

Speech Acts Analysis of Corner Discourse in Javanese Language Magazines

Wening Handri Purnami

Balai Bahasa Daerah Provinsi Istimewa Yogyakarta, Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan, Indonesia
Email: weninghp@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Language is a communication tool that is used by people to express their thoughts both in oral and written form. Likewise, Javanese is the language of everyday communication used by the community, especially Javanese ethnic, both spoken and written. The data of this study is Javanese language used in printed media (Javanese magazine). This study is limited to the description of aspects of Javanese speech acts used in the corner discourse. Corner discourse consists of two parts, namely news and flicks. Also, the language in corner discourse implies direct and indirect speech acts. The research objective is to describe the types of speech acts, functions, and discourse markers in Javanese corner discourse. To analyze it, a pragmatic approach is used with methods and techniques proposed by Sudaryanto (2015). The theories used are discourse and speech acts from Baryadi (2002) and Herawati (2015). The findings of this study reveal the types of speech act functions that imply command, namely ordering, suggesting, requiring, advising, ensuring, hoping, reminding, and denying. In these functions, there are discourse markers (lingual units) that mark them, such as *buktekna*, *lebokke*, *ora perlu*, *togne wae*, *ora papa*, *kudu*, *ora perlu*, *aja mung*, *mesthi*, *pancen*, *jebul*, *kudu waspada*, *muga*, *muga-muga*, and *dudu*. The findings suggest that discourse markers can provide certainty in the context so that they may narrow or limit any possibilities of speech acts performed.

Keywords: Discourse corner, discourse markers, Javanese, speech act functions, speech act types

1. INTRODUCTION

Journalic style is often referred to as a press style. It can be said that the Javanese press is in the form of *kalawarti*, including *Djaka Lodhang*, *Panyebar Semangat*, and *Jayabaya*. From a linguistic point of view, journalism is a linguistic symptom built by various discourses, including news, editorial, articles and entertainment. In other words, journalistic discourse consists of various rubrics. Journalistic discourse is one of the human works in an effort to obtain and send news through written language. In this regard, journalistic discourse includes a writing style.

Language is a communication mean that is used both in oral and writing. Likewise, Javanese is the language of everyday communication used by the community, especially Javanese ethnicity, both spoken and written. Javanese language, as a mean of oral communication using in daily conversation. As a written communication, it appears in the printed mass media, namely the Javanese language magazine which is still published today. The magazine contains a rubric to accommodate readers' opinions in the form of corner discourses. According to

Wijana (2001), discourse corner is a special column discourse on one of the corner pages of a newspaper (daily or weekly). Corner discourse on *Panjebar Semangat* named *dhat nyeng*. *Dhat nyeng* is used to describe the condition of a person who is sometimes good (*dhat*) and sometimes bad (*nyeng*).

Corner discourse on *Panjebar Semangat* or PS for short, called *Aneka Pojok*. PS magazine uses Javanese as mean for communicating to its reader. PS magazine is published in Surabaya and surrounding areas including in Central Java and Yogyakarta. PS magazine contains articles on popular topics, reports, short stories, and so on. The rubrics in the magazine are written in a language that is easily understood by many people. The PS rubric consists of two parts, namely, the news sentence section and the flick sentence. News sentence contains a certain event or news that is currently being discussed, while the flick sentence contains comments or flicks from the corner manager about the news. The corner discourse structure (typology) shows various variations, the most common type of this discourse consists of two parts,

namely the situation or news part and the flick section (Wijana & Rohmadi, 2010)

This study focuses on the corner discourse on flick speech. This type of discourse consists of two parts, namely the news or situation and flicks. Specifically, this study discusses the form and function of speech acts in flick speech. To clarify the description of the corner discourse data, the following is an example.

