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Implicitness and Intertextuality in
Media: A Pragma- Discourse Study

A Dissertation

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بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ
(وَقُلْ رَبِّ زِدْنِيْ عِلْمًا)

صدق الله العلي العظيم

(طه ١٤٤)

(but say, O my Lord! advance me in knowledge)

(Taha 114) (Translated by Ali,2001)

The Supervisor's Declaration

I certify that this dissertation which is entitled “**Implicitness and Intertextuality in Media : A Pragma- Discourse Study**” has been prepared and written by Ayhan Omer Ahmed under my supervision at the College of Education for Human Sciences, University of Babylon in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctorate of Philosophy in English Language and Linguistics.

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Date: / / 2022

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Date: / / 2022

Dedication

This dissertation is dedicated to my

parents, who taught me that success only
comes from patience and persistence. I am so thankful
and proud to be your daughter

beloved sister, who supports and
encourages me in my study.

late brother in law.

sweet nieces (Jana and Lava).

and

lovely nephew (Ali).

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Abstract

This study attempts to explore the of implicitness and intertextuality, which are two vital concepts in generating media discourse, by answering the questions: how are implicitness and intertextuality produced in media discourse? How do implicitness and intertextuality differ in use in various media channels? What is the intention of speakers behind their use of implicitness? Do the speakers intentionally or unintentionally use these concepts? What are the speakers' reasons for using intertextuality? To what extent implicitness and intertextuality are dependent on each other in media discourse? What types and forms of implicitness and Intertextuality are involved and what sort of functions are used in?

The study, thus, attempts to achieve the following aims: finding out how are implicitness and intertextuality produced in media discourse; investigating how do implicitness and intertextuality differ in use in various media channels; determining the intention of speakers behind their use of implicitness; exploring if the speakers intentionally or unintentionally use these concepts; showing speakers' reason for using intertextuality; Figuring out the extent implicitness and intertextuality are dependent on each other in media discourse; Showing what are the functions of implicitness and intertextuality are involved?

In step with its aim, this study hypothesises that: implicitness and intertextuality are used in forming texts and discourses in media; implicitness and intertextuality have the same role of referring to and producing hidden propositions and meanings; implicitness and intertextuality are different in use in media discourse; Implicitness and intertextuality can be used intentionally or unintentionally.

To achieve its aims, the present study follows certain steps: presenting a pragmatic classification of implicitness and a discursal one of intertextuality; A general view of media discourse is presented too; samples of English texts and discourses from different areas of media for analysis are selected; one hundred ninety-five texts are taken from four main areas in media; headlines, election campaign, speeches of Obama, and speeches of interviewer and interviewee; both types of media, oral and written, are addressed in this study; samples in accordance to the selected model are analysed.

The present study ends up with a variety of conclusions: both implicitness and intertextuality are produced by the use of different forms, techniques, types and functions; both concepts equally occur in all areas and channels of media discourse; headlines, election campaigns, speeches of Obama, and speeches of interviewer and interviewee. But they are different in the forms and types that are used in these channels.

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CHAPTER ONE

Introduction

1.1 The Statement of the Problem

It is obvious that some media texts are produced with hidden meaning, and some texts cannot be generated without referring to previous texts. These two concepts are vital in the process of producing texts and discourses in media. The problem is that most of the time the hearers are unaware of addressing these two concepts by the speaker, and the speaker may use these two concepts without any intention. While these concepts are investigated from different perspectives and for different purposes, there are still some unanswered questions in this field; including the following:

- 1.How are implicitness and intertextuality produced in media?
2. How do implicitness and intertextuality differ in use in various media channels?
- 3.What is the intention of speakers behind their use of implicitness?
4. Do the speakers intentionally or unintentionally use these concepts?
- 5.What are the speakers' reasons for using intertextuality?
- 6.To what extent implicitness and intertextuality are dependent on each other in media discourse?
7. What types and forms of implicitness and Intertextuality are involved and what sort of functions are used in?

This study attempts to answer the above stated questions, and to fill the gap in understanding and dealing with implicitness and intertextuality in media discourse.

1.2 The Aims of the Study

This study aims at:

1. Finding out how implicitness and intertextuality are produced in media discourse.
2. Investigating how do implicitness and intertextuality differ in use in various media channels?
3. Determining the intention of speakers behind their use of implicitness.
4. Exploring if the speakers intentionally or unintentionally use these concepts.
5. Figuring out what are the speakers' reasons for using intertextuality?
6. Identifying to what extent implicitness and intertextuality are dependent on each other in media discourse.
7. Showing what types and forms of implicitness and Intertextuality are involved and what sort of functions are used in?

1.3 The Hypotheses of the Study

In light of the questions and the aims of this study , it is hypothesized that:

1. Implicitness and intertextuality are used in forming texts and discourses in media.
2. Implicitness and intertextuality have the same role in referring to and producing hidden meanings.
3. Implicitness and intertextuality are differently employed in media discourse.
4. Implicitness and intertextuality can be used intentionally or unintentionally.

1.4 The Procedures of the Study

To achieve the aims of the study and verify the hypotheses, the following procedures will be followed:

1. Presenting a pragmatic classification of implicitness and a discursal one of intertextuality.
2. A general view of media discourse is presented too.
3. Samples of English texts and discourses from different types of media for analysis are selected.
4. 195 texts are taken from four main areas in media; headlines, election campaign, speeches of Obama, and speeches of interviewers and interviewees.
5. Both types of media, oral and written, are addressed in this study.
6. Samples in accordance to the eclectic model are analysed.
7. Results of the research findings are discussed and analysed.
8. Discusses the findings to arrive at some conclusion and recommendation.

1.5 The Limit of the Study

This dissertation is limited to the pragmatic and discursal study of the selected samples in accordance with the eclectic model. In order to find the types of implicitness, forms of intertextuality, and their functions. Both types of media discourse, spoken and written, are addressed in this study. Both English varieties, British and American, are used in the selected texts.

1.6 The Value of the Study

This study is hoped to be useful for:

1. Those who are dealing with hidden meanings in discourse.
2. News reporters in news agencies and political leaders because it shows how these texts are formed implicitly and how they are referring to earlier texts and discourse without mentioning them.
3. Linguists and those who are interested in pragmatics, as implicitness is a core concept of pragmatics.

CHAPTER TWO

Literature Review

2.0 Introductory Note

This chapter presents a general view of the concept of implicitness. It discusses this concept through the spectacles of different authors and researchers. The functions of implicitness are listed in this chapter. Pragmatics and implicitness occupy another section of this chapter; it shows how implicitness is adopted or inbuilt in pragmatics. Moreover, how some authors show implicitness is comparable to pragmatics. Finally, it presents the types of implicitness according to Papi (1997). These types are further discussed and described by other authors too.

2.1 Implicitness

According to Larson (1984:41), implicit meaning is classified into referential implicit meaning, organizational implicit meaning, and situational implicit meaning. By referential implicit meaning, Larson refers to the referential meaning of words and sentences which is organized into a semantic structure. Thus, it concerns with “a certain thing, event, attribution or relation” which interlocutors can perceive or imagine, besides a thing which “happened or may happen or is imagined as happening”. For instance, if someone inquires “How many people came” and then someone answers ‘Ten’, then it means in this situation that ‘Ten’ refers “Ten people came”, and hence, “the reference to people and came is left implicit”. Consequently, “leaving some information implicit is one feature to signal organizational meaning”. The implicit type of meaning is associated with “grammar to indicate old information to add cohesion”.

Larson (1984:41) adds that less explicit structures are manipulated to indicate “organizational meaning”, e.g. pronouns, pro-verbs, and “other substitute words are less explicit” than the verbs and nouns. The last type of Larson’s is situational implicit meaning between interlocutors in the context of the situation in which many situational matters result in situational meaning as where and when the communication takes place, the age, sex, and social relation between interlocutors. The importance of Larson’s types of implicit meaning in this study lies in illustrating some general ways of understanding implicitness of meaning.

He (ibid.) states that the “implicit meaning is a meaning that is not shown but it is the part of the conversation or intention to convey the speaker”.

Östman (1995:1) states that the reason for explicating implicitness is to obtain a proper understanding of a message, of discourse, and how, in general, a language works.

Implicitness is a fundamental feature of natural languages and a governing instrument of communication. Accordingly, implicitness can be studied from different but not unrelated perspectives. Firstly, implicitness belongs to the domain of language use. It is the task of pragmatics to explain the conditions under which an expression is associated with implicit meaning either conventionally or non-conventionally in some particular context of utterance. Secondly, it presupposes a notion of language whose meanings are contextually actualized to different degrees in the process of communication. Beside linguistics, the third fundamental perspective on implicitness was provided within anthropology. Implicit meanings are mostly related to what is said as much as to what is not said via a complex set of culture-specific norms. These norms prescribe what can be said, in what manner, when, where, by whom, and under what particular circumstances (Papi, 1997:139).

Finally, an important insight in the study of implicit meaning is attached to code switching and code mixing by sociolinguistics. In addition, styles of speech are linked to sex, age and social status (Papi, 1997:139).

Verschueren (2003: 36-7) states that implicit meaning as a general term captures a range of meanings emerging from the contextually embedded action of speech; it becomes an inevitable topic of investigations. He asserts that implicit meanings are involved in the following three cases: the impossibility of complete explicitness, conventional linguistic means to cope with that difficulty, and strategies to exploit it in generating meaning.

- **The impossibility of complete explicitness:** The world of unstated information, which an utterance carries along, is called background information. The impossibility of full explicitness and the necessity to ‘explicate’ aspects of common knowledge are so pervasive. A term that is used for elaborating the meaning of an utterance with more explicit representations is called explicature (ibid.), for example:

1. The Center is closed in January.

The above example requires explicature; more elaboration. Which ‘Center’ is being talked about? Which ‘January’ is meant to be? A January of a particular year or every year. Moreover, whether ‘closed’ means closed for every living creature or simply for people who would otherwise come in to use the center for its general purposes (ibid.).

- **Conventional means for conveying implicit meaning:** language holds some conventionalised means of implicit meaning. Presupposition is carrying the first category of such expression and constructions, for example:

2. Napoleon was defeated at Waterloo.

3. I regret that the year of prosperity and peace has ended.
4. Will 1996 be peaceful or violent?

The above three examples have some constructions of presuppositions. Example (2) presupposes the existence of Napoleon and Waterloo in a real world at a given place and time; this type is called existential presupposition. In (3) the factive verb 'regret' presupposes the fact that the year of prosperity and peace has indeed ended. In (4) the question mark presupposes that 1996 will be either peaceful or violent (Verschueren, 2003: 36-7).

Verschueren presents other inferences that lead logically to relations between forms and implicit meanings. These are called logical implications or entailments, or sometimes are called conventional implicatures.

For example:

5. This UN soldier is the local peace-keeper.
6. The UN managed to bring about peace but forgot to announce it.

In (5) the local peace-keeper 'logically implies' or 'entails' that 'this UN soldier' is a local peace-keeper; the former is true if and only if the latter is true. The second example has the same truth condition, but it differs in that 'but' conventionally implicates that a contrast between the two conjuncts is available.

- Strategic avoidance of explicitness: the impossibility of being fully explicit in language lends itself to strategic exploitation. A straightforward case to explain this is what has been called presuppositional lying. When asked why s/he did not show up on time, s/he may answer I didn't manage to get away, even if he did not try. Using the usual presupposition attached to manage, s/he will give the impression that he tried, thus taking away some of the guilt (Verschueren, 2003: 36-7).

Chen (2010:150) argues that most people prefer to convey their speech with the explicit method. He also states no one would like others to guess weak implicatures and public utterances because of two reasons: first, this strategy is costly for communication parties, the addresser and the addressee. The speaker should spend much time to express his meaning through his speech. And the listener has to use his brain to understand what has said. Accordingly, the notion of implicitness does not conform to principles of less effort and economy in a conversation. Second, the concept of implicitness is risky. The risk here is that implicitness causes misunderstanding, ambiguity, and pragmatic vagueness, which lead to communication failure.

2.2 Pragmatics and Implicitness

Levinson (1983: 1) suggests that the use of the term pragmatics is pioneered by the philosopher Charles Morris denoting a branch of semiotics. Within semiotic traditions, syntax is concerned with the formal relations among signs. As for semantics, it is interested in the relations between signs and the objects they signify, while pragmatics investigates the relations between signs and their users.

