

Chapter IV

Data presentation and analysis

In this chapter, the writer analyzes the most significant data as the representative of all of the similar data. The writer puts all the findings in the appendix. In analyzing the data, the writer classifies the data based on the three major characteristics of politics register described by Adrian Beard in the Language of Politics. Since these characteristics are used, the writer assumes that implicature is used in the language of politics; thus, the writer also analyzes the maxims being violated by using those characteristics. Therefore, the analysis is mainly relied on pragmatics field, since it is dealing with the intended meaning implied through the use of implicatures.

4.1 Metaphor, metonymy and analogy used as politics register

Politics register uses implicature to express the idea about politics. The use of implicature can be clearly seen through the use of metaphor, metonymy and analogy in most of political news report. This research focuses on the political news report about the controversy of Surabaya's new mayor. The use of metaphor, metonymy and analogy as the tools of implicature is as follows:

NO	DATE	TITLE OF THE ARTICLE	ME	MO	AN
1	June, 4 th , 2002	<i>Bambang dilantik 10 Juni?</i> [Is Bambang inaugurated on June 10 th ?]	3	-	-
2	June, 6 th , 2002	<i>Target pertama: Yasin</i> [First target: Yasin]	2	-	-
3	June, 7 th , 2002	<i>Sebelum dilantik, diblejeti dewan</i> [Before inaugurated, being peeled by the regional representatives assembly]	8	1	-
4	June, 8 th , 2002	<i>Akhirnya Cak Narto legawa</i> (Finally, Cak Narto can accept]	2	-	-
5	June, 9 th , 2002	<i>Diadili dewan, Bambang emosi</i> [Bambang is judged by the assembly people, he gets emotional]	4	-	-
6	June, 10 th , 2002	<i>Selamat datang walikota (baru)</i> [Welcome to the Mayor (new)]	3	-	-
7	June, 11 th , 2002	<i>7 Janji Bambang D.H</i> [Bambang D.H 's seven promises]	5	1	1
8	June, 11 th , 2002	<i>Basuki minta dinilai wajar</i> [Basuki asked to be evaluated properly]	6	3	-
9	June, 12 th , 2002	<i>Rambut model baru, tolak mobil dinas walikota</i> [New hairstyle, reject the mayor's official car]	2	2	1
10	June, 12 th , 2002	<i>Bambang rangkul Basuki</i> [Bambang embraced Basuki]	1	1	-
11	June, 13 th , 2002	<i>Baru dilantik, LPJ nya ditolak</i> [Has just been inaugurated, his accountability report, <i>LPJ</i> , is rejected]	3	-	1
12	June, 14 th , 2002	<i>Dewan ingin rubber set</i> [The assembly people want rubber set]	6	-	2
13	June, 15 th , 2002	<i>Akhirnya...Alisjahbana</i> [Finally....Alisjahbana]	11	-	-
14	July, 5 th , 2002	<i>Budaya jer basuki mawa bea</i> [The culture of <i>jer basuki mawa bea</i>]	3	-	1
15	July, 7 th , 2002	<i>Ini soal kemauan</i> [This is a matter of	1	-	1

		willingness]			
16	July, 9 th , 2002	<i>Jangan jalan-jalan , jangan umbar janji</i> [Do not go to have sightseeing, do not let any promises loose]	2	-	-
17	July, 10 th , 2002	<i>12 pejabat segera dimutasi</i> [12 functionaries will soon be mutated]	5	-	-
18	July, 11 th , 2002	<i>Lho kok lamban?</i> [Why move slowly?]	2	-	-
19	July, 11 th , 2002	<i>PD juga akan dirombak</i> [PD will also be renovated]	3	-	-
20	July, 12 th , 2002	<i>Yo ngono iku DPRD mu</i> [That is your DPRD]	2	3	-
21	July, 12 th , 2002	<i>Teoritis, belum berhak pertanggungjawaban</i> [Theoretically, does not deserve any responsibility]	1	-	-
22	July, 16 th , 2002	<i>Kemaruk mobil dinas</i> [..about the official car]	3	-	-
23	July, 18 th , 2002	<i>Ganti ketua dewan</i> [Replace the chairperson of the assembly]	6	-	-
24	July, 18 th , 2002	<i>DPRD desak POLDA</i> [The assembly urged the regional police]	1	-	-
25	July, 18 th , 2002	<i>Basuki: Dewan satu suara</i> [Basuki: the assembly has one voice]	1	-	-
26	July, 19 th , 2002	<i>Dewan kota “dikuliahi” dewan</i> [The city’s assembly is lectured by the assembly]	5	-	-
27	July, 19 th , 2002	<i>Herman Rivai Cs dituntut mundur</i> [Herman Rivai and friends are sued to back up]	5	-	-
28	July, 20 th , 2002	<i>Ketua PKP mengaku dijebak</i> [PKP chairperson admitted to be trapped]	7	-	1
Total:			103	11	8
%			84.43	9.02	6.56

Note:

ME: Metaphor

MO: Metonymy

AN: Analogy

Based on the table, the writer knows that these three tools, metaphor, metonymy and analogy are used in political news report. The percentages of each tool are metaphor 84.43%, metonymy 9.02% and the least is analogy 6.56%. Through the percentage, it is clearly seen that metaphor is mostly used rather than metonymy and analogy. This shows the effectiveness of using metaphor in delivering the implied meaning in the news report of Surabaya's new mayor, Bambang D.H. Besides, through the table, it shows that political report uses implicature since metaphor, metonymy and analogy are being used. These tools reflect the implicitness in communicating the political ideas in the political issue of Surabaya's new mayor, Bambang D.H.

4.1.1 Metaphor

As explained in the earlier chapter, metaphor is the use of words or phrases to establish a comparison between one idea and another. Here, those words or phrases are used to enhance, clarify or reinforce the idea or concept.

Metaphor is mostly used feature in the news report of Surabaya's new mayor, Bambang D.H. Through the data, the writer finds out that Indonesian language is not the only language used in delivering metaphor. The writer also finds the use of Javanese and English languages and expressions in delivering metaphor in the report. Thus, the following analysis is done through several examples, covering those languages variety of establishing metaphor in the news report.