- (1) *DPR ndhesek Jiwasraya supaya ndhisikake pembayaran marang nasabah tradisional.*
Merga mesthi kanggo kepentingan keluarga.
'DPR urged Jiwasraya to prioritize traditional customer payments.'
As it's for the benefit of the family. '
(Dhat Nyeng, DL 44, March 2020, p. 4)
- (2) *Pulisi mbantah mainake kasuse Luna-Cut Tari.*
Mbokmenawa suwe merga ngenteni bacutane.
'The police denied playing with the Luna-Cut Tari case.'
It may be a long time because we are waiting for another case. "
(Aneka Pojok, PS 31, April 2012, p. 6)

The data were taken from two different magazines, namely *Djaka Lodhang* and *Panjebar Semangat*. If observed, each has the same characteristics of exposure. Data (1) were taken in DL magazine 44, March 2020, p. 4. Data (2) were taken in PS magazine 31, April 2012, p. 6. Examples of data (1) in the discourse corner stated that the DPR urged the Jiwasraya insurance manager to immediately prioritize paying insurance money to traditional customers. Jiwasraya's traditional customers were from the lower middle class, namely retirees, employees, and others. The above discourse situation is reinforced in the form of flicker that provides certainty. Traditional customers really demand Jiwasraya fund because the fund is for family needs. Data (2) in the form of a corner discourse stated that the police denied playing the Luna-Cut Tari case. The flick appeared in the form of a speech of hope *mbokmenawa suwe merga ngenteni bacutane* 'probably took a long time because of waiting another case'.

From these two examples, it can be observed that the discourse on the corner is full of messages, advice, appeals, and suggestions. The information conveyed by flickers is loaded with commands in the form of whole sentences. From this fact, the issues raised in this paper are how the speech acts are expressed in Javanese discourse speech corners and how they function so that it is interesting to study.

Related previous studies are discussed as follows. Wijana (2001) examines various types of speech acts on the implicatures of corner discourse. The implicature of corner discourse found in *Harian Kedauletatan Rakyat* which was published in January-October 2001. A similar scientific study was carried out by Umami (2013)

examines the implications in the discourse corner of *Djaka Lodang*. While Himawan (2012) describes the types and functions of implicatures. Kristina (2015) shows that the types of implicatures in the Bali Post's "*Bang Podjok*" are conventional implicatures and implied conversations. However, these previous studies only examined the types and functions of implicatures, types and functions of inference, and types of speech acts. However, the functions and markers of the lingual unit in the speech of the corner discourse have not been thoroughly studied. Therefore, this present study was conducted to fill the gap.

2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The corner rubric is a discourse. According to Baryadi (2002, p. 2), a discourse includes "sentences, clusters of sentences, paragraphs, discourse fragments (articles, subsections, chapters, or episodes), and whole discourses". Corner discourse is a discourse that contains news and flick sentences. It seems apparent that speech in a corner discourse can influence readers who believe it or read it for fun. For this reason, in order to complete the analysis, aspects related to speech acts in the corner discourse are studied pragmatically.

There are different types of discourse. The various types of discourse are determined on a certain basis. Based on the purpose of its creation or function, discourse can be divided into eleven types, namely (i) narrative discourse, (ii) descriptive discourse, (iii) expository discourse, (iv) procedural discourse, (v) hortatory discourse, (vi) humorous discourse, (vii) journalistic discourse, (viii) argumentative discourse, (ix) persuasive discourse (persuasive discourse), (x) regulative discourse, and (xi) informative discourse (Baryadi, 2002). Each type of discourse may have other terms, for example narrative discourse is called narrative discourse or narrative, descriptive discourse is called perianth discourse, exposition discourse is also called disclosure discourse, and so on.

Pragmatically, discourse can be manifested in linguistic units consisting of hundreds or thousands of sentences such as articles, papers, dissertations, and books (Setiyanto, 2018). Pragmatics according to Wijana (1996, p. 1) is a branch of linguistics that studies "the structure of language externally, namely how the language unit is used in communication". The basic material of corner discourse is language and to analyze the language in the corner rubric, the speech act approach is used. Since the corner discourse in the flick section is full of commands, the appropriate speech act is the directive speech acts.