Widdowson and Yule (1996:3) state that pragmatics is “concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader).” In this case, pragmatics is concerned with the analysis of what the speaker says than what the words mean by themselves. Consequently, pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning. They also state that the study of pragmatics involves “the interpretation of what people mean in a particular context and how the context influences what is said.” This means that the study of pragmatics should take into account how people organize what they say and to whom, when and where they are

talking, and under what circumstances. Thus, pragmatics is defined as the study of contextual meaning.

Furthermore, they mention that pragmatics is “necessarily explores how listeners can make inferences about what is said in order to arrive at an interpretation of the speaker’s intended meaning.” Consequently, pragmatics study investigates how what is unsaid is recognized as part of what is communicated. According to this observation, pragmatics is defined as “the study of how more gets communicated than what is said” (Widdowson and Yule ,1996:3).

It is worth mentioning that in pragmatics, meaning is not considered to be as stable as linguistic forms. On the contrary, it is dynamically created in the course of employing language (Verschueren, 1999: 11).

Mey (2001: 6) believes that a genuine pragmatic account has to deal with the language users in their social context; it cannot confine itself to those grammatically encoded aspects of context. Broadly speaking, pragmatics is concerned with those facets of meaning that are context-variable. Horn and Kecskes (2013: 356) endeavors to widen the scope of traditional linguistics by housing many issues and aspects that characterize language in use.

It is stated that certain events contribute to the emergence of pragmatics. These include: first, the innovation of speech act theory by Austin (1962) with its subsequent development by Searle, second, the appearance of Grice’s (1975) notion of the cooperative principle supported by four maxims which can be infringed to generate conversational implicatures. Finally, the introduction of Sperber and Wilson’s Relevance theory which is a developed version of Grice’s theory (Horn and Kecskes, 2013: 357).

2.3 Functions of Implicitness

Chen (2010 :147-9) presents the functions of using implicitness in speech, which are to achieve politeness principle, pragmatic parameters, and the adaptation theory. The below functions that are mentioned by Chen.

- Politeness Principle is chosen by most of the people to convey their ideas in speech in an indirect way. He also states that people follow the cooperative principle that has been developed by Grice (1975) to speak better with the four maxims. Nevertheless, sometimes people violate this principle for the purpose of politeness. Both, politeness principle and cooperative principle are guiding reasons that people ought to follow in conversation, yet each has a different role in the conversation. The politeness principle has an adjustive effect with a higher level since it preserves the equal status of the two parts involved in the conversation. By contrast, the cooperative principle plays the role of adjusting the content of the conversation between speakers. Chen (2010 :147-9) also states that sometimes people sacrifice cooperative principle to maintain the politeness principle for example:

7. A. Can you lend me some money?

B. It is sunny today, isn't it?

The answer of the speaker (B) seems to be irrelevant since it violates the maxim of relation in cooperative principle, but it succeeds in following the politeness principle.

The speaker (B) does not answer directly for the purpose of politeness and consideration of the face of (A) speaker. Therefore, politeness is considered to be one of the reasons for using implicitness in language rather than addressing others with relatively straightforward words.

- The pragmatic parameter is the second reason for using implicitness in language. Pragmatic parameter alludes to factors that influence what sort of utterance strategies people adopt for communication. Factors that are involved in pragmatic parameter are power, social distance, imposition, and right and obligation (Chen ,2010:147-149). These factors are as the following:

- i. Relative Power: People tend to use language indirectly with those who have power or authority over them. For example, someone in a high-rank position would say to his employees ‘Mind if I smoke’ he would choose the direct way of speaking. But, if an employee wanted to smoke would say ‘Excuse me, Sir.

Would it be all right if I smoke?’ The employee would tend to use indirect utterance to implement his speech act (ibid.).

- ii. Social Distance: this parameter includes social status, age, gender, and intimacy, etc. People with similar social status, age, social class, employment type, gender, and race tend to use less indirect utterances in communication. Otherwise, they would use more indirect utterances in communication (ibid.).

- iii. Imposition: the selection of utterance strategies is influenced by the different degrees of imposition. The degrees of imposition are different for someone borrowing one \$ and 10,000\$. The one who borrows 10,000\$ needs to select indirect and polite expression in order to achieve his/ her aim (ibid.).

- iv. Rights and Obligation: a speaker tends to use direct way of speaking with someone when he believes that he has the right to oblige the listener to do something. In the same way, the addressee has the obligation to do so. On the contrary, the speaker tends to use an indirect way of speaking with someone if the speaker does not have the right to require the addressee or that the addressee does not have the obligation to do so. For example, a teacher speaks indirectly with his students when asking them to purchase goods or stationaries. In the same way, a teacher speaks

directly to his students when asking them to finish their homework (Chen 2010:147-149).

- Adaptation theory (Adaptability): the third reason for using implicitness in language is the adaptation theory. According to this theory, people use different types of languages in various environment and purposes (Chen 2010:147-149).

Verschueren (1999:61) states that adaptability is “the property of language that enables human beings to make negotiable linguistic choices from a variable range of possibilities in such a way as approach points of satisfaction for communicative needs”. For example, when one wants to offer advice to a bombastic, eloquent and reckless friend, he needs to choose an appropriate expression from the following expressions (Chen, 2010).

8. A. You should not shoot your mouth off.
- B. Hold your tongue! Don't be rash.
- C. Speaking without thinking is shooting without aiming.

The best advice to choose is (C) which suits the requirements of the context. The speaker follows some pragmatic principles such as (cooperative principle and politeness principle) and pragmatic strategies (taking into regard the face of the friend). The speaker avoids using advice such as (A and B) because they are direct and rigid, brimmed with perceptive and even aggressive tone (Verschueren,1999:61).

2.4 Types of Implicitness

Implicitness, as an umbrella term, covers many headings; entailment, presupposition, implicature, explicature, politeness, and implicature. All these headings deal with the idea of implicit meaning. Some of the so mentioned headings

are studied by logic and logically based semantics while others are typically pragmatics. These headings may also be referred to as 'inferences' as a synonym for 'implicit meaning' only in so far as it denotes the outcome of an inferential process, not the process itself (Papi, 1997).

2.4.1 Entailment

Whenever people utter statements, they often convey entailment whether intentionally or unintentionally because the basis of semantic description is the notion of entailment.

Lyons (1977: 85) points out that entailment is "a relation that holds between P and Q where P and Q are variables standing for propositions such that if the truth of Q necessarily follows from the truth of P (and the falsity of Q necessarily follows from the falsity of P), then P entails Q".

Thus, Lyons treats entailment from a logical point of view. For instance, the sentence John is a bachelor entails three other sentences as follows:

- 9.a. John is unmarried.
- b. John is male.
- c. John is adult.

The relations between such words as bachelor and unmarried, male, adult can be handled in truth-conditional terms (Kempson, 1977:38).

The truth conditions in John is a bachelor are included in the conditions for John is unmarried, John is male and John is adult. It should be clear from this example that entailment here is not being used in the sense of material implication, which does not necessarily correspond exactly to the use of anything found in natural language,

it is valid because of the truth functions assigned to it. We have here strict implication which involves truth in all possible worlds. Hence, to say that John is a bachelor entails 'John is unmarried' is to say that in all possible worlds, if the first is true, the second is true (Palmer, 1988: 203).

Papi (1997 :141) asserts that entailment is “a relation between semantic units, which is propositions, and it is drawn from classical logic. As such it is defined regarding valid inferences, or, alternatively, in terms of truth values: A entails B if B is true whenever A is true (or, in all worlds where A is true, B is true).

She treats entailment from a logical point of view since it is the basis for all other logical relations. These relations include equivalence and contradiction. Therefore, the proposition underlying the sentence “Molly is a cat” entails the proposition underlying the sentence “Molly is an animal”. As a result, one cannot state that Molly is a cat and deny that it is an animal: in this case the result would be a contradiction. Accordingly, entailments are parts of the content of what is said, and it can neither be canceled nor detached (ibid.).

Crystal (1998: 136) defines it as "a term refers to a relation between a pair of sentences such that the truth of the second sentence necessarily follows from the truth of the first.

According to Yule (2000: 33), there are two types of entailment: background entailment and foreground entailment. In the example:

10. Bob chased three rabbits.

The speaker is necessarily committed to the truth of a very large number of background entailments, only some of them are presented as follows:

11.a. Someone chased three rabbits.

b. Bob did something to three rabbits.

c. Bob chased three of something.

d. Something happened.

On any occasion of utterance (11), the speaker will indicate how these entailments are to be ordered, i.e., the speaker will communicate which entailment is assumed to be more important for interpreting intended meaning, than any others.

For instance, in uttering sentence (12a) below, the speaker indicates that the foreground entailment is that Bob chased a certain number of rabbits:

12. a. Bob chased THREE rabbits.

b. Bob chased three rabbits.

In (b), the focus shifts to Bob, and the main assumption is that 'someone chased rabbits'.

Crouch (2003: 11) states a special type of entailment called the metaphorical entailment which is " the imparting of a characteristic of the source domain (the metaphorical image) to the target domain (the concept receiving metaphorical treatment) by logical means".

Here are some examples of metaphorical entailment (Zuber, 2000:4): -

13.a. He strayed from the line of argument.

b. Do you follow my argument?

c. I'm lost.

d. You're going around in circles.

As a matter of fact, there are some semantic relations that can be defined in terms of entailment, one of which is contradiction "If a sentence is said to entail the

negation of the other then they are said to be contradictories" (Smith and Wilson, 1980: 152), for instance:

14.a. No one has led a perfect life.

b. Someone has led a perfect life.

Whenever (14a) is true, (14b) must be false, and whenever (14b) is true, (14a) must be false. Another semantic relation is paraphrase.

2.4.2 Presupposition

The notion of presupposition has received much attention from semanticists, including Kempson (1975), Wilson (1975), Gazdar (1979), Oh and Dinneen (1979), and McCawley (1981) among others, who define it as a logical concept bound up with truth-conditional semantics. Truth-conditional semantics is an approach which studies the propositional meaning of sentences and the logical conditions for establishing their truth or falsity, (Finch, 2000: 184).

Keenan (1971: 45) describes the notion of semantic presupposition as "a sentence S logically presupposes a sentence S1 and just in case S logically implies S1 and the negation of S, $\sim S$ also logically implies S1", i.e., the truth of that sentence is a necessary condition for the truth or falsity of it.

Thus, Greenfield (1976: 444) defines semantic presupposition as "... a relation between sentences.... one sentence presupposes another just in case the truth of the second sentence is a necessary condition for the truth or falsity of the first."

Furthermore Levinson (1983:179-180) says that a presupposition is a background belief, relating to an utterance, that:

1. Must be mutually known or assumed by the speaker and addressee or utterances to be considered appropriated in context.
2. Generally will remain a necessary assumption whether the utterances are placed in the form of an assertion denial or question.
3. Generally, will be associated with a specific lexical item or grammatical feature (presupposition trigger) in the utterance.

Viewing presupposition as a truth relation, Saeed (1997: 95) sets up a truth table as shown in figure (1)

P	q
T	T
F	T
T or F	T
T v F	F

Figure (1): Truth Table of Presupposition (Adapted from Saeed, 1997: 95)

Saeed (1997: 95) suggests that presupposition can be tested through applying the abovementioned figure on both sentences (the presupposing sentence p and the presupposed sentence, q) as in the example below:

15) John's brother has just come back from Nigeria.

(p) John has a brother.

(q) He also tests presupposition success by negating the presupposing sentence, i.e. presupposition survives under negation as in: John's brother has not just come back from Nigeria still presupposes: John has a brother. Thus, semanticists describe this semantic truth relationship as a logical relation attributed to propositions which are the basic units of semantics.

Besides, Widdowson and Yule (1996:26) state that the concept of presupposition is often treated as the relationship between two propositions. The below example (16) contains two propositions, a proposition (p) and (q), which are easily presupposed by any listener. Usually, (\gg) symbol is used to mean presupposes.

