right after he heard the beheading and execution of British aid worker David Haines. Besides, before the execution, Haines said something related to him *“You entered voluntarily into a coalition with the United States against the Islamic States, just as your predecessor, did, following a trend amongst our British Prime Ministers who can’t find the courage to say no to the Americans”*. Whether Haines said it voluntary or were commanded by the captors, it definitely attract Blair’s attention. However, Tony Blair were not giving any statement which highlight the ‘real-big-action’ to fight ISIS instead of saying it was not just British problem but a European one.

Analysis based on Grice’s theory of implicature:

Any word in Datum 15 has no relation to the context they involve, but in fact it has certain meaning and give a contribution as informative as it is required, not more and less. The utterance is not shown an obscurity expression too. For this reason, the utterance in Datum 15 is categorized as a generalized conversational implicature.

Blair stated that there is something that encourage him to fight ISIS but it was not clear what the thing is. Also, it was not stated with what stragety he would fight ISIS. Although the sentence was brief and understandable, but it still needs more information. From the context, it implicates that Blair was against ISIS, and he was even ambitious to beat ISIS.

Utterance 15**Data Source:**

The data is taken from <http://www.abc.net.au/news/2014-06-12/isis-militants-expand-across-northern-iraq/5518000>. The utterance was stated by Turkish Foreign Minister, Ahmed Davutoglu.

Datum:

15. This should not be misunderstood. Any harm to our citizens and staff would be met with the harshest retaliation," he said in New York after cancelling meetings at the United Nations to return to Turkey.

Context:

The article was about the capture of Mosul by the Islamic States where 80 Turkish citizens were being held hostage by the militants. Furthermore, the militants occupied the provincial government headquarters and raised the black flag of Islamic States. Police captain who fled from Tirkat said '*we are fighting devils and not ordinary people*' meaning that I.S was full of evil power as they captivate every single people including forces soldiers, diplomats, and even children.

Analysis based on Grice's theory of implicature:

Regarding that the utterance in datum 15, it was a clear statement that the reader could easily understand what the speaker means. However, if we see at glance, it has no correlation to the context of ISIS. So it is included into generalized implicature's characteristics.

Turkish Foreign Minister, Ahmet Davutoglu, said that there should be no misunderstanding meaning that he wanted to make a clear statement. Besides, the utterance could attract reader or to the listeners for paying a full attention. The statement 'Any harm to our citizens and staff would be met with the harshest retaliation,' means that Turkish Foreign Minister had warned the ISIS if they harm any Turkish citizens and staff, Turkish government will do strong and harsh revenge to the Islamic States. The utterance contains the insecurity feeling that ISIS would hurt Turkish citizens, and by saying that, it implicates that the Foreign Minister was really responsible to the security of Turkish citizens. On the other point, it shows the courage of the Foreign Minister that he would not be afraid of the Islamic States.

Utterance 16**Data Source:**

This datum is taken from <http://edition.cnn.com/2014/09/14/world/meast/isis-david-haines-beheading/index.html> and stated by British Prime Minister David Cameron.

Datum:

16. British Prime Minister David Cameron said Sunday. Instead, he said, "it must strengthen our resolve."

Context:

The article was about the response after the killing of David Haines. Speaking a day after the Islamic terror group posted a video showing Haines beheading. Cameron, the British Prime Minister had vowed to work with the United States to support against ISIS. He also emphasized that it was not about British troops on the ground. Cameron said that they should confront this menace because the organization poses a massive threat to the entire Middle East.

Analysis based on Grice's theory of implicature:

It (Datum 16) describes irrelevant understanding to the reader. Here, means that the reader will absolutely lose its relevance toward the utterance above because it was general and not specifically said what kind of resolve and to whom it addresses. Here, the utterance shows irrelevance to the context of

these utterances and it does not give an informative contribution. But as the requirement of generalizing implicature, it was too brief and has not avoided obscurity.

The British Prime Minister said that he must to strengthen our resolve which means something. The word 'must' indicates the urgency. Then, at that time he said 'we' which refers to his country, United Kingdom. David Cameron felt insecure about the ISIS tragedy because of the word 'resolve' which means solution they have made. He said that U.K government must strengthen the solution to fight ISIS, and it implicates that the solution they have made was not strong enough to face the powerful one, like ISIS.

Utterance 17

Data Source:

This datum is taken from <http://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/spotlight/2012review/2012/12/20121228102157169557.html>. The utterance was stated by Colonel Al Salat Ag Habi, Commander MNLA (Colonel Habi ag Al Salat, a Malian army commander who defected in 2011 to join the MNLA, was one of the first to notice the Algerian fighters from the Salafi Group for Preaching and Combat (GSPC).