Example 1:

Date: June, 15th, 2002

Title: *Akhirnya...Alisjahbana* [Finally....Alisjahbana]

No : 8

*RAPIM DPRD itu sebenarnya **deadlock** karena dua wakil ketua dewan menolak untuk menandatangani* [The meeting of the leader of DPRD Surabaya is actually a deadlock, since two of the assembly's vice chair people refuse to sign...]

In analyzing the word "deadlock", it is necessary to pay great attention to the sentence. It is actually describing the situation and condition of a meeting,

RAPIM DPRD Surabaya (The meeting of the leader of *DPRD Surabaya*). During the meeting, those leaders or assembly were being stuck in a problem, to resign Bambang D.H from his position as the mayor of Surabaya. It happened because two of the assembly's vice chair people, people who are significant in the decision of the problem, refused to give their signatures. They did it as the sign that they did not agree with the decision of resigning Bambang D.H from his position as Surabaya's mayor. Thus, the assembly could not do or decide anything because of the refusal. This condition is compared to a deadlock, a lock that has been locked and there is no key to open the locked lock; thus, the lock is called a deadlock. The word deadlock is used to establish the comparison of the meeting's situation in making the decision in which they are stuck or blocked by those people, who refused to give their signatures, and the locked lock without the key. Therefore, deadlock is the metaphor used in the news report about political issue of Bambang D.H.

The use of metaphor, deadlock, allows the report to be made in not in a plain expression. Besides the literal meaning, the use of deadlock can explain and deliver the intended meaning of describing how stuck and blocked the assembly people are during the meeting in handling the problem.

Example 2:

Date: July, 18th, 2002

Title: *Ganti ketua dewan* [Replace the chair person of the assembly]

No : 3

*Tapi kalau **people power** dimaksudkan untuk membubarkan dewan, tidak bisa.* [But if people power is meant to disperse the assembly, it cannot be done]

People power is an English phrase. It means the strength or the power of people. The strength refers to physical power or body endurance. If the strength of a person is supported with others then it will result in a great strength in facing troubles or fighting against something or someone. This is used to establish a comparison between the people power, physically, and the people power in a government system. It means that the power does not rely on the physical power but rather on the democracy power in which the people have the rights or full

power to distribute their aspirations or ideas or voices to the government. Thus, people power here refers to Surabaya people's aspiration or voices against the assembly's decision of resigning Bambang D.H as the Surabaya's mayor. It causes the people's desire to disperse the assembly since the assembly cannot hear or pay attention to the people's aspiration about the issue. Through the sentence, it implies that even though democracy system is practiced, still the people power is still not strong enough to disperse the assembly. In other words, people power here is not a physical strength to disperse the assembly but the power of people's opinion or voices to be heard and paid great attention as the aspiration or major input in a democracy system.

Example 3:

Date: July, 18th, 2002

Title: *DPRD desak POLDA* [The assembly urged the regional police]

No : 1

*Ucapan Bambang yang menyebutkan ada **money politics** di balik kasus penolakan LPJ (Laporan Pertanggungjawaban) walikota,....*

[Bambang's saying, which mentioned the appearance of money politics behind the refusal of the mayor's *LPJ* (The accountability report),.....]

Money politics is an English phrase that means the use of money as the requirements in reaching or getting something. It refers to a system in which money plays important role in any situation or condition. This term is widely known among the political life. In other words, money politics can be described as if a politician wants his or her opinion or ideas or reports, in this case of the news report above, to be accepted by the assembly, then the politician should give an amount of money to ease his or her way. Money politics is used to establish the comparison of the indication of using money to ease any obstacles or refusal from the assembly toward the mayor's report and the idea of a system called money politics. Thus, the news reported that the mayor's report was refused since he did not prepare or give away some amount of money to the assembly. In other words, the mayor did not do the money politics. It also implies that actually among the assembly, the practice of *KKN* (Corruption, collusion and Nepotism) is still done or exists.

The metaphor of money politics is an effective way to deliver the intended meaning of indicating the *KKN* practice still exists. The use of money politics has implicitly described and explained the reason behind the refusal of the mayor's report.

Example 4:

Date: July, 19th, 2002

Title: *Ganti ketua dewan* [Replace the chairperson of the assembly]

No : 3

...menuntut empat kader PAN yang duduk di DPRD Surabaya untuk mundur.

*“Karena **recall** tidak mungkin dilakukan, kami untut mereka mundur saja secara sukarela” kata Achmad Arifin, ketua DPC PAN Krembangan. [...demand four member of PAN that sit in DPRD Surabaya to resign. “Because the recall is impossible to be done, we demand them to step back voluntarily” said Achmad Arifin, the chairperson of DPC PAN Krembangan]*

In analyzing recall, it is necessary to pay attention to the sentence carefully. Recall here is the name of a system, widely known in politics. Usually a party will put its representatives in the assembly and the representatives are chosen based on the general election. In carrying out their duties, the representatives are always monitored by their party. When the representatives are considered to be unable to carry out their duties, the party will withdraw them. In other words, the representatives are being recalled, summoned to the party for being failed to do their duties well. Simply, recall means to call back or to summon a person. However, the system cannot be done in this reformation era since the representatives are chosen through the general election. Here, recall is used as a comparison of a party wants to drag over their representatives because of being unable to carry out the party's thoughts, and the process of calling back or summoning a person to the original place. Through the sentence, it is clearly seen that the party, *PAN*, actually wants to recall their representatives but they cannot do it; thus, Achmad Arif, the chairperson of *DPC PAN Krembangan*, demand the representatives to resign themselves.

Through the use of recall, metaphor is used again in the news report. It is clearly seen how metaphor can deliver the news not in such plain expression. The use of this one word, recall, is an effective and efficient way to describe the system of dragging over a party's representatives in the assembly.