A directive speech act is a speech act carried out by the speaker with the intention of making the listener to take the actions mentioned in the speech, for example ordering, begging, suggesting (Gunarwan, 1994).

Research data on corner discourse in Javanese shows that there are directive speech acts that are expressed in the imperative form (command) and the declarative form (statement). Thus, the speech act that is delivered can be stated directly and indirectly.

It is stated in the book by Rohmadi (2004) and Wijana (1996) that formally there are news sentences, interrogative sentences, and command sentences. If the three types of sentences are expressed according to their conventional use, direct speech acts are formed. Conversely, if the three sentences are not used conventionally, an indirect speech act is formed.

As have been mentioned earlier, this study aims to describe the types of speech acts, their functions, and their markers in the corner discourse in the form of Javanese flick. By describing the corner discourse, there are benefits to be gained in the framework of language development and study, especially Javanese. The scope of the study is limited to the description of aspects of Javanese speech acts used in corner discourse in the printed mass media. The mass media chosen are the weekly magazine of *Djaka Lodhang* and *Panjebar Semangat* (hereinafter the two magazines in the discussion are abbreviated as *JB* and *PS*).

3. METHOD

The procedure of this research is carried out qualitatively in three stages as done by Sudaryanto (2015), namely providing data, analyzing data, and presenting data analysis results. Each stage is described as follows.

At the data provision stage, there are processes for determining data, searching data, selecting data, and classifying data. The data of this research is the corner column in the Javanese printed mass media. In searching the data, the forms of language use are classified. The data used in this paper is the corner discourse in the weekly Javanese language magazines published in 2012, 2019 and 2020. Henceforth, the data is abbreviated in the month and year of publication.

In collecting data, the observation method is used followed by the note-taking technique. The researcher keeps track of the use of corner discourse in Javanese, which is followed by recording or transcription. Certain observations and records result can be classified according to their type.

In data analysis, the distributional method is used with basic techniques in the form of direct element techniques and advanced techniques in the form of reverse, insert, and markup reading techniques (Sudaryanto, 2015). The reverse technique is to test the sequence pattern of the corner discourse constructor in Javanese. The insert technique is to test the completeness of the elements (slots) of the corner discourse constructor

in Javanese. The markup reading technique applies to study the types of corner discourse in Javanese.

In analyzing data, discourse structure theory is used to describe the parts that make up the discourse corner. Broadly speaking, discourse can be composed of three parts, namely the beginning, middle, and end. However, the structure of the corner discourse has its peculiarities. The corner discourse is limited by space so that the corner discourse has distinctive characters, namely short, dense, simple, fluent, clear, and interesting (Badudu, 1985). Moreover, the theory on discourse and speech acts from Baryadi (2002) and Herawati (2015) are also employed to further analyze the data.

4. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

The corner column in the magazine contains a complete discourse, which is realized in news and flick sentences. Corner discourse has a unique language that distinguishes it from other discourses. In accordance with the definition of the corner discourse explained earlier, the language of corner discourse contains advice, command, or suggestion. The discourse content also consists of satire, hope, and invitation. For further detailed explanation, the next sections are the presentation of the findings and discussion on the types of speech acts and their functions in discourse corner.

4.1. Types of Speech Acts in Corner Discourse

The corner discourse is one-way communication from news and flick sentences. The speech that is conveyed can be done directly or indirectly.

4.1.1. Direct Speech Actions

The direct speech acts of flick language at the corner discourse in the Javanese printed mass media can be seen in the following examples.