16) A. Jack's cat is cute. (p)

B. Jack has a cat. (q)

C. $P \gg q$

Presupposition possesses a property that is described as a constancy under negation. Simply, it means that the presupposed statement will remain unchanged even when that statement is negated (ibid.), for example:

17) A. Jack's cat is not cute. (NOT p)

B. Jack has a cat. (q)

C. NOT p \gg q

On the other hand, Lambrecht (1994:52) regards presupposition as “a lexicogrammatically phenomenon that belongs to the information mutually known on the part of interlocutors in conversational exchange.” Hence, he defines presupposition as “the set of propositions lexicogrammatically evoked in a sentence which the speaker assumes the hearers already know or are ready to take for granted at the time of speech”.

Hudson (2000: 321) defines presupposition as “something assumed (presupposed) to be true in a sentence which asserts other information”.

The term presupposition first appeared in the work of the German philosopher Gottlob Frege (1892) in his writings on the nature of reference and referring expressions.

Kadmon (2001:749) summarizes Frege's main claims as the following:

- Reference expressions (names, definite descriptions) carry the presupposition that they do in fact refer.
- For a sentence to have a truth value, its presupposition must hold.
- A presupposition of a sentence is also a presupposition of its negation.

Crystal (2003: 410) argues that a presupposition refers to something presumed by a speaker when uttering a specific sentence in apposition to what is explicitly stated.

In pragmatics, two major types of presupposition are discussed: conventional and pragmatic presupposition. The former is less reliant on context than the latter and is typically tied up to specific linguistic forms. For instance, would you like some coffee? Suggests that coffee is already prepared. Nevertheless, pragmatic presuppositions are context-dependent and arise from the use of an utterance in a specific context (Paltridge, 2006: 60).

2.4.2.1 Types of Presupposition

There are two types of presuppositions: pragmatic presuppositions and semantic presuppositions. Pragmatic presuppositions deal with speaker action. While semantic presuppositions trace the conventional aspects of the meanings of certain words and constructions. Presuppositions are "the result of complex interactions between semantics and pragmatics" (Levinson, 1983:225) as shown in figure (2).

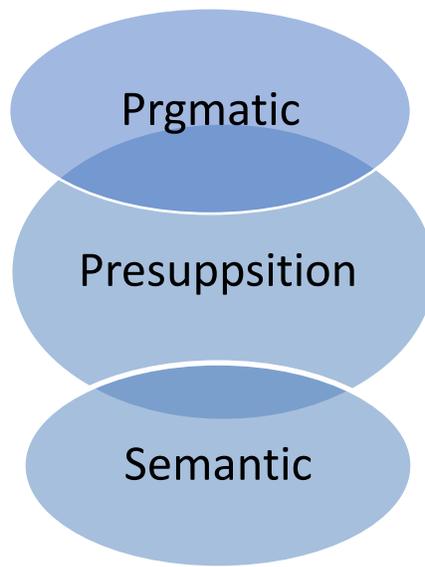


Figure (2) The concept of presupposition as the result of the interaction between semantics and pragmatics

2.4.2.1.1 Pragmatic Presupposition

Pragmatic presuppositions, as the label indicates, are conditions on the appropriate use of sentences and lexical items.

Keenan (1971: 49) proposes a general definition of appropriateness of an utterance in a context by stating that "an utterance of a sentence pragmatically presupposes that its context is appropriate." This means that pragmatic presuppositions are necessary for a sentence to be interpreted as appropriate in a given context. However, this kind of definition would certainly cover everything that has been classified in recent literature as presupposition. It covers much, including everything in the context that determines the form of interpretation of an utterance.

Levinson (1983: 217) states that the difficulty of pragmatic presupposition arises from the fact that it is a quite varied, and actually a heterogeneous collection of quite distinct and different phenomena.

To simplify matters, Akmajian et al. (1997: 383) identify three main types of phenomena that go by the label of pragmatic presupposition: (1) it is a kind of addresser's attitude (belief) on a proposition, (2) it gives a sentence or a proposition a condition to achieve felicities, and (3) it is a mutual understanding between the addresser and the addressee. Illustrated in figure (3)

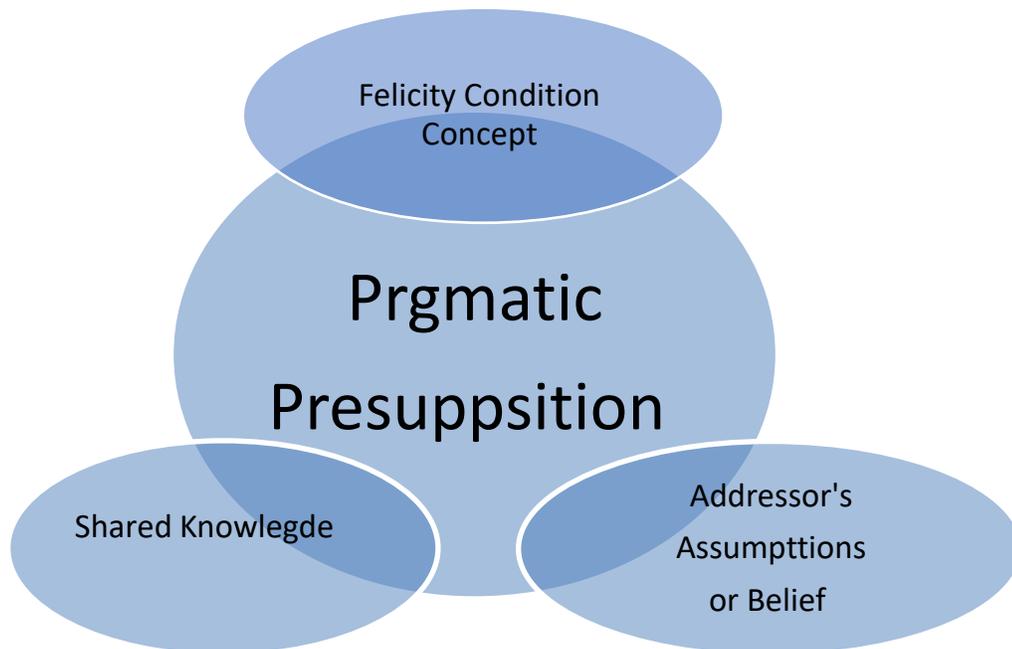


Figure (3) the components of pragmatic presupposition

2.4.2.1.1.1 Addressor's Belief Concept

Since pragmatic presuppositions vary according to the context and the beliefs of the interlocutors, they cannot be defined by reference to the sentence alone. Thus, one way of narrowing the definition is by talking of propositions to whose truth the addresser is committed, rather than of conditions that the utterance must satisfy.

Keenan (1971: 51) states that addresser presuppositions are not necessarily belief-dependent. He (*ibid.*) states that there are two kinds of cases in which the addresser does not believe the presuppositions of what he has said. First, an addresser needs not believe the presuppositions of what he is saying if he is speaking with intent to deceive, or speaking in jest or simply does not understand what he is saying (i.e. Presupposing). Second, there are many instances in which one accepts something for the sake of argument, precisely to show that it is false or unacceptable.

Stalnaker (1973: 447) introduces the notion of addresser presupposition in the familiar terms of background information: "a person's suppositions are the propositions whose truth he takes for granted... in a conversation... They are the background assumptions that may be used without being spoken". For Stalnaker(*ibid.*) presupposition is primarily a property of addresser, not of sentences. Therefore, he states that an addresser's presuppositions are, roughly, those propositions which he/she believes to constitute the accepted background information for the conversation in which he/she is engaged. Moreover, he adds that "to say [that a sentence has a presupposition is to say that the use of that sentence is normally appropriate only if the addresser's presuppositions entail p." 'However, this is just the rough and ready version of Stalnaker's view.

Simons (2002: 4) states that this definition which Stalnaker explicates in the course of his paper, presents addresser presupposition as a kind of disposition.

Stalnaker (1973: 448) revises this definition by stating that the best way to look at pragmatic presupposition is as "dispositions which are manifested in linguistic behavior". He (ibid.) defines pragmatic presupposition as follows: "A speaker pragmatically presupposes that P at a given moment in a conversation just in case he is disposed to act, in his linguistic behavior, as if he takes the truth of p for granted, and as if he assumes that his audience recognizes that he is doing so". What Stalnaker means by "taking the truth of p for granted" is not simply "taking p to be certainly true" but rather to mean something like "taking p to be common belief, i.e., a proposition that is commonly believed by the addresser and addressee."

Yule (1996: 25) defines pragmatic presupposition as "something the speaker assumes to be the case prior to making an utterance. Speakers, not sentences, have presuppositions". Consider Yule's (ibid.) example:

18) Mary's brother bought three horses.

In producing this utterance, the addresser is normally expected to have the presuppositions that a person called Mary exists and that she has a brother. The addresser may also hold the more specific presuppositions that Mary has only one brother and he has a lot of money. All of these presuppositions are the addresser's and all of them can be wrong. Thus, a presupposition is some set of propositions that addressers believe to be appropriate background which is drawn from the context of discourse itself or from their commonplace knowledge which varies from one person to another.

More recently, Stalnaker (1999: 8) offers an extension to the definition of addresser presupposition by reference to sentence presupposition. "A sentence has a presupposition p just in case the use of that sentence would for some reason normally be inappropriate unless the speakers were disposed to act in his linguistic behavior as if he took the truth of p for granted and as if he assumed that his audience

recognized that he was doing so". Stalnaker (1999: 8) means that there is an important interaction between sentence presupposition and addresser presupposition in order for that sentence to be interpreted as appropriate. For example, the sentence "I have to pick up my sister at the airport" presupposes that the addresser has a sister. This sentence will be interpreted as inappropriate unless the addresser who utters this sentence presupposes that he has a sister or disposes himself to act as if he has a sister. Hence, in such a case, a sentence requires presupposition, and the appropriateness of that sentence is determined only by the internal state of the addresser.

2.4.2.1.1.2 Felicity Condition Concept

To presuppose something is to assume something, or take it for granted in advance, but not to say it. Since assuming something is normally considered not an act but a state, presupposing is best viewed as a state and not an act.

Akmajian, et al (1997: 384) state: "Many sentences require that certain culturally defined conditions or contexts be satisfied in order for an utterance of a sentence to be understood... these conditions are naturally called presuppositions of the utterance.... An utterance of a sentence pragmatically presupposes that its context is appropriate".

He (1971: 276) points out that "by the presupposition aspect of a speech communication I mean those conditions which must be satisfied in order for a particular illocutionary act to be effectively performed in saying particular sentences".

The identification of presupposition with appropriateness or felicity conditions is also echoed by Allwood (1975: 2) who states that "a sentence (proposition)

presupposes another sentence (proposition) if that sentence (proposition) expresses a condition necessary for the felicitous utterance of the presupposing sentence".

Thus, one can infer that all utterances constitute speech acts of one kind or another. In some cases, the type of act is explicitly marked by a speech and verb, whereas in others, it is more implicitly signaled (Bach and Harnish, 1979: 41).

However, Akmajian, et al. (1997: 383) point out that although presuppositions are not acts, they are related to them.

Yet, the most useful classification of speech acts is Searle's who classifies them into six types (cited in Levinson, 1983: 240).

1. Representatives are speech acts that represent some state of affairs (assertions, claims, descriptions, conclusions).
2. Commisives are speech acts that commit the speaker to some future course of action (promises, threats, vows, offers).
3. Directives are speech acts whose intention is to get the addressee to carry out some action (commands, requests, dares, entreaties).
4. Declaratives are speech acts that themselves are about a state of affairs (marrying, naming, blessing, arresting).
5. Expressives are speech acts that indicate the addresser's psychological state or mental attitude (greeting, congratulating, thanking, apologizing).
6. Verdicatives are speech acts that assess or pass judgments (judging, condoning, permitting) In all these types of speech acts, the illocutionary act is either direct or indirect.

Lamarque (1997: 438) agrees with Akmajian, et al. (ibid.), by stating that pragmatic presuppositions, unlike semantic presuppositions, are not directly linked to the

lexicon, to the syntax, or to prosodic facts, but more likely to the speech act of an utterance. Hence, it is beyond dispute that presupposition plays an important role in the production and comprehension of speech acts.