Datum:

17. "Mali opened the field to Al Qaeda- to roam among the camps and villages, to build relationships with the people... Mali facilitated Al Qaeda."

Context:

The article discussed much about Al-Qaeda. However, it covers its relation to the Islamic States nowadays. It also reviewed the conversation between civil people and the militants. In the article, it was clearly stated that Mali was one of the country that supported Al-Qaeda. This article provided the explanation of what had been done by Mali for supporting Al-Qaeda as it explained further in the analysis below.

Analysis based on Grice's theory of implicature:

The utterance above has a close relation toward the context of the advertisement. It has some rational contexts and also fulfilled the pragmatics' context. Further, it really makes sense and easy to understand by the readers. The utterance is a kind of particularized conversational implicature because it relates to particular context to interpret.

The utterance was not talking about ISIS at all, but most about Al-Qaeda. Basicly, ISIS itself is the successor of Al-Qaeda who formerly led by Osama bin Laden. Colonel al-Salat said that Mali had provided Al-Qaeda the camps

and village, and Mali also facilitated Al Qaeda. This implicates that Mali potentially has a good relation to ISIS, as they did to Al Qaeda. It also implicates that Mali people could be the supporters of ISIS.

Utterance 18

Data Source:

The datum is taken from <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-28292345> . The utterance was stated by Maj-Gen Abbas Ibrahim, the head of Lebanon's General Security intelligence agency.

Datum:

18. "When the [caliphate] was established across the border between Syria and Iraq, IS made the threat that Lebanon would be in the eye of the storm," says Maj-Gen Abbas Ibrahim, the head of Lebanon's General Security intelligence agency.

Context:

The article was about whether Lebanon would be the next ISIS target. In fact, the country was now full of worry since Lebanon was hit by a series of attacks and a number of suicide bombings. These conditions rose instability and security concerns among the Lebanon government.

Analysis based on Grice's theory of implicature:

The datum is one of particularized implicature. The word of "IS", "Syria", and "Iraq", as seen in datum 18 used above have relation toward the context of the news. The utterance has fulfilled a rational concept and also made sense to the context of ISIS. Here, the readers would absolutely understand only by reading it in a glance.

The utterance implicates that ISIS ad desired Lebanon as their next target shown in the statement '*...Lebanon would be in the eye of the storm*'. They called it storm because ISIS attacks are like natural disaster that makes no one can hide from it. Furthermore, ISIS was successfully conquered and take over control all regions across the border between Syria and Iraq as Maj-Gen Abbas Ibrahim also added '*The last wave of attacks in an interpretation of that threat*'. The word *last wave* refers to the ISIS attacks, and it was only the beginning of the real threat ahead. To this extent, Lebanon government did not say any effort would be coming to protect their country from the attacks.

Utterance 19**Data Source:**

This datum is taken from <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-32618146>.

The utterance was stated by UAE ambassador Yousef al Otaiba.

Datum:

19. "In the past we have survived with a gentleman's agreement," the UAE ambassador Yousef al Otaiba told a Washington forum recently. "Now I think we need something in writing, something institutionalised."

Context:

The article covers the news when Obama invited Arab leaders to a summit international coalition to arrange a potential agreement to fight against the Islamic States. The summit would focus on strengthening and modernizing America's long time security relationship with the six powers of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) including Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and Oman. However, King Salman of Saudi Arabia has been the highlight since he did not attend the summit. In the article, it was stated that Saudi Arabia have been distrustful of the United States in the previous cooperation about Syria conflict. Here is the utterance stated by UAE ambassador Yousef al Otaiba toward the issue.

Analysis based on Grice's theory of implicature:

Considering the context of ISIS, there is a relation between the utterance it is used and context has been discussed although at glance, there is no word refers to Islamic State. So, it included to the particularized implicature.

The utterance implicates that in the past, U.S had been blamed for Syria conflict, but UAE had survived with a gentlemen agreement meaning that even they felt disappointed, they were still obey the agreement they made. Now, UAE will be more careful in making any agreement, especially with the U.S shown in the statement '*...need something in writing, something institutionalized.*', means that they would make the agreement with the better regulations and legally approved.

Utterance 20

Data Source:

This datum is taken from <http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-30409764>. The utterance was stated by Author Ahmed Rashid.