- (1) *Nyangkut korupsi ing Korlantas Polri, Presiden SBY ngajab supaya Polri lan KPK sinergi.*
Aja ana "cecak lan baya"
'Regarding corruption in Korlantas Polri, President SBY asks Polri and KPK collaborated.'
Don't be like lizard and crocodile
(Dhat Nyeng, DL 22, February 2012, p. 4)
- (2) *Pilihan utama kanggo nanggulangi virus korona yaiku nylametake nyawa apa mentingake ekonomi.*
Kudu ngutamakake nyawa.
'The main choice for tackling the corona virus, namely saving live is concerned with the economy.'
Must put life first.
(Dhat Nyeng, DL 46, April 2020, p. 4)

In both examples, it can be seen that the flick is a command sentence that is explicitly marked with a certain lingual unit, such as the words *aja* 'don't' and *kudu* 'must'. In example (1) the corner discourse of

President SBY hopes that Polri and KPK can work together in dealing with corruption in Korlantas Polri. In example (2) the corner discourse of the government in overcoming the corona virus is by prioritizing saving lives. The speeches are reinforced with a flick with the marker for the word *kudu* 'must'. So, in both examples there are words that are explicitly stated as a form of command. Words are explicitly *aja* and *kudu*. This is in line with Gunarwan (1994), Rohmadi (2004), and Wijana (1996) who state that a direct speech act is often carried out by the speaker with the intention of making the listener to take the actions mentioned in the speech.

4.1.2. Indirectly Speech Acts

Indirect speech acts in corner discourse in Javanese printed mass media can be seen in the following example.

- (3) *UNBK SMK ing DIY ditindakake laras karo jadwal. Ora wedi Covid-19, nanging tetep ngati-ati*
'SMK UNBK in DIY is carried out according to schedule.
Do not afraid of Covid-19, but still cautious. '
(Dhat Nyeng, DL 44, March 2020, p. 4)
- (4) *Merga gangguan virus korona, KPU ngundurake tahapan Pilkada 2020.*
Jadwal Pilkada ora diundur
'With the disruption of the corona virus, the KPU delayed the 2020 Pilkada stages.
Pilkada implementation schedule has not been postponed. '
(Dhat Nyeng, DL 45, April 2020, p. 4)

In these two examples, it can be observed that all flicks on the discourse corner are expressed in news sentence. In data (3), a form of appeal that the implementation of SMK UNBK in DIY is carried out according to schedule even though they are not afraid of Covid-19, but still they need to be careful. In example (4) the flick speech form states that the election schedule is not postponed. In both examples (3) and (4), sentences are not used conventionally. Thus, they include in indirect speech acts type (Rohmadi, 2004; Wijana, 1996).

4.2. Function of Speech Acts in Discourse Corner

After observing, the speech act functions in the corner discourse can vary. This can be seen in the following description.

4.2.1. Order

The order speech act in corner discourse is shown in the following examples.

- (5) *Menko Polhukam: dredah KPK lan Polri ora sehat. Buktekna yen cecak lan baya ora mung bisa satron.*

'The Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal and Security Affairs said the feud between the KPK and the National Police was inappropriate.
Prove that lizard and crocodile are not only enemies.'
(Aneka Pojok, PS 34, April 2012, p. 6)

- (6) *Parpol butuh lembaga survey kanggo ngowahi pamor.*

Lebokke wae timnas kemenangan.

'Political parties need survey institutions to change their prestige.

Just enter the winning national team.'

(Aneka Pojok, PS 30, April 2012, p. 6)

- (7) *Indonesia mlebu fase krisis penanggulangan pandemic Covid-19.*

Ora perlu panik, mesthi bakal bisa nanggulangi.

'Indonesia has entered a dangerous level in overcoming this Covid-19 pandemic.

No need to be afraid, you can definitely handle it.'

(Dhat Nyeng, JK 44, March 2020, p. 4)

In the three examples above, there are lingual units which indicate that the speeches are order speeches. The lingual units referred to are *buktekna* 'to prove' in example (5), *lebokke* 'input' in example (6), and *ora perlu* 'no need' in example (7). The lingual units in example (5) contain markers - *na*, according to Herawati (2015), as a unique marker in Javanese to form command sentences.