Accordingly, Austin (cited in Finch, 2000:182) categorizes speech acts into three distinct types. 'Declarative' sentences are used for the act of stating, 'interrogative' sentences for asking questions, and 'imperative' sentences for giving orders and making requests.

Hudson (2000: 319) states that direct illocution is making the intent of speech evident in the overt form of sentences. He (ibid.) illustrates that there are two ways to make overt or direct illocutions as in the following:

a. By using of special grammatical forms which directly express the intent, as in English yes/no questions in which an auxiliary verb precedes the subject as in Can I go now? (vs. I can go now?), or in imperative sentences in which the subject pronoun 'you' is absent as in Have it on my desk by Monday morning, (vs. You have it on my desk by Monday morning).

b. By using of a performative verb, the main verb of a sentence of which the rest of the sentence is the direct object, as in: I warn you not to do that again. I promise that I'll be there. We request a booth in the back. Warn, promise, and request are the performative verbs in the above examples.

Accordingly, most of the definitions of presupposition found in the recent literature take the presuppositions of an utterance to be a set of conditions that have to be satisfied in order for the intended speech act to be appropriate in the circumstances, or to be felicitous.

2.4.2.1.1.3 Shared Knowledge Concept

A final and more familiar concept of pragmatic presupposition is that of shared knowledge which is one of a number of different terms (such as common ground, background information, given information). This concept of presupposition concerns knowledge which an addressor does not assert but presupposes as part of the background of a sentence, knowledge presumed to be already known to the addressee. Jackendoff (1972: 384) proposes the presupposition of a sentence to denote "the information in the sentence that is assumed by the speaker to be shared by him and the hearer". The following examples illustrate the notion:

- 19) a. Betty remembered to take her medicine.
- b. Betty did not remember to take her medicine.
- c. Betty was supposed to take her medicine.

Sentence (19a) and (19b) are said to presuppose (19c) in that the condition mentioned in (18c) must be shared information between the addresser and addressee.

Yule (1996: 132) states that what an addresser assumes is true or is known by the addressee can be described as presupposition. For example, when addressees are confronted with a reference expression, e.g., the woman, the knife, this, he, etc., they assume not only that such a woman or knife exists in some possible world, but also that the addresser expected them to identify the one he had in his mind.

2.4.2.1.2 Semantic Presupposition

Strawson (1959:142) provides another way to look at presuppositions, and he defines it as an inference relation, holding between statements, based on a semantic entailment (or necessitation). Thus, he formulates presupposition as:

$A \rightarrow B$ (“A necessitate B” or “A semantically entails B” if and only if whenever A is true, B is also true).

A presuppose B if and only if $A \rightarrow B$ and $A \rightarrow B$.

Strawson, in the above definition of presupposition, regards semantic presupposition as a subtype of entailment (ibid.).

This type of presupposition is mainly attributed to Frege (1982); this is because he draws a distinction between what an expression ‘praesupponit’ and what is ‘denoted’. Philosophical and linguistic discussions on presupposition mostly arose after Frege's academic paper (1982) on sense and reference, where Frege states that the below examples presuppose the existence of the same referent, that is Kepler, and this presupposition is not part of the sentence, i.e. it is not part of its semantic content (Strawson ,1959:142).

20) A. Kepler died in misery.

B. Kepler did not die in misery.

Thus, Frege deduces that presuppositions attributed to proper names, referential entities, and time clauses, differ from entailments in that they undergo negation (ibid.).

Levinson (1983: 199) argues that in semantics, the presupposition is studied with reference to the truth-conditional aspects of meaning. Attempts to formulate the semantic theories of presupposition. He (ibid.) defines semantic presupposition as: A sentence (A) semantically presupposes another sentence B if:

a. In all situations where A is true, B is true.

b. In all situations where A is false, B is true.

Truth-conditional theories of presupposition treat it as a special species of entailment, namely, one in which a logical consequence relation can be defined in such a way that it is affected by negation. As a result, semantic presupposition remains a kind of invariant relation. Levinson states that semantics on this view is concerned with the context independent, stable meaning of words and sentences, leaving to pragmatics those inferences that are special to certain contexts. Given this much, it is clear that presupposition belongs to pragmatics and not to semantics (Levinson 1983: 200).

Potts (2013:170) suggests that semantic presupposition cannot be assessed without considering the pragmatic one. In other words, semantic presupposition must be evaluated by the discourse participants' common ground. Based on this mixture between semantic and pragmatic presuppositions, both Karttunen (1974) and Soames (1982) define this notion as utterance presupposition. This notion has been proved by Levinson (1995) in the sense that a speaker might presuppose a proposition *p* (a matter of convention) even if that speaker did not intend to presuppose *p*. Thus, semantic presupposition is compatible with pragmatic one, in the sense that using a presupposition trigger is a good way to obtain the speaker action of presupposing.

Semantic presupposition is defined by Potts (*ibid.*) as “Semantic (conventional, lexical) presuppositions are part of the encoded meanings of specific words and constructions, called presupposition triggers”.

2.4.2.2 Presupposition Triggers

Stalnaker (1973: 200) introduces the notion of presupposition trigger in a manner that is familiar in relation to background information. According to him, the ‘presupposition trigger’ shows a proposition whose truth is hypothesized.

Similarly, Levinson (1983: 168) confirms this view by stating that presupposition refers to those inferences or assumptions which seem to be built into linguistic expressions and can be isolated by linguistic tests. According to this definition, presupposition relates linguistic structure to extra-linguistic context in terms of the inferences which can be made about this context from the linguistic structure itself. Presupposition has been associated with the use of a large number of words, phrases, and structures. These linguistic constructions have been isolated by linguists as sources of presuppositions known as presupposition or lexical triggers. In other words, the term 'triggers' refers to those "presupposition-generating linguistic items", i.e., a presupposition trigger is a construction or item that signals the existence of presupposition (Levinson,1983: 179).

Karttunen (1983: 181) has collected thirty-one kinds of such triggers, whereas Keenan (1971: 46-7) has proposed only nine kinds of these triggers under the title of "logical presuppositions". On the other hand, Hickey et al. (1993: 82) propose a list of fourteen kinds of presupposition- generating linguistic items.

However, Yule (1996: 28) classifies them into six types of presupposition: (1) existential; (2) lexical; (3) structural; (4) factive; (5) non-factive; and (6) counterfactual, which form the core of the phenomenon. Based on Karttunen (1983:181-4), and Yule (1996: 28), the triggers, adopted in this study, are classified into three major types: existential (definite descriptions); lexical (implicative , facative and non-factive verbs, change of state verbs and verbs of judging, counter factual verbs, conventional items and iteratives); and structural (cleft constructions, Wh-questions, adverbial and comparative constructions, and counter factual conditionals).

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(cleft constructions, Wh-questions, adverbial and comparative constructions, and counterfactual conditionals, and non-restrictive clauses).

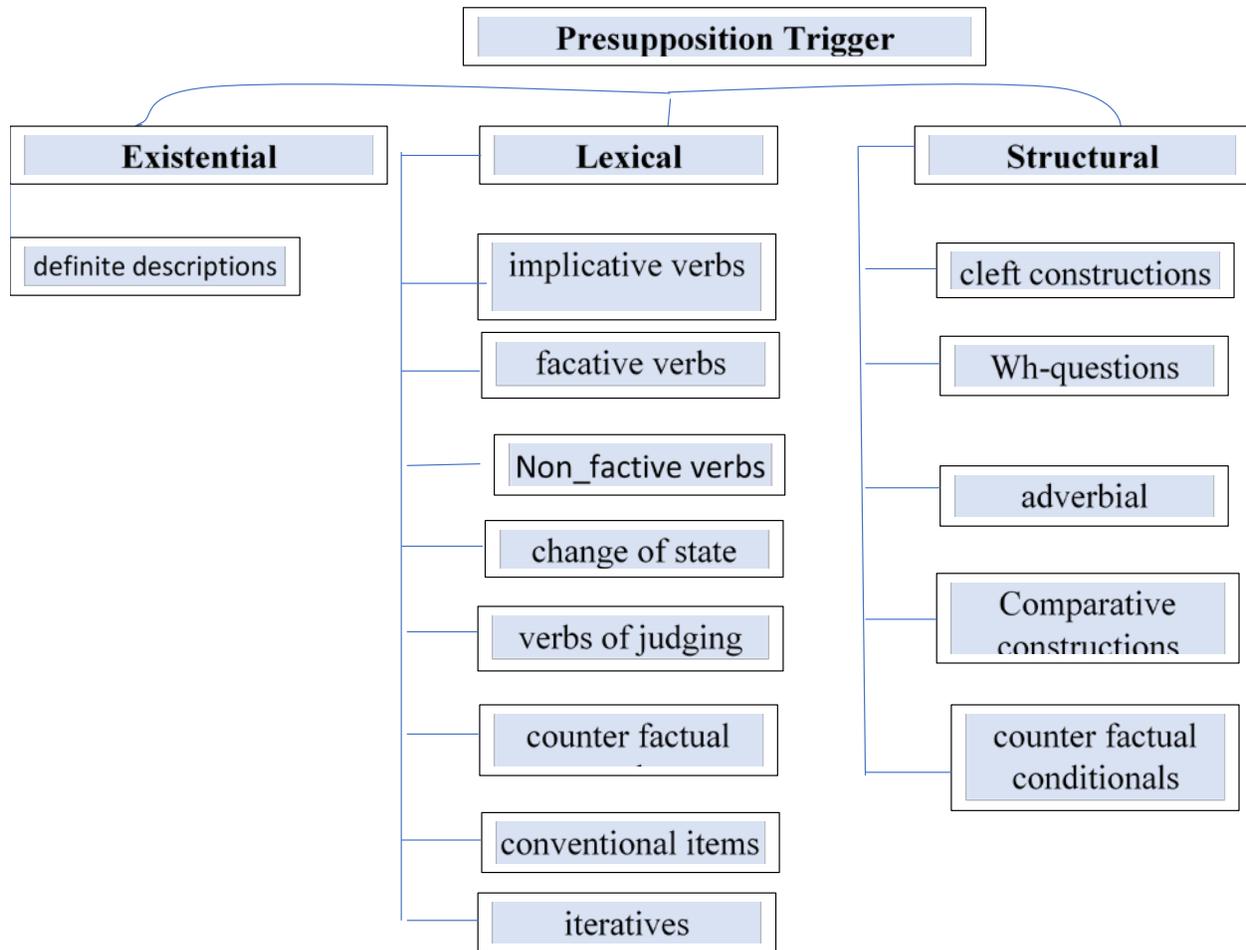


Figure (4) The propose figure for the analysis of presupposition triggers of the selected texts (based on Karttunen, cited in Levinson 1983:181-4, and Yule 1996: 28)

Yule (2000: 27) sees that presupposition has been associated with the use of a large number of words, phrases, and structures. These linguistic forms are considered to be indicators of potential presupposition, which can only become actual presupposition in context with speakers. Thus, he states six types of presupposition

which are: the existential, the factive, the non-factive, the lexical, the structural and the counterfactual.

2.4.2.2.1 Existential Presupposition

Seuren (1994: 359) states that existential presuppositions are the main starting point for presupposition theory in philosophy. Most obviously, the possessive constructions in English give rise to a presupposition of existence; moreover, the existential presupposition is not only assumed to be present in possessive constructions but also more generally in any name or definite noun phrase, i.e. definite description, in which the addresser is assumed to be committed to the existence of the entities named. Consider Yule's example (1996: 20):

21) a. Mary's dog is cute.

b. There exists someone called Mary

c. Mary has a dog. Sentence

(21 a) presupposes (21 b) and (21 c); that there exists someone called Mary and she has a dog. This means that all 'definite names' presuppose the existence of their referents. However, non-definite names do not trigger a presupposition since they lack reference.

2.4.2.2.2 Lexical Presupposition

Certain types of verbs or lexical items trigger a presupposition as illustrated in the items below.

i. Implicative Verbs

Yule (1996: 28) explains lexical presupposition by stating that in saying someone managed to do something; the verb 'managed' carries asserted and presupposed meaning. The asserted meaning is that the person succeeded in doing something. Therefore, in saying someone did not manage to do something, the asserted meaning is that the person did not succeed, whereas the presupposed meaning (non-asserted) is that the person tried to do that something. So, 'managed' is conventionally interpreted as asserting 'succeeded' and presupposing 'tried'.