Example 5:

Date: June, 7th, 2002

Title: *Sebelum dilantik, diblejeti dewan* [Before inaugurated, being peeled by the regional representatives assembly]

No : 1

*Sebelum dilantik **diblejeti** dewan* [Before inaugurated, being peeled or nude by the regional representative assembly]

The word *diblejeti* derived from the word *blejet*. It means nude or thoroughly. As an example *orang gila itu tidak memakai apapun atau blejet*. (That crazy man wears nothing or is nude). The word usually is used to establish a comparison of nude condition and the situation, when the assembly questioned the mayor. It implies that the assembly questioned Bambang thoroughly, in detail and completely as if Bambang was being nude by the assembly. The assembly did it in order to test Bambang's integrity and honesty before inaugurated as the Surabaya's mayor.

The word *blejet* is very representative in delivering the implied meaning in describing the situation and condition in which Bambang was questioned and asked thoroughly by the assembly. It establishes a comparison of being nude, without nothing to be worn with and the honesty and integrity of a mayor, without any intention of misusing the position as a mayor.

Example 6:

Date: June, 7th, 2002

Title: *Sebelum dilantik, diblejeti dewan* [Before inaugurated, being peeled by the regional representatives assembly]

No : 4

*...yang ketiban **awu anget**..... Bambang D.H* [The one who got the warm ash was Bambang D.H]

Awu anget is a Javanese phrase. It actually refers to the warm ash happen when a mountain is going to explode. The ash causes ache and pain to people around the mountain. *Awu anget* is used to establish a comparison in which Bambang D.H was asked to be responsible to something that he did not do or know about and the result caused by the deed. It implies that Bambang who does not do anything suddenly has to be responsible on it. He is like the victims just like the people who get the *awu anget*, suddenly they will feel the pain and ache.

Awu anget establishes the description on how Bambang has become a victim in being responsible for the old mayor's deeds. He is described as if he gets the warm ash, which causes him pain or ache, in other word refers to burden. The word establishes the comparison nicely and delivers the intended meaning about Bambang's condition in a more flowing way.

Example 7:

Date: June, 8th, 2002

Title: *Akhirnya Cak Narto legawa* [Finally, Cak Narto can accept]

No : 2

*...menjelang dan pasca **dilengserkannya** Cak Narto.*[...pre and pasca Cak Narto was being brought down]

In analyzing the use of Javanese words or phrases in metaphor, the writer found out that the word "*lengser*" is widely and often used in the news report. This word is used in various forms like as a noun, in passive voice, as a verb. It is clearly seen like *lengser* as a verb, *melengserkan* as a transitive verb, *pelengseran* as a noun, *dilengserkan* as a passive voice. Basically the morpheme is *lengser*, which implies positive and negative meaning or interpretation. Positively, *lengser* means to bring down from anything, in this case from the previous position. It means that the person wants to resign the position consciously because of his or her own reason. On the other hand, *lengser*, means to flunk down or to lay someone off from his or her position because he or she cannot fulfill his or her duties.

Dilengserkannya here means the brought down or laid off or the dismissal of Cak Narto. It implies that the position of Cak Narto as the previous mayor was taken not because Cak Narto wanted to resign himself but it would

rather imply that something or somebody had made him be dismissed or laid off from his position. The assembly dismissed Cak Narto since he could not do his duties well; thus, Cak Narto was said to be brought down or laid off, flunked down or *dilengserkan* by the assembly people. Here, the word *lengser* is used to imply negative meaning that Cak Narto resigned from his position because the assembly dismissed him.

This can be seen throughout the news reports. Whenever the news wanted to deliver the idea, it always used the word *lengser*. The usage can be done in such various forms as mentioned in the table and basically they have same or similar intended meaning. It emphasizes how somebody is dismissed or forced to resign by a group of people, in this case the assembly, since the person cannot do his or her duties well.

Lengser is very representative and effective in delivering the intended meaning of saying someone is being flunked down or laid off. The word allows the news reports to be made in a more flowing way not in a plain way.

Example 8:

Date: June, 4th, 2002

Title: *Bambang dilantik 10 Juni?* [Is Bambang inaugurated on June 10th ?]

No : 3

*SK walikota dari presiden **dikabarkan telah turun**.* [The president's verdict letter of the mayor has stepped down..]

Turun is often used in the news report. It means to step down. To step down is an action of going down from a place higher. For an example we are going down to the basement since we are now in the third floor. Here, *turun* is used to establish the comparison of an action of stepping down and the going down of the presidential decree. It does not mean that the letter, presidential decree, is going down as mentioned in the earlier example, but it suggests the legal approval of the decree. To step down implies that the president, who is in the higher position, approved the decree, then it is given to the lower government or the regional representatives assembly. Thus, it is described that the decree is going down, from someone with more power in a higher position to the person in the lower position with less power. In other words, it means the legal approval or the

decree has been received and to emphasize who gives the decree and whom receives it. The metaphor is used to establish the comparison between the action of stepping down and the approval from the president to the assembly. The metaphor not only delivers the literal meaning but the intended meaning as well.

Example 9:

Date: June, 9th, 2002

Title: *Diadili dewan, Bambang emosi* [Bambang is judged by the assembly people, he gets emotional]

No : 1

...*Bambang D.H kemarin benar-benar **diadili** anggota DPR* [...Yesterday, Bambang D.H was judged by the *DPR* assembly]

Diadili means being taken to the court to be judged by somebody. *Diadili* implies two meanings, literally and the intended meaning. Literally, it means that Bambang was really taken to the court and being judged there. However, what implies in the sentence is not the real action of being taken to the court and judged. It implies positive and negative interpretations. Positively, it means Bambang D.H is being asked by the assembly regarding several questions. Negatively, it means that Bambang is not only asked but he is thoroughly asked just like in a court. Here, the report uses *diadili* to emphasize that Bambang is not only asked but he is as if treated like a suspect, being courted. The word *diadili* establishes the comparison between the situations in which the assembly people question Bambang thoroughly as if he is a suspect in the courtroom. Thus, being asked here is replaced by the use of being judged as if Bambang was taken to the court, *diadili*. The use of being taken to the court delivers additional and implied idea about the situation, how the situation must be tensed and very formal just like in a courtroom.