Datum:

20. Author Ahmed Rashid says: "The first thing we need to recognise is that IS is not waging a war against the West."

Context:

The article untitled ‘ *Is IS on an inevitable path to destruction?*’ was the news that covers the characteristics of IS and its origins. Some debates were frequently appeared regarding this issue. It has been also discussed Obama speech about IS and the article clarified that Obama has sent a number of airstrikes which connectively denied the statement “Obama didn’t have a strategy”. Another response was shown from the Author of the book ‘*End of time*’, Achmed Rashid.

Analysis based on Grice’s theory of implicature:

As clearly shown in the utterances, the word ‘IS’ which is represented the rational context has been discussed was categorized as a particularized implicature. Without any changing on the word, the utterance has given a rational sense to the reader. The utterance’s format has been relevant to the context, which want to be conveyed by the reader. It is clear that the utterance’s has fulfilled certain pragmatic context and cannot be altered by the other word, which is similar to the context.

The utterance implicates that Ahmed Rashid had highlighted the focus of people who against ISIS nowadays, that they tended to pay much attention to the strategy they have to defeat it. Rather, in his opinion, it strongly indicates that Islamic States would not attack the West. This statement was opposite to the main aim of ISIS which frequently stated that they would attack America, which is the West. There was something strange and also interesting about the utterance as it also stated in the quotation below:

Some argue that the West, perhaps understandably obsessed by the threat of another 9/11 and the fight against al-Qaeda, has misinterpreted the nature of IS, which is motivated by sectarian hatred of Shias and a desire to dominate the region.(www.bbc-news.com)

If ISIS would not attack the West, so who would be the target of ISIS. Everyone may thinks if it's not West, then it is possibly the East. East, we know, is the majority of Islam. So, what makes ISIS want to attack other nations but the West. It could be a long discussion which never ends until the ISIS itself which declared.

4.2 Finding and Discussion

In this subchapter, the researcher discusses the result of the Analysis of the Data to find out the whole result of the analysis. The discussion includes the analysis of utterances based on Grice theory of Implicature, which have been previously analyzed in the analysis of the data. The analysis includes the cooperative principles of maxims (quantity, quality, relevance, and manner). However, the researcher only analyzes the three maxims (quantity, quality, and relevance) because maxim of manner could not be analyzed as the data taken from the articles which can only be read.

After obtaining the data and the context, than the whole data were discussed to answer the problems proposed in the previous chapter. For answer the first problem, the types of implicature found in the utterances are all conversational implicature, beside that the conversational implicature still divide into two types generalized implicature and particularized implicature.

4.2.1 Types of Implicature

This subchapter is aimed to answer the problem of types of implicature that are found in the utterances. The following table is the table of the existing of Generalized and Particularized found in the magazine. We can see the whole percentage for each type of implicature and also the total percentage of the existing of Generalized and Particularized implicature.

No.	Types of Implicature	Total number of data	Total percentage
1.	Particularized	11/20	55%
2.	Generalized	9/20	45%

From all the utterances which are found in four sources of online articles (al-Jazeera, CNN, BBC and Abc News), there are different percentage between the Generalized implicature and Particularized implicature. The Particularized shows a bigger percentage that is 55% rather than the Generalized which only has 45%.

From the percentage which taken from all the data, the Particularized implicature are mostly found in the utterances of prominent figures, even the comparison of both does not show a significant percentages. The result above shows that mostly the implicature used in the utterances are included into particularized implicature. Because commonly, they are derivable in a specific context and infer in a specific way from the cooperative principles using particular facts about the meaning of the sentences and the context of the utterances. They are also observing the conversational maxim of relation or relevance in a specific context.

4.2.2 Implicature

The second subchapter is aimed to answer the problem how the implicature are used in the utterances. All the data which have been analyzed have their own

implicature. It happens because there are implied meaning found in the utterances. Based on the analysis of the data above, the implicatures of prominent figure's utterances are revealed from the context of ISIS Crisis and also from the utterance meaning.

Each figure's utterance which categorized as generalized or particularized implicature has its own character, especially in choice of words. As a result, the implicature was also varied from one another. This happens because each figure has their own perspective toward ISIS. The different opinion of prominent figures can possibly be found because of some reasons. First, the influence of the country they come from. Second, different knowledge of the figures can also potentially effect to what they will utter. In addition, the various implicature would be because of the figure sees the conflict in different point of view. Although each utterance has different character, both generalized and particularized implicature have similiarity in type of sentence and function. All the data is in declarative mood and functions to give information to the readers about ISIS Crisis.

The analysis of the Cooperative Principle is done without the analysis of the maxim of manner. This maxim is different from the other maxims. It does not regulate what is said, but rather how something is said. In this research, the researcher does not see the intonations and the expressions of the speaker while they uttered . It is because the researcher collects the data by only reading the data without watching

they're uttering. This makes the analysis of the maxim of manner is impossible to be done.