Levinson, (1983: 181) labels this type of verbs as 'implicative verbs' providing the following examples:

(22) a. John managed to open the door.

b. John tried to open the door.

a. John forgot to lock the door.

b. John ought to have locked or intended to lock the door.

Other examples involve the following lexical items: 'happened to' presupposes 'didn't plan or intend to'; 'avoided' presupposes 'was expected to or ought to', etc.

ii. Factive Verbs

Crystal (1997: 147) argues that the term 'factive' is used in the classification of verbs, referring to a verb which takes a complement clause, and where the addresser presupposes the truth of the proposition expressed through the clause. Thus, they are called 'factive' because they presuppose the truth of their complement clause, e.g.:

(23) a. She didn't realize he was ill.

b. He was ill.

(24) a. We regret telling him.

b. We told him.

Examples in (23) and (24) illustrate that the presupposed information following the verbs ‘realize’ and ‘regret’ is treated as a fact and is described as factive presupposition.

Other examples of this set of verbs include: know; appreciate; saw; forced to; agree; make sense; amuse; bear in mind; aware; resent, care about; deplore; be glad; be surprised; etc. Factive verbs may involve other classes than verbs, i.e., adjectives and noun constructions.

Yule (1996:27) proposes the following examples:

(25) a. I wasn't aware that she was married.

b. She was married.

(26) a. It is odd that he left early.

b. He left early.

Other examples include be significant that; be surprising that; be tragic that; etc.

Leech (1974: 304) classifies factive presupposition into two types: ‘pure factives’ and ‘conditional factives’. The former are predicates, such as, realize; regret, etc., which are mainly associated with that–clause. The latter, are predicates such as cause; become; have to; force; see; hear; notice etc.

(27) a. I am sorry that he lost his job. (Pure factives)

b. He lost his job.

(28) a. The politicians appreciate that the result of the election will depend on the war.

b. The result of the election will depend on the war.

(29) a. He forced me to attend the meeting. (Conditional factives)

b. I attended the meeting

(30) a. I saw aunt Agnes down three whiskies.

b. Aunt Agnes downed three whiskies.

iii. Non-Factive Verbs

It is the assumption that is assumed not to be true and which is identified by presence of some verb such as ‘dream’, ‘image, believe, assume’, ‘pretend’. Those are used with presupposition that what is not true.

31) I dreamed that I was rich >> I was not rich

32) We imagined we were in Hawaii >> we were not in Hawaii

Moreover, Palmer (1988: 67) uses the word likely to refer to non-factive presupposition, as in:

33) It is likely that John came early. (which presupposes that John might or might not come early)

iv. Change of State Verbs

Change of state verbs which are also called ‘aspectual verb’ is another type of lexical presupposition. Saeed (1997: 99) states that these verbs have a kind of switch presupposition that the new state is both described and is presupposed not to have held prior to the change as shown in Saeed's following instances:

(34) a. Judy started smoking cigars.

b. Judy used not to smoke cigars.

(35) a. Michelle stopped seeing werewolves.

b. Michelle used to see werewolves.

Some further examples are: begin; continue; finish; take; leave; enter; come; go; arrive; carry on; cease; etc.

v. Verbs of Judging

Unlike other presupposition triggers, the implication in such presuppositions is not attributed to the speaker so much as to the subject of the verb of judging (Levinson, 1983: 182), e.g.:

(36) a. Agatha accused/didn't accuse Ian of plagiarism

b. (Agatha thinks) plagiarism is bad.

(37) a. Ian criticized/didn't criticize Agatha for running away.

b. (Ian thinks) Agatha ran away.

vi. Counter-factual Verbs

After viewing presupposition as a necessary precondition for a sentence to be either true or false, semanticists define this semantic concept as conventional. Levinson (1983: 206) points out that presuppositions of sentences can be seen as part of the conventional meaning of expressions, that is, tied to lexical items.

Palmer (1981:170) confirms this point of view by stating that presupposition is associated with specific features of certain lexical items. Thus, the sentence 'I cleaned the room' involves the presupposition that 'The room was dirty' due to the

verb 'clean', and the sentence 'I killed the bird' involves the presupposition that 'The bird was alive' due to the verb 'kill'. The notion of conventionality is not restricted to verbs only, i.e. other lexical items can have presupposed conventional meaning. Some nouns carry such a conventional meaning. Consider the following example:

(38) a. John is a bachelor. b. John is unmarried.

The meaning of 'bachelor' includes the information that John is an unmarried adult male.

vii Iteratives

Another type of lexical presupposition is 'iterative' or 'categorical' presupposition. Iterative is a term used to "refer to an event which takes place repeatedly" (Crystal: 1997: 206).

Levinson (1983: 182) states that iterative presupposition is associated with certain words, such as, another and again, e.g.:

(39) a. Bill drank another cup of tea.

b. Bill had drunk at least one.

(40) a. The flying saucer came/didn't come again.

b. The flying saucer came before.

This type also involves the following words: anymore; returned; another time; to come back, restore, repeal, etc.

2.4.2.2.3 Structural Presupposition Triggers

Structural presuppositions form a type when certain sentence structures conventionally and regularly presuppose that part of the structure is already assumed to be true. Addressers can use such structures to treat information as presupposed (i.e., assumed to be true), and, hence, to be accepted as true by the addressee.

i. Cleft Constructions

Biber et al. (1999:155) state that a clause can be "divided into two parts, each with its own verb". They add that clefting is used to bring particular elements into focus. They classify cleft constructions into two major types:

A. It-clefts

The it-cleft construction consists of the pronoun *it* followed by a form of the verb *be* and by "the specially focused element, which may be of the following types: a noun phrase, a prepositional phrase, and adverb phrase, or an adverbial clause [and finally by] a relative-like dependent clause introduced by *that*, *who*, *which*, or zero" (Biber et al, 1999 :959) e.g.:

(41) a. It was his voice that held me.

Hence, sentence (41a) exhibits the it-cleft1 construction and the expression 'his voice' is the specially focused element which is of the type noun phrase. The occurrence of such constructions triggers a presupposition.

Thus sentence (41b) presupposes the following:

(41) b. Something held me.

B. Wh-clefts

The wh-cleft construction consists of a clause introduced by a wh-word, usually what, a form of verb to be, and the especially focused element: a noun phrase, an infinitive clause, or a finite nominal clause (Biber et al., 1999:959), e.g.:

(42) a. What I really need is another credit card.

Sentence (42a) exhibits the wh-cleft2 construction and it presupposes (42b):

(42) b. I need something.

Levinson (1983:181-2) argues that both constructions, i.e., the it-cleft and the wh-left constructions share approximately the same presuppositions.

ii. Wh-questions

The wh-question constructions in English, as shown in (43) are conventionally interpreted with the presupposition that the information after the wh-form is already known to be true, e.g.:

(43) a. When did he leave?

b. He left.

(44) a. Where did you buy the bike?

b. You bought the bike.

The type of presupposition illustrated in (34, 44) (as cited in Yule 1996: 29) can lead addressers to believe that the information presented is necessarily true, rather than just the presupposition of the person asking the question. Therefore, in asking "Who has taken my umbrella?" The addresser is said to be presupposing or taking it for granted that somebody has taken his umbrella. Clearly it would be anomalous for an addresser to say "I know that he had taken my umbrella, but who has taken it?"

iii. Adverbial Clauses

Temporal clauses starting with lexical items such as *before*, *after*, *during*, *whenever*, *as*, *while*, or *when* have a semantic function of temporality. These clauses are used to trigger further assumptions.

Temporal clauses are used as adverbials in the main clause. Those clauses trigger presupposition. Therefore, sentence (45a) presupposes sentence (45b). These clauses have some freedom of positioning, i.e., they are commonly placed either in initial or final position (Biber et al., 1999:194), e.g.:

(45) a. She wrote the book when she lived in Boston.

b. She lived in Boston.

iv. Comparative Constructions

Karttunen (1983:183) argues that the use of comparisons and contrasts triggers presupposition. Thus, the comparative constructions (*Adjective-er + than*) and (*As + adjective + as*) signal the occurrence of a presupposition as illustrated in the following examples:

Adjective-er + than...

(46) a. Carol is /isn't a better linguist than Barbara.

b. Barbara is a linguist.

As + adjective + as

(47) a. Jimmy is/isn't as unpredictably gauche as Billy.

b. Billy is unpredictably gauche.

v. Counterfactual Conditionals

A conditional structure of the type shown in (48) below, generally, presupposes that the information in the if-clause is not true at the time of utterance (Yule, 1996: 29).

(48) a. If you were my friend, you would have helped me.

b. You are not my friend.

(49) a. If Hannibal had only twelve more elephants, the Romance languages would not exist this day.

b. Hannibal didn't have twelve more elephants. (cited in Levinson, 1983:184)

2.4.3 Implicature

The concept of implicature was first introduced by Grice in (1967) in the William James Lectures delivered at Harvard. Also, this concept was partially published by Grice in (1975, 1978). Grice's theory of implicature is primarily about how people use language (Levinson, 1997).

Grice (1975:43) asserts that implicature is a part of speaker meaning that forms an aspect of what is meant by the speech of the speaker without being a component of what is said. The utterance that the speaker wants to communicate is far richer than what the speaker expresses. Accordingly, linguistic meaning underdetermines the message expressed and understood completely.

Grice (1989:76) defines implicature as “a blanket word to avoid having to make choices between words like ‘imply’, ‘suggest’, ‘indicate’, and ‘mean’.

Therefore, implicature shows the differences between what is said from what is meant. However, these differences do not become a problem in the conversation

because the interlocutors have already understood each other. Thus, implicature does not need to be expressed explicitly (Wijana, 1996: 68).

Finch (2000: 157) observes that implicatures result from the process of implication which addressees rely on in the production and interpretation of utterances. That is, "any communicator uses implied knowledge or presupposition in order to arrive at the additional implied meaning".

An implicature, on the other hand, is defined as "any other propositional form communicated by an utterance; its content consists of wholly pragmatically inferred matter" (Carston 2002: 10).

In the study of pragmatics and discourse, implication means something involved in the conversation. In addition, Kridalaksana (2011: 91) explains that implicature is what logically the conclusion of a speech, as well as the shared background of knowing between the speaker and the hearer in a given context.

To have a better understanding of this, the followings are examples of speech where the differences happened.

(50) A: What time is it?

B: The newspaper has not arrived yet.

Structural-conventionally, both sentences seem unrelated. However, actually there are extralinguistic factors involved in reconstructing the sentences. If the sentences are extended, it will be like the following.

(51) A: (could you tell me) what time is it (as it is shown in the watch, and if you could please tell me).

B: (I don't know exactly what time it is now, but I can tell you a habit where you can guess what time it is, that is) the newspaper (commonly delivered) has not arrived yet.

In the conversation above, the information of answer required is not given directly and completely in the dialogue (50), but the statement given in (51) can be understood by the asking person. Hence, the speaker (51) can only guess about what time the newspaper comes. This guessing should be based on the context, which includes the issues, interlocutors and their background (Nadar, 2009: 60).

The difference between (50) and (51) is quite large and cannot be explained by using conventional theory of semantics. To solve these problems we need a system, and the concept of conversational implicature is the solution.

2.4.3.1 Conventional Implicature

Conventional implicature is a non-truth conditional inference that is not taken from superordinate pragmatic principles such as the maxims. It is rather attached by convention to particular lexical items or expressions (Levinson, 1983: 206).

Thomas (1995 :75) mentions that both conversational and conventional implicature, beyond the semantic meaning of the words uttered, convey an additional level of meaning. They differ in that in the case of conversational implicature, what is implied varies according to the context of utterance. Whereas, in the case of conventional implicature, the same implicature is conveyed, without considering the context. Thomas also presents some examples of conventional implicature like: but, even, therefore, yet, and for, for example:

52). ... she was cursed with a stammer, unmarried but far from stupid.

The above example does not directly assert that unmarried people are stupid. The word 'but' implies that unmarried people are stupid. Therefore, the word 'but' always carries the implicature that what comes after it will run opposite to expectations.