The use of metaphor is very useful and effective to create the description of the situation during the time. Thus, the word *diadili* is not only delivers the literal meaning but also convey the intended meaning of describing the situation during which the assembly questions Bambang.

Example 10:

Date: June, 10th, 2002

Title: *Selamat datang walikota (baru)* [Welcome to the Mayor (new)]

No : 1

Pekerjaan rumahnya untuk membenahi kota...[His homework to fix the city...]

Pekerjaan rumah, homework, is the metaphor. Usually, homework refers to the students' assignments. In the sentence, homework does not mean the assignments like the ones given to students. Homework here refers to the mayor's duty in fixing the city. Besides, homework for students can be considered as burden or responsibilities that need to be done. In the sentence, homework also implies the mayor's responsibilities or burden in fixing Surabaya city's condition and situation. *Pekerjaan rumah*, homework, is used to establish a comparison between a student's assignments that should be done with full responsibility and the mayor's duty or responsibility in handling the Surabaya's situation or condition. In other words, the mayor is like the student who should do his homework, his duty and responsibility.

Example 11:

Date : June, 10th, 2002

Title : *Selamat datang walikota (baru)* [Welcome to the new Mayor]

No : 3

Mudah-mudahan Pak Bambang bisa merangkul semua komponen masyarakat Surabaya [Hopefully, Mr. Bambang can embrace all the components of Surabaya's people]

Merangkul derives from the word *rangkul*. It means to embrace. As an example: *dia merangkul adiknya dengan penuh kasih sayang* (He is embracing his sister dearly). In other word, it means to embrace someone or something. However, the word *merangkul* is used to establish a comparison between the effort to unite people and the action of embracing. In the news report, *merangkul* does not mean that Mr. Bambang is embracing in the real meaning of embracing someone, to put people in his chest or arms. It is used to compare the action of embracing to his effort in uniting all of the components of Surabaya people. To

embrace means to unite several groups of people. However, it also implies other meaning of controlling those groups of people. As we know, when someone embraces someone else, it means that the other person will be in the person's chest and the person's hands are surrounding the other person body. This is used to deliver the intended meaning behind the use of the word *merangkul*, to take control on somebody. Thus, *merangkul* establishes a comparison between the action of embracing and action to unite people, in this case, to unite all of the components of Surabaya people or using the effort to finally take control on those groups.

Merangkul is not only delivering the literal meaning but the intended meaning as well.

Example 12:

Date: June, 11th, 2002

Title: *Basuki minta dinilai wajar* [Basuki asked to be evaluated properly]

No : 2

Bahkan, tokoh-tokoh yang selama ini dikenal berseberangan dengan Bambang juga hadir...[Even, prominent figures that are known as Bambang's oppositions, also attend...]

Berseberangan derives from the word *seberang*. It means on the opposite side. As an example, *dia berdiri di seberang jalan itu* (He is standing across the street). The word *seberang* (across) shows place, on the opposite side. Here, it is used to establish the comparison of opponent or rival and the position across of something. As we know, an opponent means someone or a group of people that do not be in the same path or position as we do or against us. Therefore, the condition is described, as there are two groups of people standing on the opposite sides of each other or across each other. One might be on the right side while others might be on the left side. One is supporting Bambang while other might not support him or the opponent of him.

Berseberangan is used effectively in delivering the intended meaning without saying it directly with opponent. Instead, the news report used other word to deliver the intended meaning through the word *berseberangan*.

Example 13:

Date: June, 15th, 2002

Title: *Akhirnya...Alisjahbana* [Finally....Alisjahbana]

No : 9

..RAPIM kemarin dinilai ...cacat hukum [*..RAPIM* (the meeting of the assembly's leaders) that was held yesterday was evaluated as having a flaw..]

Cacat hukum, a flaw, is a metaphor. Flaw here means a deficiency, an imperfection. Usually, flaw refers to a physical imperfection while in the sentence flaw is used to show the law's imperfection. As we know, law cannot be considered to be defect. Flaw means the decision taken in the meeting, *RAPIM*, is not in accordance to the law. Thus, it is said the meeting is evaluated as a flaw. Flaw is used to establish a comparison between an imperfect condition and a condition in the governmental, which is not in accordance to the law. The condition here refers to the decision taken during the meeting, *RAPIM*.

Example 14:

Date: June, 15th, 2002

Title: *Akhirnya...Alisjahbana* [Finally....Alisjahbana]

No : 10

...walikota membuka peluang kepada pejabat di PEMKOT untuk menduduki kursi sekkota... [*..the mayor opens the opportunity to PEMKOT* (Surabaya city governmental) functionaries to sit on the *sekkota* (Surabaya city secretary)'s chair...]

The word *kursi*, chair, is a metaphor. The chair here is not the real chair but it refers to something else. The real chair is something to be seated on. However, the chair in the sentence does not mean as something to be seated on. The chair refers to the position.

Menduduki, to sit on, does not mean the real action of sitting on a chair. To sit on here means to be put in a certain position. Thus, *menduduki kursi sekkota*, to sit on the Surabaya city secretary's chair, does not mean the real action of sitting on the secretary's chair. It implies the opportunity to be put in the position as the Surabaya city secretary. To sit on the Surabaya city secretary's

chair establishes a comparison between the action of sitting on the chair and to be put or to become the Surabaya city secretary. The metaphor uses the action of sitting as the comparison of someone to be put or to become in a certain position. The metaphor does not only deliver the literal meaning but the intended meaning as well.

4.1.2 Metonymy.

As explained in the earlier chapter that metonymy refers to the process of replacing the name of something with something that is connected to it without being the whole thing. The table below shows the examples of the use of metonymy in the news report about Surabaya's new mayor, Bambang D.H.

Example 1:

Date: June, 12th, 2002

Title: *Bambang rangkul Basuki* [Bambang embraced Basuki]

No : 2

...dua pucuk pimpinan dari PDIP tersebut. [..top executives of *PDIP* ..]