In example (6) the statement that political parties need a survey institution to change their prestige, by ordering the national team to win. Flick speech to ask are marked with the speech marker *lebokke wae* 'just enter'. In example (7) the flick speech *ora perlu* 'no need' to marks the order speech. The speech refers to Indonesia has entered a dangerous level in overcoming the Covid-19 pandemic.

4.2.2. Suggesting

Speech containing suggestions on a corner discourse in a Javanese magazine is shown in the following examples.

- (8) *PPATK; ana 2000 luwih transaksi nyujanani dening pejabat.*

Togne wae, kabeh wis padha ngerti kok.

'PPATK; there are more than 2000 transactions suspected to be the perpetrators are officials.

Let it go, everyone already knows.'

(Aneka Pojok, PS 31, April 2012, p. 6)

- (9) *Kaping papat ketemu, rundhingan KPK-Polri tetep buntu.*

Ora papa, paling ora ben akrab dhisik.

'We met four times, the KPK-Polri negotiations still didn't run.

It's okay, at least to get along first.'

(Aneka Pojok, PS 35, May 2012, p. 6)

In all two examples, there are lingual units which indicate that the flick speeches are suggestive speeches. The lingual unit refer *togne wae* 'leave it alone' in example (8) and *ora papa* 'it's okay' in example (9). In example (8), it is suggested to let it be because everyone already knows. The flick utterances are directed at the statement that the suspected as perpetrator in more than 2000 transactions is an official. In example (9), the flick utterance is nothing wrong with it, even though the KPK-Polri negotiations had not run four times. This is to make both familiar first.

So, suggestions in the corner discourse of Javanese language can be expressed in the words *togne wae* and *ora papa* (Herawati, 2015).

4.2.3. Obligatory

Utterances containing necessity in the corner rubric or corner discourse in Javanese language magazines are in the following example.

- (10) *Mung 1% panganan olahan sing mawa sertifikat halal.*
Tegese, 99% kudu waspada.
 'Only 1% processed food is halal certified.
 That means, 99% must be alert.'
 (Aneka Pojok, PS 32, March 2012, p. 6)
- (11) *Kemendagri mecat PNS wong 1001 kang kesangkut prekara e-KTP lan proyek gedung IPDN ing Agam, Sumatera Barat.*
Kudu ora pilih-pilih.
 'The Ministry of Home Affairs fired 1001 civil servants regarding e-KTP and project issues IPDN building in Agam, West Sumatra.
 Don't be picky.'
 (Dhat Nyeng, JK 01, January 2019, p. 4)

In all two examples above, there are mandatory speeches marked with the lingual unit *kudu* 'must'. Sentences marked with the word *kudu* indicate that the sentence is firmer than those without the word (Herawati, 2015). Flick speech (10) contains a statement requiring that 99% of processed foods are not certified halal. Example (11) the flick obliged the Ministry of Home Affairs to fire 1001 civil servants regarding the e-KTP issue and the IPDN building project in Agam, West Sumatra, do not vote.

4.2.4. Advise

Speeches containing advice on a corner discourse in a Javanese magazine are shown in the following example.

- (12) *Indonesia mlebu fase krisis penanggulangan pandemic Covid-19.*
Ora perlu panik, mesthi bakal bisa nanggulangi.
 'Indonesia is in a dangerous state of tackling Covid-19 pandemic.'

There is no need to be afraid, we can certainly overcome it.'

(Dhat Nyeng, JK 44, March 2020, p. 4)

- (13) *Digratisake, warga Jakarta ngebaki bis transjakarta.*

Sering-sering wae, aja mung ngarepake pilkada putaran loro.

'Only by giving free of charge, Jakarta residents have filled the transjakarta buses.

Be often, not just in welcoming the second round of elections.'

(Aneka Pojok, PS 30, March 2012, p. 6)

Speeches containing advice on corner discourse are not often found in Javanese language magazines. Sample data (12) and (13) contain advice speech. The lingual unit used is *ora perlu* 'not necessary' (12) and *aja mung* 'not only' (13). In example (12), there is a flick advice that it is no need to be afraid of Covid-19 pandemic, it will be resolved immediately.