Based on the analysis above, it can be concluded that the Cooperative Principle in the utterance are not mostly fulfilled. This is shown with the violation of the maxims. There are data, which obey the maxims of Quantity, Quality and Relevance, since the speakers uttered appropriately and relevantly as is requested. The others are not perfect in obeying the maxims. The application of the maxims of Quantity, Quality and Relevance in the context of ISIS will be discussed bellow:

a). Maxim of Quantity

The number of data that fulfills the maxim of Quantity are 16 data. They are data number 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, and 20 . This is because the hearers make the contributions appropriately. Besides, the speakers gave utterance as much as it is required. However, there are data that violate this maxim. The violation happens because the hearers give more information than is requested. This happens in data 1 and 12. While in data 5 and 16, the hearers give less information to the speaker.

b). Maxim of Quality

Based on the analysis of the data, the researcher finds 15 (1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8, 11, 12,13,15,18,19, and 20) data that obey the maxim of quality. This is because the the speakers were giving accurate information as required.In contrast, there are data that

violate the maxim of quality. The violation happens because the speakers did not give the accurate information. Instead, the hearers uttered with general topic or with irrelevant information regarding to the context. The data that violate the maxim are 9, 10, 14, 16, and 17.

c). Maxim of Relevance

The maxim of relevance is fulfilled in data 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 11, 13, 17, 18, 19, and 20. It is because the speaker's utterances are relevant to the context of ISIS. However, there are data that violate the maxim of relevance. They are data 1, 3, 5, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, and 16. The violation of the maxim happens because for there is no correlation between the context and the utterances. This deviation because the speakers utterance are too generalized which have no specific context included.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This last chapter presents the important points for the whole discussion in this study. Besides, it also suggests some recommendation for academic teaching as well as for further research.

5.1 Conclusion

After analyzing the prominent figure's utterances found in the news article, the writer draw some conclusions. First, the utterance of prominent figures regarding ISIS Crisis reflect the use of implicature as stated by Grice, they are generalized and particularized conversational implicature.

Second, among two types of implicature, particularized is the most commonly used in the prominent figure's utterances found in the news articles. This type takes about 55 % among the other one. This is because the particularized is the most frequently used in the utterances. In fact, the utterances likely fulfill the particularized's characteristics. Particularized conversational implicatures in which the implicatures should be interpreted based on the context in which the conversation happens. 11 Data are classified into Particularized conversational implicatures. This implicature needs a work of interpretation by the hearers, so that they can fulfill the

implicature characteristics appropriately since the implicatures are often different from what is literally seen on the utterances.

Third, generalized implicature are less used in the prominent figure's utterances found in the news article. It occupies only 45 % from the whole utterances. In addition, the percentage of generalized and particularized implicature in the prominent figure's utterances found in the news article does not show a significant differences. Both of them have balanced percentage, even the particularized are commonly used in the utterances. Their usage is quite in balance. Besides, the data are mostly particularized implicature because they are commonly derivable in a specific context infer in specific way from the meaning of the sentences uttered and the context of utterance. They are also observing the maxim of relation of relevance in a specific context.

Based on the result of the cooperative principles, the analysis of the maxim of manner is impossible to be done. This is because the researcher collects the data by only reading the data without watching the figure were speaking so that the intonations and the expressions of the speaker cannot be understood by the researcher. The Cooperative Principle in this research is analyzed based on the three maxims of Quantity, Quality, and Relevance. However, 11 data fulfill the maxims of Quantity, Quality, and Relevance. They are Datum 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 11, 13, 17, 18, 19, and 20.

Each figure's utterance which is categorized as generalized or particularized implicature has its own character, especially in choice of words. As a result, the implicature varied from one another. Although each utterance has different character, both generalized and particularized implicature, have similiarity in type of sentence and function. All the data is in declarative mood and functions to give information to the readers about ISIS Crisis.

5.2 Suggestions

After presenting some conclusions and analyzing the use of implicature, there are some suggestions that the writer addresses to the readers, especially those who are concerned with the pragmatics studies.

First, regarding there are various interesting topics in pragmatics which have not been explored yet by the writer, the writer suggest that the English Department students to read this research before make final project which explores other topics in pragmatics studies, such as speech act, speech event, etc.

Second, the researcher really hopes that lectures of the English Department would like to give more practice and understanding to their students about nonliterary text analysis using the theory of pragmatics or any other theories. Learning outside the books is very necessary to explore and make the students aware of their language used not only in communication but also in a written text therefore the oral written communication can really work out well for all the participants especially for the English Department's students.