Dua pucuk pimpinan dari PDIP, top executives of *PDIP*, is metonymy. It actually refers to the two leading persons of a party called *PDIP*. They are Bambang D.H, who has just inaugurated as Surabaya's new mayor and Basuki as the chairperson of the regional representatives assembly. Both are coming from a party called *PDIP*. Since they are the important people in Surabaya; thus, they are mentioned as *dua pucuk pimpinan* (top executives). This kind of metonymy is called intertextuality since it uses leading governing board to refer to the two most important people in Surabaya. In other words, they are considered as those people who hold important positions, even the leading positions in Surabaya.

Example 2:

Date: July, 12th, 2002

Title: *Yo ngono iku DPRD mu* [That is your *DPRD*]

No : 1

Sesuat yang mungkin tidak pernah terpikirkan ...tiba-tiba terjadi di kota pahlawan ini [Something, which has never been thought before..., suddenly happened in this city of hero]

Kota pahlawan, city of hero, is metonymy. The city of hero refers to Surabaya city. As we know that Surabaya is widely known as the city of hero because of the incident of November 10th. During the incident, many of Surabaya's youngsters and warriors died. In order to commemorate the historical day, Surabaya is known as the city of hero. The city of hero replaces Surabaya city. This kind of metonymy is called intertextuality since the phrase city of hero is used to express the historical background of Surabaya and directly represents Surabaya.

4.1.3 Analogy

It is known that political argument involves comparison on a larger scale. Adrian Beard states that analogy operates through the comparison of two objects of different types in which those two objects have certain elements in common. The table below represents the use of analogy in the news report about Surabaya's new mayor, Bambang D.H.

Example 1:

Date: June, 11th, 2002

Title: *7 Janji Bambang D.H* [Bambang D.H 's seven promises]

No : 6

Dengan demikian, pembangunan yang dilakukan selama ini nyaris tanpa arah yang jelas. Ibarat orang yang berjalan tanpa arah dan tujuan yang pasti. [Thus, the development, which is done for the time being, nearly establishes without a clear direction. It is like someone, who is walking without a definite direction and goal]

The sentences are analogy. They are using the development of a city and the person as a comparison. As it is known that both are different objects. One is a living creature, person, and the other is an abstract thing namely a development of a city. However, both have similarity in which the similarities are being compared in establishing analogy. Both can be moved but movement here refers to different senses. The person moves in the sense of doing action of walking while the development moves in the sense of being established. Besides, in doing so, both require definite plan and clear goal to be reached. The person needs a clear

direction; so that, he will not get lost. The person also needs to know the purpose or goal in doing so; so that, he knows exactly what he is doing. This understanding is compared to the movement or establishment of a city development or Surabaya's city development in the context. In development, a city is like a person walks to a certain direction. It requires a definite plan and a goal in which the city will be brought to. Therefore, the idea of a person walks to a certain direction to reach a specific purpose that he wants is compared to the process of developing a city. It is the same as the development or the process of developing the city. It requires a definite plan and passes through several steps in order to reach the city's goal to be a successful city.

Example 2:

Date: June, 14th, 2002

Title: *Dewan ingin rubber set* [The assembly people want rubber set]

No : 2

*Dia diibaratkan, bila dalam dunia olahraga, **penolakan tersebut merupakan teknik rubber set**. Yaitu usaha dewan untuk mengulur waktu agar bisa melakukan tawar-menawar, dengan suatu kompensasi tertentu* [He compares it as if in the sport competition, the refusal is like the rubber set. It is the assembly people's exertion to extend the time; so that, they can do the bargain with certain compensation]

The refusal of the assembly people is compared to technique in badminton, named rubber set. As we know, usually, rubber set will be carried out if both players are having same scores. The set is an additional set, in which there will be extra time to have the third set, rubber set, to decide the winner. This understanding is used to compare the refusal, which is done by the assembly people. The refusal seems to have no significant reasons; so that, many politicians think that it is done only to extend time. As explained, later on, in the news, that the refusal is the assembly people's exertion to extend time with a purpose to do the bargaining to get certain compensation. The refusal has caused the policies get stuck. Then, the problem is stuck also without the agreement of the assembly people; so that, in order to handle the problem, it takes more time. The assembly

people to do the bargain use the extended time and it are assumed that they will get certain compensation for doing that.

Thus, in order to explain about the implied meaning behind the refusal, rubber set technique is used to convey and describe the intended meaning of saying the extended time. The use of analogy here is very effective to give a clear description about what is happening behind the refusal and why the refusal is done.

4.2 Maxims being violated

As explained in the earlier part, the use of metaphor, metonymy, and analogy imply that implicature is used in the language of politics. It means that the language of politics mostly uses implicit utterances or sentences. Therefore, in order to prove the use of implicature, it requires deep analysis of the violation of the maxims. The examples are taken from the data collection and the writer chooses the examples since they are very representatives from the selected dates.

No	DATE	TITLE OF THE ARTICLE	QL	QT	R	M
1	June, 4 th , 2002	<i>Bambang dilantik 10 Juni?</i> [Is Bambang inaugurated on June 10 th ?]	3	-	-	3
2	June, 6 th , 2002	<i>Target pertama: Yasin</i> [First target: Yasin]	2	-	-	2
3	June, 7 th , 2002	<i>Sebelum dilantik, diblejeti dewan</i> [Before inaugurated, being peeled by the regional representatives assembly]	7	-	-	8
4	June, 8 th , 2002	<i>Akhirnya Cak Narto legawa</i> [Finally, Cak Narto can accept]	1	-	-	2
5	June, 9 th , 2002	<i>Diadili dewan, Bambang emosi</i> [Bambang is judged by the assembly people, he gets emotional]	4	2	-	4
6	June, 10 th , 2002	<i>Selamat datang</i>	3	-	-	3