In example (13), the advice flick speech uses lingual unit *aja mung* 'not only' which is placed in the middle of the sentence. It is argued in example (13) that the lingual unit *aja mung* 'not only' implies an advice not only the second round of elections is free of charge when residents take the Transjakarta bus.

4.2.5. Certainty

The speeches containing certainty in the corner discourse in a Javanese language magazine are shown in the following examples.

- (14) *Indonesia mlebu fase krisis penanggulangan pandemic Covid-19.*
Ora perlu panik, mesthi bakal bisa nanggulangi.
 'Indonesia is in a dangerous state of tackling it Covid-19 pandemic.
 There is no need to be afraid, we can certainly overcome.'
 (Dhat Nyeng, JK 44, March 2020, p. 4)
- (15) *Pembangunan tol trans Jawa keganggu pembebasan lahan.*
Dalan bebas hambatan kita pancen akeh gangguan.
 'The construction of the Trans Java toll road is disrupted by road clearance.
 Our freeway has a lot of disruption.'
 (Aneka Pojok, PS 37, May 2012, p. 6)

The two examples show speeches that contain certainty. This can be seen in the use of lingual units of *mesthi* 'certainly' data (14) and *pancen* 'indeed' data (15). In example (14), the flick speech states there is no need to be panic, even though Indonesia is entering a crisis phase in overcoming the Covid-19 pandemic.

In example (15), the flick speech states that the construction of the trans Java toll road has many problems. The disturbance is in terms of land acquisition.

4.2.6. Reminding

The flick speech in a Javanese print magazine containing a reminder is shown in the following example.

- (16) *Mung 1% panganan olahan sing mawa sertifikat halal.*
Tegese, 99% kudu waspada.
 ‘Only 1% processed food is halal certified.
 That means, 99% must be alert.’
 (Aneka Pojok, PS 32, March 2012, p. 6)

Example (16) shows a flick speech containing a reminder. This can be seen in the use of a lingual unit *kudu waspada* ‘must be vigilant’ which reminds that processed food is only 1% halal certified. This means that 99% of processed foods need to be watched out.

4.2.7. Hope

Speeches in the Javanese printed language media containing hope are shown in the following examples.

- (17) *Pemerintah nyedhiyani ragad rehabilitasi lan rekonstruksi kurban Merapi Rp1,35 trilyun.*
Muga ora ana sing nyimpang.
 ‘The government provides a budget for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of victims of Merapi amounting to 1.35 trillion rupiah.
 Hopefully it is given to those who are entitled to receive.’
 (Dhat Nyeng, JK 40, February 2020, p. 4)
- (18) *Akibat virus corona 162.148 buruh ing Jakarta di PHK lan tanpa upah.*
Muga-muga corona enggal sirna.
 ‘Due to the corona virus, 162,148 workers in Jakarta have been laid off without severance pay.
 Hopefully the corona will disappear soon.’
 (Dhat Nyeng, JK 47, March 2020, p. 4)

The two examples are expressions of hopeful flicks which are marked by the lingual units *moga* ‘hope’ and *muga-muga* ‘hopefully’. In example (17), the flick hopes that the budget provided by the government for the rehabilitation and reconstruction costs for the Merapi sacrifice was given to those entitled to receive it.

In example (18), the lingual unit ‘hope’ in the speech that the corona won’t disappear ‘hopefully the corona will disappear soon’ is a hope due to the corona virus. 162,148 workers in Jakarta were laid off without being given severance pay.

4.2.8. Deny

Speeches in the Javanese printed language media that contain denials are shown in the following example.

- (19) *Dibutuhake negarawan kang tegas.*
Tegas jroning tumindhak, dudu pidhato.
 ‘A strict statesman is needed.