Bach (1999: 332- 3) states that conventional implicature “is a proposition that is conveyed due to the presence a lot of certain term with a certain meaning but whose falsity is compatible with the truth of the sentence.” Based on this ground, Bach presented a list of items that are capable of generating conventional implicature. He called these terms ACIDs (alleged conventional implicature devices). Below is a list of these terms:

- a) Adverbs: already, also, barely, either, only, scarcely, still, too, and yet.
- b) Connectives: but, nevertheless, so, therefore, and yet.
- c) Subordinating conjunctions: although, despite (the fact that), even, and though.

Conventional implicature is the implication which is general and conventional. In general, everyone has known and understood the meaning or implications of a case. Understanding the implications conventionally supposes the listener or reader to have experience and general knowledge. Consider the following example.

(53) a. John is handsome but he rides CD 70.

b. John is handsome.

c. John rides CD 70.

d. There is a contradiction between (b) and (c).

On these three examples, (a) contains two basic statements as in (b) and (c), and higher comments is on (d). Sentence (a) contains a contradiction because John has a handsome and charming face, while CD 70 is identical to an old and ugly motorcycle, so the conjunction used is the word 'but'. This is what has been suggested by Grice related to the basic statement in a sentence, which can use conjunctions such as: moreover, but, therefor, on the other hand, or so. For this reason, in general, conventional is distinguished based on the content which is descriptive (only affect

the value of truth only) and is also indicative that produces implicature (Carston, 2002: 107-8).

Potts (2013:198) argues that conventional implicatures have more in common with presupposition and entailments than they do with conversational implicature. He also states that what makes conventional implicatures different from conversational one is that they are entailed by lexical and constructional meanings but different from the regular at-issue content of the sentence.

Potts (2013) presents a quotation stated by Grice (1989) when he first offers the term ‘conventional implicature’. In some cases, the conventional meaning of the words used will determine what is implicated, besides helping to determine what is said. If I say (smugly), “He is an Englishman; he is, therefore, brave,” I have certainly committed myself, by virtue of the meaning of my words, to its being the case that his being brave is a consequence of (follows from) his being an Englishman. But while I have said that he is an Englishman and said that he is brave, I do not want to say that I have said (in the favored sense) that it follows from his being an Englishman that he is brave, though I have certainly indicated, and so implicated, that this is so.

2.4.3.2 Conversational Implicature

According to Grice (1981:184) conversational implicature: appears in such cases as that when somebody asks me where he can get some petrol and I say that there is a garage around the corner; here I might be said to imply, not just that there is a garage around the corner, but that it is open, and that it has stocks of petrol, etc.

The above quotation provides an example by Grice that is ‘there is a garage around the corner’. What is conversationally implicated in the above example is that there is a gas station in the corner, and it is open and has gas to sell. Grice’s

explanation of the above example is that the speaker expects the hearer to assume that the speaker is speaking cooperatively (Gauker, 2003 :124).

Grice (ibid.) asserts that in order for a speaker to conversationally implicate something, s/he must be assumed to be abiding by the Cooperative Principles. In this regard, Grice (1989 :26) formulates the cooperative principle as follows: “Make your conversational contribution such as is required, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you are engaged”.

Grice’s (1989) cooperative principle and its submaxims. He (ibid.:28) introduced four conversational maxims as follow:

- 1.Quantity: Make your contribution as informative as is required. Do not say more than is required. For example, if speaker A helps speaker B to repair a car, speaker B expect the contribution of speaker A being neither more nor less than what is needed.
- 2.Quality: Say only what you know and what you believe to be true. A speaker should not say what they believe to be wrong. Do not say things in which you lack adequate evidence. For example, if speaker A needs sugar as an ingredient in making the cake, speaker A does not expect speaker B to hand speaker A salt.
- 3.Relation: The contribution of a partner should be suitable to immediate needs at each stage of the transaction. For example, if someone is mixing ingredients for a cake, s/he does not expect to be handed a key, or even an oven cloth.
- 4.Manner: Do not say what you believe to be obscure. Moreover, avoid ambiguity. Besides, make your contribution brief and orderly.

Conversational implicature appears in conversation act. Therefore, the nature of implicature is temporary and non-conventional directly with utterance spoken (Levinson, 1991: 117).

Implicature is a combination of language with situation where the same speech in different situations may not produce implicature, or it may also suggest implicature (Black, 2006: 25).

2.4.3.3 Scalar Implicature

Scalar implicature has arisen from the discussion on the maxim of quantity. Horn (1972, 1973) and Gazdar (1979) have studied the lexicon of language items that can be arranged in scales. A scale refers to the semantic relation between the predicates such as i_1 entails i_2 , i_2 entails i_3 , and the relation exists for any sentence formed with these predicates, the reverse is not true. Here are some examples of such scales: (all, most, many, some, few); (and, or); (excellent, good); (hot, warm); (always, often, sometimes); (know, believe); (certain, probable, possible); (none, not all); (love, like); (cold, cool); (must, should, may); (necessarily, possibly) (Papi, 1997:153).

For example:

54) All people like fruits.

55) Some people like fruits.

As mentioned earlier, when one proposition is true the other is true also. This consequence cannot be applied in case that a speaker asserts something about weaker or lower scalar predicates. Thereby, the speaker implicates that s/he is not in the position to assert the stronger one. Thus, if a speaker says the sentence (54), this does not entail sentence (55), it implicates that the speaker does not know whether all people like fruits. Thus, example (55) is a scalar implicature because it invites the hearer to infer from the use of 'some' (Papi, 1997:153).

2.4.4 Implicature

The notion of implicature was coined by Bach in (1994a). Bach defines implicature “as a matter of saying something but communicating something else instead, something closely related to what is said”. He also states that the case of implicature is different from metaphor and other types of non-literal utterances, in implicature no particular words are used in a figurative way. Instead, part of what is said is only implicit in what is explicitly expressed. It is because either the statement is semantically under determinate and completion is required or what is being expressed is an expanded version of the proposition expressed (Bach, 1994a :124-162).

He (2010: 133-4) also states that implicature is “something that is built from what the speaker says in uttering the sentence.” He also states that implicature is unlike implicature, conveyed directly. This is closely related to the semantic content of the sentence that the speaker utters. To implicate a word is not to say it, not even partially. In implicating something, a speaker says something and conveys something else in addition. However, to implicit something is to say partial of it since one is leaving part of what one means implicit.

Bach distinguishes two types of pragmatic process involved in implicature: completion and expansion. Completion is needed for the cases in which the propositions are not yet fully expressed. Although, the propositions are fully expressed in the expansion, yet the propositions are not that the speaker intended to express. The following examples clarify both cases. Examples (56a, b, c, and d) represent completion; and examples (57a, b, c, and d) represent expansion case of implicature.

56) A. Mary is too short. [for what?]

B. We’ve finished. [what?]

- C. It is raining. [where?]
 - D. Paracetamol is better. [than what? In what regard?]
- 57) A. No one [in my family] likes my spaghetti Bolognese.
- B. She screamed at him and [as a result] he left the room.
 - C. Mary and Sue climbed the mountain [together].
 - D. He has [exactly] three cars.

2.4.4.1 Completion

Bach (1994a:124-162) mentions that completion is required when the sentence is semantically under determinate. Thus, it arises whenever an utterance does not by virtue of linguistic meaning express a complete thought. Consider the following examples:

- 58) Steel isn't strong enough.
- 59) Willie almost robbed a bank.

The above two examples are syntactically well-formed, but they are semantically or conceptually incomplete. They must be attached by further propositions in order to complete their meaning. In the case of (58) the sentence must answer the question 'for what' this steel is not strong enough. The second example (59) is somehow problematic due to the use of 'almost'. It can be interpreted into many statements: Willie tried and nearly succeeded in robbing a bank, he intended robbing something, he reluctantly decided against robbing a bank and robbed something else instead (ibid.).

In the above cases what the conventional meaning of the sentences determine are only a fragment of a proposition or what Bach calls a 'propositional radical.' So, a complete proposition can be expressed only if the sentence was elaborated somehow to make a completion for the sentence. What a speaker says is only a propositional radical, or what is called semantic underdetermination. In this phenomenon, semantic underdetermination, what the speaker means is not entirely determined by what the sentence means, for this reason, the process of completion is required (Bach, 1994a:124-162).

He also mentions that there are two different sources of propositional incompleteness: constituent and structural underdetermination. The case of example (58) expresses a constituent underdetermination due to the need for an additional propositional constituent to complete the proposition. Thus, the sentence can be taken to mean that 'steel isn't strong enough for building a 500-story building.' Whereas the case with example (59) is different, the use of 'almost' brings some contextually particular contrast. Thus, understanding this example requires the articulation of structural relations among the existing materials. Usually, structural underdetermination is induced by adverbs like 'almost' as in example (59), and 'too' as presented in the following example (ibid.).

60) I love you too.

The above example can be interpreted at least in four different ways; the closest contrast depending on whether 'too' applies to 'I love you'.

2.4.4.2 Expansion

Expansion is a mere a pragmatic process, not a conceptual process. In the expansion mode the proposition is already complete. The proposition being

communicated by the speaker is a conceptually elaborated or enriched version of the one explicitly expressed by the utterance itself. For example, in (61) the mother told her crying son who is upset about his cut finger (Bach ,1994a:124-162) :

61) You are not going to die. [from this cut]

The mother in the above example wants to express the idea that he is not going to die from that cut. The above sentence does not mean that the child is immortal and is capable of having a lot of injuries. The proposition that appears in brackets is an implicit conceptual material. This example is uttered by the sense of nonliterally.

Thus, if the child has taken her words literally, he would reply as ‘You mean I’m going to live forever, Mom?’. Bach states that this example is a case of a non-literally sentence. He also says that people, most of the time, use non-literally sense rather than inserting extra words in order to make the speech sufficiently explicit. Instead, the listeners are allowed to read things into what the speaker says. The speaker uses language non-literally without being aware of doing it and without thinking of it as not literal when others do it (Bach, 1994a:124-162).

Bach (1994b: 267) mentions that in the case of expansion the speaker is using all his/ her words literally but is not using the sentence literally as a whole. In this case, the speaker does not make the utterance fully explicit by asserting additional proposition. As a result, the speaker makes part of the statement implicit. Thus, the speaker wants the listener to figure out the implicit meaning that was not expressed in the sentence itself. That is why the listener is making an inference from the propositions, not the sentence.

CHAPTER THREE

Intertextuality

3.0 Introductory Note

This chapter previews an encyclopedic view of intertextuality. It discusses this concept via the theories and frameworks of different authors. Multiple definitions by various authors are presented. The evolution and theories of intertextuality by different authors are listed. It shows how each theory has incorporated into intertextuality. Main and peripheral types of intertextuality are mentioned in this chapter; some of these types are textually related, and the others are culturally or sociologically dependent types. Forms and techniques that represent intertextuality in a text are also discussed in details by various authors.

3.1 Intertextuality

The notion of intertextuality was first introduced by Kristeva (1969). Kristeva asserts that no text can ever be completely “free” of other texts (Hawkes, 1977:144; McGuire, 1980:79). Intertextuality refers to experiential commonality. While making constant internal reference to their messages, texts also refer externally to other texts.

According to Kristeva (1969 :443) intertextuality is defined as a “textual interaction produced within the text itself”, indicating “how the text reads history and locates itself in it.”

De Beaugrande and Dressler (1981: 182) state that intertextuality subsumes “the ways in which the production and reception of a given text depend upon the participants' knowledge of other texts." In other words, intertextuality is used to refer to the relationship between a certain text and other texts which share characteristics with it. The knowledge shared by the addresser and the addressee can be applied by what is called the process of 'mediation' (the extent to which one feeds one's current beliefs and goals into the model of the communicative situation).

In this respect, de Beaugrande and Dressler (1981: 182) argue that the greater the expanse of time and of processing activities between the use of the current text and the use of previously encountered texts, the greater the mediation.

Porter quoted a central assumption by Leitch (1983 :59) about intertextuality:

The text is not an autonomous or unified object, but a set of relations with other texts. Its system of language, its grammar, its lexicon, drag along numerous bits and pieces-traces-of history so that the text resembles a Cultural Salvation Army Outlet with unaccountable collections of incompatible ideas, beliefs, and sources.