		<i>walikota (baru)</i> [Welcome to the Mayor (new)]				
7	June, 11 th , 2002	<i>7 Janji Bambang D.H</i> [Bambang D.H 's seven promises]	5	1	-	6
8	June, 11 th , 2002	<i>Basuki minta dinilai wajar</i> [Basuki asked to be evaluated properly]	5	1	-	8
9	June, 12 th , 2002	<i>Rambut model baru, tolak mobil dinas walikota</i> [New hairstyle, reject the mayor's official car]	4	1	-	5
10	June, 12 th , 2002	<i>Bambang rangkul Basuki</i> [Bambang embraced Basuki]	1	-	-	2
11	June, 13 th , 2002	<i>Baru dilantik, LPJ nya ditolak</i> [Has just been inaugurated, his justification report, LPJ, is rejected]	3	2	-	3
12	June, 14 th , 2002	<i>Dewan ingin rubber set</i> [The assembly people want rubber set]	8	1	-	8
13	June, 15 th , 2002	<i>Akhirnya...Alisjahbana</i> [Finally....Alisjahbana]	11	1	-	12
14	July, 5 th , 2002	<i>Budaya jer basuki mawa bea</i> [The culture of jer basuki mawa bea]	3	-	-	3
15	July, 7 th , 2002	<i>Ini soal kemauan</i> [This is a matter of willingness]	2	1	-	2
16	July, 9 th , 2002	<i>Jangan jalan-jalan , jangan umbar janji</i> [Do not go to have sightseeing, do not let any promises loose]	2	-	-	2
17	July, 10 th , 2002	<i>12 pejabat segera dimutasi</i> [12 functionaries will soon be mutated]	5	2	-	5
18	July, 11 th , 2002	<i>Lho kok lamban?</i>	1	-	-	1

		[Why move slowly?]				
19	July, 11 th , 2002	<i>PD juga akan dirombak</i> [PD will also be reorganized]	3	-	-	3
20	July, 12 th , 2002	<i>Yo ngono iku DPRD mu</i> [That is your DPRD]	3	2	-	5
21	July, 12 th , 2002	<i>Teoritis, belum berhak pertanggungjawaban</i> [Theoretically, does not deserve any responsibility]	1	1	-	1
22	July, 16 th , 2002	<i>Kemaruk mobil dinas</i> [..about the official car]	3	1	-	3
23	July, 18 th , 2002	<i>Ganti ketua dewan</i> [Replace the chair person of the assembly]	6	-	-	6
24	July, 18 th , 2002	<i>DPRD desak POLDA</i> [The assembly urged the regional police]	1	-	-	1
25	July, 18 th , 2002	<i>Basuki: Dewan satu suara</i> [Basuki: the assembly has one voice]	1	-	-	1
26	July, 19 th , 2002	<i>Dewan kota “dikuliah” dewan</i> [The city’s assembly is lectured by the assembly]	5	-	-	5
27	July, 19 th , 2002	<i>Herman Rivai Cs dituntut mundur</i> [Herman Rivai and friends are sued to back up]	5	1	-	5
28	July, 20 th , 2002	<i>Ketua PKP mengaku dijebak</i> [PKP chairperson admitted to be trapped]	7	-	-	8
TOTAL			105	17	-	117
%			43.93	7.11		48.95

Note:

QL: Maxim of quality

QT: Maxim of quantity

R: Maxim of relevant

M: Maxim of manner

Through the table, it is clearly seen that the use of metaphor, metonymy and analogy are implicature. It happens because the use of those tools cause violation toward maxims. Maxim of manner is the most commonly violated one with 48.95%, then, maxim of quality with 43.93% and maxim of quantity with 7.11%. The violation toward maxim of relevant cannot be found in the news report about Surabaya's new mayor, Bambang D.H. The following are the representatives of maxims violation analysis. Through the data above, it is known that any violation does not stand alone, mostly. If the violation happens, two violation of maxims are often happens. Maxim of quality and maxim of manner are commonly found being violated at the same time in the same sentence alone.

Example 1:

Date: June, 7th, 2002

Title: *Sebelum dilantik, diblejeti dewan* [Before inaugurated, being peeled by the regional representatives assembly]

No :1

*Sebelum dilantik **diblejeti** dewan*

(Before inaugurated, being peeled by the regional representatives assembly...)

The word *diblejeti*, to be peeled off, is violating maxim of quality and maxim of manner. Maxim of quality deals with trying to make the contribution one that is true. The word *diblejeti* is not describing the real situation of the literal meaning of *blejet*, nude. It is used only to convey the intended meaning in describing the situation as if being nude, *diblejeti*. If it follows the rule of maxim of quality, the, it means that the person is being nude before inaugurated by the assembly. Thus, *diblejeti* violates maxim of quality since it is not informing the true and real situation of the literal meaning of the words, the information.

However, the use of *diblejeti* considers being implicative since it violates maxim of quality.

Besides, the word *diblejeti* also violates maxim of manner. Maxim of manner deals with how to be perspicuous by avoiding obscurity of expression and ambiguity and being brief and orderly. The word, *diblejeti* cause obscurity of expression. The expression may not be familiar for some people and the use of it cause the information becomes more lengthy since it uses implicit term to utter the intended meaning. Thus, rather than say it directly with such common expression and be brief, the report uses obscure expression, *diblejeti*, and be lengthier instead of being brief. However, It establishes the implicative in delivering the news report.

Example 2:

Date: June, 8th, 2002

Title: *Akhirnya Cak Narto legawa* [Finally, Cak Narto can accept]

No : 2

...menjelang dan pasca ***dilengserkannya*** Cak Narto.[...pre and pasca Cak Narto was being brought down]

Dilengserkan, to bring down, violates maxim of quality and maxim of manner. *Dilengserkan* is not describing the real situation of the literal meaning of *lengser*, to bring down. If the word, *dilengserkan*, follows the rule of maxim of quality, it means that Cak Narto was brought down. In the sentence, the word is used to convey the intended meaning in describing the resignation of Cak Narto was not done in honor but as if Cak Narto was laid off. The word is used as a comparison with the situation of being brought down. Thus, the word violates maxim of quality by not informing the real meaning as imply in the literal meaning of *lengser*. However, the violation has proved how implicature is used in conveying the intended meaning behind the word implicitly.