Be assertive at work, not just talking.’
 (Aneka Pojok, PS 31, March 2012, p. 6)

- (20) *Sultan Yogya ora oleh dadi anggota parpol.*
Dhampar kanggo rakyat, dudu kanggo dhuwit.
 ‘The Sultan of Yogya cannot be a member of a political party.
 The throne is for the people, not for making money.’
 (Aneka Pojok, PS 36, April 2012, p. 6)

The two examples (19) and (20) are flick denial speeches marked by the lingual unit *dudu* ‘not’. In example (19), the speech denies that the state needs a statesman who is assertive in his work, not only talking. In example (20), the speech denies that the Sultan of Yogya cannot be a member of a political party because the throne is not for a person to earn money.

5. CONCLUSION

From the results, it can be concluded that corner discourse in a Javanese language magazine is indeed a discourse that contains news stories and flicks. Speech that is delivered can be either direct or indirect. In general, the expressed speeches are in a form of command. From the study of the speech in the corner discourse, there are eight types of command speech functions, namely ordering, suggesting, requiring, advising, ensuring, reminding, hoping, and denying. The markers found are lingual units in the form of verbs ending in the lingual unit *buktekna, lebokke, ora perlu, togne wae, ora papa, perlu, kudu, ora perlu, aja mung, mesthi, pancen, jebul, kudu waspada, muga, muga-muga, and dudu*.

By discovering speech acts in the form of commands that have eight functions, it can be suggested that pragmatic or discourse studies provide certainty in the context so that they may narrow or limit possibilities of speech acts that can be caused by a speech. With the findings in the types of speech acts in the corner discourse, other rubric forms of discourse are also possible found in the Javanese printed media.

REFERENCES

- Badudu, Y. (1985). *Cakrawala Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: Gramedia.
- Baryadi, I. P. (2002). *Dasar-dasar analisis wacana dalam ilmu bahasa*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Gondho Suli.
- Gunarwan, A. (1994). Pragmatik: Pandangan Mata Burung. In Soejono Dardjowidjojo (Ed.). *Mengiring Rekan Sejati: Festschrift Buat Pak Ton*. Jakarta: Lembaga Bahasa Universitas Katolik Indonesia Atma Jaya.
- Herawati. (2015). Retorika tekstual argumentasi Bahasa Jawa. *LOA*, 10(1), 1-15.

- Himawan, K. K. (2012). Implikatur lan inferensi sajrone kolom pethilan ing kalawarti Panjebar Semangat Tahun 2013. *Jurnal Online Baradha, Pendidikan Bahasa Daerah, FBS, Universitas Negeri Surabaya*, 1(1), 210-216.
- Kristina, N. (2015). Implikatur dalam wacana “Bang Pojok” Bali Post: Kajian teori Grice. *e-Journal Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia, Undiksha*, 3(1), 1-10.
- Rohmadi, M. (2004). *Pragmatik, teori, dan analisis*. Yogyakarta: Lingkar Media.
- Setiyanto, E. (2018). Tindak tutur pada iklan media luar ruang di DIY. *Jurnal Sawerigading*, 24(1), 33-42. <https://doi.org/10.26499/sawer.v24i1.477>
- Sudaryanto. (2015). *Metode dan aneka teknik analisis bahasa: Pengantar penelitian wahana kebudayaan secara linguistik*. Yogyakarta: Sanata Dharma University Press.
- Umami, R. (2013). Implikatur percakapan dalam wacana Pojok pada Djaka Lodang edisi Januari-Juni tahun 2013. *Jurnal Pendidikan, Bahasa, Sastra, dan Budaya Jawa, Universitas Muhammadiyah Purworejo*, 3 (2), 47-51.
- Wijana, I. D. P. (1996). *Dasar-dasar pragmatik*. Yogyakarta: Penerbit Andi.
- Wijana, I. D. P. (2001). Implikatur dalam wacana pojok. *Jurnal Humaniora*, 13(3), 215-220.
- Wijana, I. D. P. & Rohmadi, M. (2010). *Analisis wacana pragmatik, kajian teori dan analisis*. Surakarta: Yuma Pustaka.