There are two different directions concerning intertextuality. The first direction is that intertextuality underlines the importance of the prior text, advocating that a text is not to be considered as an independent entity but as a dependent intertextual construct (Hatim and Mason, 1990: 131). The second direction says that by focusing on communicative intent as a precondition for intelligibility, intertextuality seems to indicate that the status of a prior text may only be seen in terms of its contribution to a code which evolves as the text unfolds.

Fairclough (1992 :102) defines intertextuality as “basically the property texts have of being full of snatches of other texts, which may be explicitly demarcated or merged in, and which the text may assimilate, contradict, ironically echo, and so forth”.

He (1992 :10) categorises intertextuality into two categories ‘manifest intertextuality’ and ‘constitutive intertextuality’. The first type can be defined as the explicit or implicit reference to previous texts whereas constitute intertextuality refers to the connection between two texts in a way that they have the same form, structure and/ or genre.

Thibault (1994: 1751), on the other hand, states his perspective towards the notion of intertextuality by saying "all texts, spoken and written, are constructed and have

the meanings which text-users assign to them in and through their relations with other texts in some social formation”.

Authors, usually, create their texts depending on earlier or preexisting texts rather than from their own original minds. So, according to Kristeva, text is “a permutation of texts, an intertextuality in the space of a given text, in which several utterances, taken from other texts, intersect and neutralize one another” (Allen, 2000: 35).

According to Wang (2006:74), scholars have dealt with the notion of intertextuality from different perspectives, each one of them has treated it according to his own purpose. Accordingly, they include two groups: the scholars of literary semiotics whose concern is the literary works such as Kristeva (1981), Riffaterre (1978), Frow (1986), and others. And the scholars of CDA whose main concern is with non-literary work such as Fairclough (1992,1995), Scollon (2004), Bazerman (2004), Devitt (1991) and others. Thus, intertextuality, according to the second group, is observed as a social practice which needs social manners to produce and interpret a text in addition to observing it as a form that interrelates two texts.

The general understanding of intertextuality is that “text cannot be viewed or studied in isolation since texts are not produced or consumed in isolation: all texts exist, and therefore must be understood, in relation to other texts” (Richardson, 2007: 70).

Giere (2012:3) defines the term as a remark connection among texts which result in production of meaning dynamically between three elements: text, intertext, and reader.

3.2 Fairclough’s Framework for Analysing a Discourse

Intertextuality is involved in the analysis of discourse proposed by Fairclough in his framework.

3.2.1 Discourse in Social Theory

Discourse in Fairclough's view is regarded as a form of social practice. This has a lot of implications: first, it implies that discourse is a mode of action (Socially reproductive), i.e., people act upon the world and each other, it is a mode of representation. Second, it implies that there is a dialectical relationship between discourse and social structure, i.e., a relationship between social structure and social practice. On the one hand, social structure shapes and constrains the discourse in the widest sense, for example, by relations specific to particular institutions such as law or education, by class and other social relations at a societal level, and so forth (Fairclough, 1992:163).

On the other hand, discourse is socially constitutive, discourse contributes to the constitution of all dimensions of social structure that shapes or constrains it in a direct or indirect way. He has distinguished three aspects of the constructive effects of discourse. These three effects correspond to the three functions of language and dimensions of meaning that interact and coexist in all discourse. Firstly, discourse contributes to the construction of what is referred to as social identities and subject positions. Secondly, it helps to construct social relationships between people. Thirdly, it contributes to the construction of systems of knowledge and belief. These three aspects have functions in language, the first aspect has an identity function, the second has a relational function, the last one has an ideational function. The identity function relates to the ways in which social identities are set up in discourse; the relational function relates to how the social relationship between discourse participants are enacted and negotiated. The last function relates to ways in which texts signify the world and its processes, relations, and entities. Any instance of

discourse, discursive event, is viewed as being an instance of a text, a discursive practice, and of social practice (Fairclough, 1992:163).

3.2.2 Text

Fairclough refers to text as a written and spoken language. There are some headings that organise the analysis of a text and discursive practice. These headings include vocabulary, grammar, cohesion, text structure, force, coherence, and intertextuality. Vocabulary mainly deals with single words in analysing a text. Grammar, in analysing a text, deals with words combined into clause and sentences. Cohesion deals with how clauses and sentences are linked together. Text structure deals with the organisational properties of texts. The other three headings (force, coherence, and intertextuality) are used in the analysis of discursive practice. These seven aspects constitute a framework for analysing texts that cover the state of text production and text interpretation, as well as formal properties of a text (Fairclough, 1993:188).

3.2.3 Discursive Practice

Discursive practice involves three main actions in analysing discourse. These processes are text production, text distribution, and text consumption. The nature of these processes varies among different types of discourse according to social factors. Texts are produced in specific ways and specific social context.(Fairclough, 1995:188).

For example, an article in any newspaper is produced by a process of accessing the source such as press agency reports, transforming these sources into a draft report, deciding where to place the report in the newspaper, and editing the report. There

are other complicated ways for producing a text. Texts are consumed differently in different social contexts. Concerning the distribution of texts, some texts have a simple distribution, i.e. a casual conversation belongs only to the immediate context of the situation in which it occurs. Other texts, however, have a complex distribution, for example, texts produced by a political leader are distributed across a range of different institutions, each has its patterns of consumption and its way of reproducing and transforming texts (Fairclough, 1995:188).

Intertextuality in Fairclough's perspective is used to analyse discursive practice. In the production process, an intertextual perspective stresses the historicity of texts, responding to previous text. Regarding distribution, intertextuality is helpful in exploring relatively stable networks that texts move along, undergoing certain transformations, as they shift from one type of a text to another. For example, political speeches are often transformed into news reports. Intertextuality, in terms of consumption, is helpful in stressing that it is not just the text that intertextually constitute or shape it, but also those other texts that interpreters bring to the interpretation process (Fairclough, 1995 :188-190).

3.2.4 Social Practice

Social practice is the third dimension of analysing discourse. This dimension is concerned with the social analysis of institutional and organisational circumstances of the discursive event. This dimension analyses discourse in relation to ideology and power put discourse within a perspective of power as hegemony (Fairclough, 1992:170).

Discursive practice is a particular form of social practice. Analysis of discourse as a piece of discursive practice centers on processes of text production, distribution, and consumption. These processes are social, and they require reference to the

specific economic, political, and institutional settings within which discourse is generated (Fairclough, 1992:170).

Fairclough (2001:231) defines social practice as a “relatively stabilised form of social activity (examples would be classroom teaching, television news, family meals, medical consultations). Every practice is an articulation of diverse social elements within a relatively stable configuration, always including discourse.”

3.3 Forms of Intertextual Representation

There are many forms for presenting the concept of intertextuality within a text. Fairclough (1992) presents five forms to indicate the presence of intertextuality in a text.

3.1 Forms Intertextuality by Fairclough

Fairclough (1992 :118- 24) presents five forms of intertextuality. He discusses the explicit relation between different texts in relation to these five forms. These forms include discourse representation, presupposition, negation, metadiscourse, and irony.

3.3.1.1 Discourse Representation

Discourse representation is the first form of manifest intertextuality in which components of other texts are incorporated into a text. It is usually marked by explicit devices such as quotation marks and reporting clauses. This technique forms a major part of news discourse; representations of what newsworthy people have said. It is also important in other types of discourse like in evidence, in courts of law, in political rhetoric, and in everyday conversation (Richardson ,2007: 102-6).

Fairclough (1992:118- 24) adds that 'discourse representation' refers to a form of intertextuality in which some parts of specific texts are incorporated into a text which may be explicitly or implicitly marked with devices such as quotation marks and reporting clauses. He continues that 'discourse representation', for example in media, accounts for what news is in terms of representations of what people have said.

There are two basic types of discourse representation that are direct discourse representation and indirect discourse representation. Both types consist of reporting clause followed by a representation of discourse. Words represented by direct discourse are in quotation marks; tense and deictic words are those of the original. In this type, there is an explicit boundary between the voice of the person being reported and the one of the reporters. Thus, the direct discourse is said with the exact words of the person being reported.

The quotation marks in indirect discourse disappear, the represented discourse takes the form of a subordinate clause marked by conjunction 'that.' Tense and deictic words are changed to incorporate the perspective of the reporter; for example, 'now' becomes 'then.' The voices of the reported and the reporter are clearly demarcated, the voice used in indirect discourse are those of the reporter rather than of the reported. Sometimes, no formal markers of discourse representation are present; neither quotation marks nor reporting clause is present, yet it can be considered as a discourse representation. The voice of the reporter that is implicit in the reporting of discourse can be regarded as a strategy for defining discourse representation. The reporter presents other's demands and suppositions without reporting clause or quotation marks, only blending the voice of the reported into the reporter. Beside blending the voice of the document, the reporter uses metaphors to represent other's speech without explicit markers like quotation marks or reporting clause, and here metaphors can also be regarded as a strategy to represent a discourse representation. Another strategy of discourse representation is translation.

Sometimes a discourse or a newsworthy event in a news media is translated into another language without any explicit reference such as quotation marks or reporting clause (Fairclough ,1992:118- 24).

Another category of discourse representation is free indirect discourse. This strategy lacks quotation marks and reporting clause, and sometimes it is called double-voiced discourse. In this type, the reporter mixes the voices of representing and represented discourse. The last strategy of discourse representation is scare quotes. The meaning of represented discourse cannot be determined without reference to the contextualised represented discourse. Scare quotes is a strategy of placing single words or short expression in quotation marks. Usually, it is used to refer to an outside voice, and it functions as distancing oneself from the outside voice or introducing a new word (ibid.).

3.3.1.2 Presupposition

According to Fairclough (1992: :118- 24) some accounts of presupposition treat them in a non-intertextual way, and thus, only text producers' propositions count. Based on the previous discussion, an intertextual account of presupposition, where the presupposed proposition does constitute information taken for granted by writer/speaker, can best be accounted for in terms of intertextual relations with previous texts. Moreover, in the same account, even the presupposed proposition, that is taken for granted as the property of the text producer, can be interpreted in terms of intertextual relations with previous texts.

Fairclough defines presuppositions as 'propositions which are taken by the producer of the text as already established or given'. The presupposed propositions constitute 'something taken for granted' by the text producer, as they can be interpreted in terms of intertextual relations with previous texts already assimilated.

Presupposition is thus an assumption that is shared between a writer and reader. This is ‘what is absent’ in the text known as ‘implicit content’ (Fairclough, 1992:118- 24).

On the other hand, Lambrecht regards presupposition as “a lexicogrammatically phenomenon that belongs to the information mutually known on the part of interlocutors in conversational exchange.” Hence, he defines presupposition as “the set of propositions lexicogrammatically evoked in a sentence which the speaker assumes the hearers already know or is ready to take for granted at the time of speech” (1994 :52).

Besides, Widdowson and Yule (1996 :26) state that the concept of presupposition is often treated as the relationship between two propositions.

According to Yule (1996 :133), linguistic messages are designed on the basis of large-scale assumptions about “...what our listeners already know. Some of these assumptions may be mistaken, of course, but mostly they are appropriate. What a speaker (or writer) assumes is true or known by a listener (or reader) can be described as a presupposition.”

Moreover, Yule (1996: 25) defines presupposition as: A presupposition is something the speaker assumes to be the case before making an utterance.

Presupposition is the relationship between two propositions in which the second is the implicit presumption of the first. Hudson (1999 :321) defines presupposition as “something assumed (presupposed) to be true in a sentence which asserts other information.”

According to Verschueren, presuppositions are “relations between a form of expression and an implicit meaning which can be arrived at by a process of (pragmatic) inference.” The presupposition is “an implicit meaning that must be

presupposed, understood, taken for granted for an utterance to make sense.” (1999 :178).

As for discourse analysis, Polyzou (2014: 123) states that presuppositions are currently utilized in the critical approaches to discourse analysis. It is proven that they are decisive to reveal naturalized ideologies underlying discourse, and scrutinize manipulative functions of discourse, particularly strategies making it socially or cognitively difficult to challenge ideological presumptions.

3.3.1.3 Negation

Negative sentences carry particular kinds of the presupposition that are incorporating other texts only to contest and reject them. For example, a newspaper headline in ‘The Sun’ reads ‘I Didn’t Murder Squealer! Robbey Trial Man Hits Out’. This negative part of this example presupposes the proposition that the person quoted here did murder a ‘squealer’ (Fairclough, 1992).