Example 3:

Date: June, 11th, 2002

Title: 7 *Janji Bambang D.H* [Bambang D.H 's seven promises]

No : 3

*Bambang dikabarkan akan melakukan **perombakan besar-besaran** terhadap pejabat PEMKOT* [It is reported that Bambang would carry out a huge renovation toward *PEMKOT* officials..]

The word *perombakan besar-besaran*, a huge renovation, violates maxim of quality, maxim of quantity and maxim of manner. Maxim of quality deals with how to make the contribution to be true. In the sentence, a huge renovation does not mean the literal meaning of the expression, doing a renovation like in a building. Instead, it conveys the intended meaning of reorganizing an organization. Thus, the expression is not true since it does not deliver the meaning as in the literal meaning implies in *perombakan besar-besaran*. The expression conveys the intended meaning.

Then, *perombakan besar-besaran*, also violates maxim of quality. Maxim of quality deals with how to make the contribution as informative as it is required and to avoid being more informative than it is required. *Perombakan besar-besaran*, a huge renovation, contributes more than it is required. It implies that there is a great reorganization in the organization. In other words, the words express more than the real reorganization being done truly is. Thus, it violates maxim of quality.

Finally, *perombakan besar-besaran*, a huge renovation, violates maxim of manner. Maxim of manner deals with how to be perspicacious by avoiding obscurity of expression and ambiguity and being brief and orderly. *Perombakan besar-besaran*, a huge renovation, causes obscurity of expression. Rather than say it directly, it uses obscure expression to deliver the intended meaning. By doing so, the sentence becomes longer instead of being brief. Thus, it violates maxim of manner.

Perombakan besar-besaran, a huge renovation, violates maxim of quality, quantity and manner. However, the violation has shown the use of implicature to deliver the intended or the implied meaning in the news report.

Example 4:

Date: June, 11th, 2002

Title: *Basuki minta dinilai wajar*

[Basuki asked to be evaluated properly]

No: 1

*Pelantikan **dibanjiri** tokoh...*

[The inauguration is flooded by prominent figures...]

The word, *dibanjiri* violates maxim of quality, maxim of quantity and maxim of manner. Maxim of quality deals with how to make the contribution to be true. The word *dibanjiri* in the sentence does not present the literal meaning of be flooded, to be filled by water. Instead, it conveys the intended meaning of describing many people who come to the inauguration. Thus, the word is not true since it does not deliver the literal meaning of the word, *dibanjiri*. The word conveys the intended meaning of saying a lot or many people come as if the inauguration is being filled or flooded with people.

Dibanjiri also violates maxim of quantity. Maxim of quantity deals with how to make the contribution as informative as it is required and to avoid being more informative than it is required. *Dibanjiri*, to be flooded contributes more than it is required. It implies that there are a lot of people as if they are uncountable, like flood. Besides, by using *dibanjiri* implies no exact information about the number of people in the inauguration. The word *dibanjiri* is only an assumption to show that many people attend the inauguration. Thus, *dibanjiri* violates maxim of quantity and the violation has proved how implicature is used in the sentence through the implicative of the word.

Finally, *dibanjiri*, to be flooded, violates maxim of manner. Maxim of manner deals with how to be perspicacious by avoiding obscurity, ambiguity and being brief and orderly. *Dibanjiri*, to be flooded, causes obscurity of expression. It happens since rather than say it explicitly that many people attended the inauguration, the sentence uses obscure expression of *dibanjiri*, to be flooded. Besides, *dibanjiri* causes ambiguity whether the inauguration really flooded, filled by water, or filled by many people, attended by a lot of people. Thus, the word *dibanjiri* violates maxim of manner. However, the violation has proved that

implicature is used in the sentence, news report, through the implicative of the word.

Dibanjiri, violates maxim of quality, maxim of quantity and maxim of manner. The use of the word has been an effective tool to convey the intended meaning of describing the real situation that many people attended the inauguration. However, the violations have shown the use of implicature to deliver the implied meaning in the news report.

Example 5:

Date: June, 11th, 2002

Title: *7 Janji Bambang D.H*

[Bambang D.H 's seven promises]

No : 6

Dengan demikian, pembangunan yang dilakukan selama ini nyaris tanpa arah yang jelas. Ibarat orang yang berjalan tanpa arah dan tujuan yang pasti.. [Thus, the development, which is done for the time being, is nearly without a clear direction. It is like someone, who is walking without a definite direction and goal..]

The analogue in the sentence violates maxim of quality and maxim of manner. Maxim of quality deals with how to make the contribution to be true. The analogue is only a comparison to the development done in Surabaya city. The analogue is done based on similarity between development and a walking person, both are moving. However, the movement is different. In the development movement means improvement while movement in a walking person means the process of walking itself. The analogue violates maxim of quality since the analogue does not represent the real meaning of *Ibarat orang yang berjalan tanpa arah dan tujuan yang pasti*, in the sense of movements by doing the process of walking. If the development follows the rule of maxim of quality, the development means a walking process. Thus, the analogue violates maxim of quality by not representing the real meaning of the analogue in the sense of development of a city. The analogue does compare the similarity, but the similarity differs in the sense of movements. However, the violation has shown the used of implicature in delivering the intended meaning in the sentence.

Besides, the analogue also violates maxim of manner. Maxim of manner deals with how to be perspicacious by avoiding obscurity and ambiguity and being brief and orderly. The analogue may be awkward for some people who do not know or aware with the intention of comparing the development and a walking person. The comparison itself is actually to deliver the convey meaning clearly but the obscurity may lead into different perspectives toward the sentence. Thus, the analogue violates maxim of manner since, instead of saying the development requires a clear goal and purpose to reach the improvement, the sentence uses the analogue. However, the violation has shown the use of implicature through the use of implicative analogue in the sentence reported in the news report.

Example 6:

Date: June, 15th, 2002

Title: *Akhirnya...Alisjahbana* [Finally....Alisjahbana]

No : 8

*RAPIM DPRD itu sebenarnya **deadlock** karena dua wakil ketua dewan menolak untuk menandatangani*[The meeting of the leader of DPRD Surabaya is actually a deadlock, since two of the assembly's vice chair people refuse to sign...]

The word, deadlock is violating maxim of quality and maxim of manner. Maxim of quality deals with trying to make the contribution one that is true. The word, deadlock, is not describing the real situation of the real meaning of deadlock, a lock that has no key; so that, the lock cannot be opened. Deadlock is used as a comparison to convey the intended meaning in describing the situation in the meeting. If deadlock follows the rule of maxim of quality, deadlock means the meeting is locked by a deadlock. Thus, deadlock violates maxim of quality since it is not informing the true and real meaning of the literal meaning of the word. However, the violation of the maxim has proved the implicative of the word and that the word has been an implicature.

Besides, deadlock also violates maxim of manner. Maxim of manner deals with how to be perspicacious by avoiding obscurity of expression and ambiguity and being brief and orderly. Deadlock causes obscurity of expression.

The word is an English word and it is used in the Indonesian newspaper that may not be familiar for some people. Then, deadlock causes ambiguity since deadlock may imply the meeting room is locked by deadlock or the meeting itself that looks like a deadlock, no way out and no satisfactory decision for the problem in the meeting. Thus, rather than say it explicitly with such common expression, the meeting was stuck, the report uses obscure expression, deadlock. However, the word establishes the implicative as a comparison in conveying the intended meaning in the news report.

Example 7:

Date: July, 12th, 2002

Title: *Yo ngono iku DPRD mu* [That is your DPRD]

No :1

*Sesuatu yang mungkin tidak pernah terpikirkan...tiba-tiba terjadi **dikota Pahlawan** ini* [Something that has never been thought before...suddenly happens in this city of Hero]

The word *dikota Pahlawan* violates maxim of manner. Maxim of manner deals with how to be perspicacious by avoiding obscurity and ambiguity and being brief and orderly. *Kota Pahlawan* may be familiar for Surabaya people since it refers to Surabaya but the word *dikota Pahlawan* may be an obscure expression for those people outside Surabaya. Besides, the use of *kota Pahlawan* may lead in ambiguity whether it refers to a city called hero or refers to a city of hero, which in other word called Surabaya. Thus, the metonymy of *kota Pahlawan* violates maxim of manner. However, the violation leads to the understanding that the sentence uses implicature to deliver the intended meaning implicitly instead of saying it explicitly by Surabaya.

4.3 Overall findings

This research discussed the characteristics of the politics register. As explained by Adrian Beard in The language of politics, metaphor, metonymy and analogy are the characteristics that are commonly used in politics register. They are found also in the news report, in *Jawa Pos* analyzed by the writer, about Surabaya's new mayor, Bambang D.H.

As the writer wants to know how metaphor, metonymy and analogy are used in the news report as politics register, the writer would discuss the findings. Metaphor, as has been explained earlier, is any words or phrases that are used to establish a comparison between an idea and another idea. There are 103 sentences that use metaphor as a tool to deliver the intended meaning in the news report. Through the analysis, it is found that besides Indonesian language used in metaphor, English and Javanese are used as well. It means that in establishing the metaphor, the news report not only uses Indonesian language but also English and Javanese. The writer concludes that the use of metaphor is very efficient in conveying the message both literal and metaphorical. It is efficient since the news will not necessary need a long explanation in explaining the news; instead, it establishes a proper comparison to explain the issues. Besides, by using metaphor, it will deliver the intended meaning through the comparison with the description of the real event clearly. However, deep analysis and broad understanding toward the news is required to avoid any misunderstanding and misinterpretation toward the news, especially in interpreting the use of metaphor to attach the intended meaning.

Then, metonymy is replacing the name of something with something that is connected to it, without being the whole thing. There are 11 sentences that are using metonymy. Metonymy is not used as many as metaphor. The news report uses metonymy to affect the audience perception of and attitude to the original thing.

Then, besides metaphor and metonymy, there is analogy. From the data collected, there are only 8 sentences using analogy. This is done to establish a comparison in a larger scale unlike metaphor only at the words or phrases scale. This is done similarly like metaphor to deliver the intended meaning through the comparison. However, the use of analogies require more knowledge and skill in comparing two different objects and get the similarity of both to establish the comparison. Otherwise, it may cause the reader's inability to get the intended meaning.

Finally, based on the data that metaphor, metonymy and analogy are used as politics register in the news report, it is concluded that actually implicature is

being used in the politics register. It happens because by using metaphor, metonymy and analogy, the information is delivered implicitly not explicitly. It means that there is additional conveyed meaning through the use of metaphor, metonymy and analogy. Thus, implicature is used in communicating the political issue in the news report about Surabaya's new mayor, Bambang D.H, and causes some violations to maxims. However, any violation toward the sentences does not stand alone. Most data show that there are two or more, sometimes, violations toward the maxims happened at the same time or toward the same sentences

Maxim of manner is the most commonly violated one. There are 117 sentences that using metaphor, metonymy or analogy and are violating maxim of manner to 48.95%. The use of metaphor, for instance, mostly uses obscure expression while maxim of manner is dealing with how to be perspicacious and avoiding obscurity, ambiguity and being brief and orderly. Besides, the use of metonymy, by replacing the name of something with something connected to it, has caused violation to maxim of manner. The use of metonymy leads to obscurity and ambiguity since the replacement may not be familiar for some people and this can lead to ambiguity too. The analogue is also the same. Even though the analogue compares the similarity between two things in a larger scale than metaphor, the comparison also leads to obscurity and makes the sentence becomes not brief or longer.

The next maxim being violated is maxim of quality, 105 sentences. Maxim of quality deals with how to give a true contribution. The use of metaphor, metonymy and analogy are only a comparison toward certain issue in the politics. The comparisons are not true or in accordance to the real situation. The comparison only helps conveying the intended meaning in the issue. The last is violation toward maxim of quantity, 17 sentences. Maxim of quantity deals with how to make the contribution as informative as it is required. Sometimes, the use of metaphor, mostly, causes the contribution in communicating the political ideas is more informative than it is required. Thus, those sentences are violating maxim of quantity.