3.5.1.4 Metadiscourse

Fairclough (1992:157) states that metadiscourse is one of the most common forms of manifest intertextuality. The author, in this type, distinguishes different levels within the text, distancing from some level of the text, and treating the distanced level as if it was another, external, text. There are many ways of achieving this type, such as hedging, reformulation, and paraphrasing. The speaker, in metadiscourse, is situated outside or above the uttered discourse and is in a position to control and manipulate it.

Fairclough (1992:157) describes formulation as follows: ‘A member may treat some part of the conversation as an occasion to describe that conversation, to explain

it, to characterise it, to explicate, or translate, or summarize, or furnish the gist of it, or take note of its accordance with rules, or remark on its departure from rules.' Formulation in Sack's account is similar to a particular form of discourse representation where the discourse is part of the ongoing interaction rather than a prior one.

Metadiscourse embodies the idea that communication is more than just the exchange of information, goods or services, but also involves the personalities, attitudes and assumptions of those who are communicating"(Hyland, 2005:3).

Metadiscourse is "discourse about discourse" and refers to the author's or speaker's linguistic manifestation in his text to interact with his receivers. Many discourses have at least two levels. On one level, we supply information about the subject of our text. On this level, we expand propositional content. On the other level, the level of metadiscourse, we do not add propositional material but help our receivers organize, classify, interpret, evaluate and react to such material. Metadiscourse, therefore, is discourse about discourse or communication about communication (Vande Kopple,1985 :83).

3.3.1.5 Irony

The traditional meaning of irony is saying something and meaning another. This explanation of irony is of limited utility because it misses the intertextual utility of irony; that is an ironic utterance echoes someone else's utterance. For example, if someone in a rainy day says 'It is a lovely day for picnic.' There is a disparity between the meaning of this case; the speaker expresses some sort of negative attitude towards the utterance (Fairclough, 1992: 124).

For Wilson and Sperber (1992: 75) ironic speech has only one message: "It is a variety of echoic interpretive use, in which the communicator dissociates herself from the opinion echoed with accompanying ridicule or scorn." "What a lovely

party!" echoes a specific or imagined opinion and simultaneously suggests that this opinion is absurd. The message that such an opinion is absurd is given as the only relevant one, the other is dropped.

CHAPTER FOUR

Media Discourse & Review of Literature

4.0 Introductory Note

This chapter defines, discusses, explains, and offers general views of media discourse. Multiple approaches to media discourse are discussed in this chapter. And it presents features of this kind of discourse; how it produces, and how it consumes. This chapter previews too, how implicitness works in media discourse, and how it works too in intertextuality. And, review of literature of this work is also mentioned in this chapter.

4.1 Media Discourse

Media discourse in particular refers to different means of communication directed towards readers, but also listeners and viewers. This type of discourse is generally characterized by two main features, its pervasiveness and its attendance to various types of audience.

Bell's (1991:1) statement that "society is pervaded by media language" implies how media and therefore news are prolific sources of real-world discourse. But what factors affect the production of such discourse? News media discourse is influenced by different factors including who owns the news media agency or the newspaper, what editorial policy is followed, who has access to it, what is the influence of advertisers on the news presented, and what readership and audience are targeted.

To Fowler (1991:71), work on media discourse involves 'how language is used in newspapers to form ideas and beliefs.

The relationship between the news media and its target audience depends, as Blumler and Gurevitch (1995 :13) claim, on its "fulfilment of audience expectations and the validation of past trust relationships, which in turn are dependent on legitimized and institutionalized routines of information presentation".

The study of media language is relevant within many disciplines such as: linguistic sociolinguistics, discourse analysis, semiotics, communication studies, sociology and social psychology (Bell ,1991:5).

On why we study media language, Bell (1991:3) highlights the following:

1. accessibility of media as a source of data for some language features we want to study;
2. interest in the way the media use some language features;
3. interest in media's role in affecting language in the wider society;
4. interest in what media language reveals as a mirror of the wider society and culture;
5. interest in how media language affects attitudes and opinions in society through the way it presents people and issues;
6. availability, media language is easier to collect than conversation. It is 'there' in large quantity; and
7. media language can tell us things about media and about language.

Cotter (2003:417) notes that the objectives of many researches works on media are often 'the registering of the presence of bias or ideology in language or the problematising of power relations in society.

Wodak and Busch (2004:106) note that media texts depend on intertextual relations with many other genres diachronically or synchronically and that a text relates to other texts, represented by the media, through quotes or direct references. Texts could present particular meanings through de-contextualisation and re-contextualisation. Wodak and Busch (ibid.) state further that the media produce and reproduce social meanings.

Matheson (2005:12) notes that a discourse analysis of media language will enable the analyst to assess and describe how the media construct people and cultures at a particular time and place, especially the ways of living and shared meanings and purposes that make up a particular culture.

Media representations of people, institutions, and cultures, and events and situations are established through particular ways of using language. He (ibid.) argues that one of the strengths of discourse (or pragmatic) analysis of media text is that, it allows us to study media discourse in a way that further illuminates our understanding about how the media is connected to other parts of social and cultural life.

News discourse as media discourse is produced for a specific target audience and thus the news needs to be attractive and interesting. Richardson (2007:87) asserts that “without a sense of the audience, there can be no selection of what to present as ‘the news’ and that “News is produced with an assumed audience in mind – their class, their education attainment, their values and preferences and so on” (ibid.: 112).

Olorunyomi (2007:97) states that the media play a catalytic role in creating and sustaining a common public culture and its components help to forge communities by preserving or undermining a cultural space or collective identity.

Ayoola (2008:17) notes that the main focus of many media research works is the news story, comprising, the spoken text, monitored on the electronic media and the written text which refers to the print media. She (ibid.) states that apart from textual analysis, media discourse also focuses on the process involved in the production of texts and stories. She submits that media discourse analysis seeks to make sense of what makes our world tick.

Ayoola (2008:18) also notes that the analysis of media texts on issues such as transitivity, modality, passivisation, nominalization, agency, voice etc. using

linguistic, pragmatic and stylistic frameworks have been carried out by scholars such as: Fowler 1991; Fowler et al., 1979; van Dijk 1991; Halliday 1994; Mey 1999 and 2003.

Media discourse refers to interactions that take place on a broadcast platform, whether written or spoken, and it is oriented to the listener, viewer or a non-present reader. These recipients cannot make an instantaneous response to the producer of the discourse. Spoken and written media discourse is directed to the readership or viewing/ listening audience, i.e. media discourse is a public and manufactured form of interaction (O’Keeffe, 2011: 441).

Lavid et al. (2012:2) state that within the now consolidated research strand of media discourse analysis, numerous studies have focused on certain linguistic features of the different newspaper genres, such as news stories, reports, or editorials. News stories and reports have been extensively studied from different perspectives (van Dijk, 1988; Bell, 1991; Fairclough, 1995; White, 1998; Scollon, 1998; among others); newspaper commentaries (Wang, 2008a and b), opinion columns (Dafouz, 2008) and editorials (Alonso Belmonte, 2007; Hawes & Thomas, 1996; Lavid, Arus & Moraton, 2009; Tirkkonen –Condit, 1996) is offering interesting results for the description of opinion newspaper genres across language and cultures.

4.1.1 Approaches to Media Discourse

Different authors presented various approaches to media discourse. Fairclough (1995), besides his critical analysis approach to media discourse, presented six approaches to media discourse. Moreover, Bednarek (2006) proposed eight approaches to the analysis of media discourse. Below are the approaches of Fairclough and Bednarek.

4.1.1.1 Fairclough's Approaches

Fairclough (1995b:134-8) mentions six approaches for the analysis of media discourse, each by different authors and different times. The followings are the approaches:

•**Linguistic and Sociolinguistic Analysis:** linguistic approach is interested in the ways in which language is used in media discourse. For example, headlines in newspapers have distinctive syntactic properties that make them a grammatical oddity. Linguists in this approach include Mardh (1980), and Straumann (1935). Media discourse draws the attention of sociolinguists too. The notable figure for analysing media discourse within sociolinguistic approach is Bell (1991).

•**Conversation Analysis:** this approach has been developed by a group of sociologists known as ethnomethodologists. Some ethnomethodologists such as Atkinson and Heritage (1984) take a particular interest in conversation and methods that people use for interpreting and producing it. Mainly, conversation analysts have focused on an informal conversation such as telephone conversation. Though, others such as Button and Lee (1987) have given attention to the institutional type of discourse including media discourse.

•**Semiotic Analysis:** this approach treats analysis of texts as a key component of the cultural analysis of media. Hartley (1982) and Fiske and Hartley (1978) dealt with this type of analysis in semiotic codes and conventions that underlie both linguistic and visual aspects of news stories. The common focus of semiotic analysis is on ideologically potent classifications and categories that are implicit in news texts, and on competing or alternative categories that are absent and suppressed.

For example, it is a usual observation that news stories are personalised, i.e. the category of individual personality is evoked widely in news stories while the category of social class is correspondingly suppressed. A clear limitation of semiotic

analysis in comparison with linguistically oriented approaches is that it does not systematically attend to detailed properties the texture of texts.

•**Critical Linguistic and Social Semiotics:** critical linguistics is a type of discourse analysis by a group of linguists such as Fowler et al. (1979), Hodge and Kress (1979) that are based at the University of East Anglia.

Critical linguistics is based on systemic linguistic theory. It brings to the analysis of media discourse systemicist views of the text. The view of the text always simultaneously is representing the world (ideational function) and enacting social relations and identities (interpersonal function); seeing texts as built out of choices from within available systems of options in vocabulary, grammar, and so forth. Thus, discourse is seen as a field of both ideological and linguistic processes. Critical linguistics focuses on the role of vocabulary choices in processes of categorization.

For example, a study of gender discrimination in media reporting might consider how differences in the vocabulary are used to refer to women and men assimilates people to pre-existing categorization systems of an ideologically powerful sort.

•**The Social-Cognitive Model:** this approach is adopted by Van Dijk (1988a, 1988b, 1991). He has developed a framework for analysing news discourse. He has made a transition from text analysis to discourse analysis. His analysis is similar to that of Fairclough. However, there are differences in the analysis of news between Van Dijk and Fairclough that is Van Dijk's analysis of practices of news production and comprehension has a social-psychological emphasis on processes of social cognition. Whereas, Fairclough focuses on how socially available genres and discourses are drawn upon.

Van Dike analyses news texts in terms of structures of news; processes of news production and comprehension. His analysis aims to present relationships between text, production and comprehension processes, and between these and wider social

practices they are embedded within. Micro and Macro structures of news discourse are embedded in analysing structures of news. The macrostructure concept focuses on the analysis of thematic structure. The macrostructure of a text is its overall organisation in terms of themes or topics. While, the microstructure of news discourse is analysed in terms of semantic relations between proposition- coherence relations of causality, consequently, consequences and so forth. Microanalysis also identifies lexical and syntactic characteristics of newspaper style, and rhetorical features of the news report.

•**The Cultural-Generic Analysis:** this approach of media discourse has been drawn by some British scholars such as Montgomery (1990) and Tolson (1990) at the University of Birmingham. They studied media discourse in accordance with cultural studies to explore the cultural and social import of ways in which media genres such as interview or chat are currently evolving.

4.1.1.2 Bednarek's Approaches

Bednarek (2006: 45-6) presents a list of approaches to media discourse. She states too that the non-linguistic approaches are often concerned with issues such as ideology, mass communication, mediation, semiotic of the news, and media standard. While within linguistics two approaches can be distinguished that of discourse structure and linguistic function. Below are the approaches to media discourse:

•**The Critical Approach:** this approach studies a work to reveal ideology and power relation, often invoke a call to social responsibility. Authors of this approach include Hodge (1979), Trew (1979), Fairclough (1988, 1995a, 1995b.), Fowler (1991), Talbot (1995), Van Dijk (1988a, 1988b), White (1998), Weiss and Wodak (2003), and Caldas-Coulthard (2003).

•**The Narrative/Pragmatics/ Stylistics Approach:** this type of approach focuses on discourse level of elements and their explanations. It concerned with the structure and language of news discourse. This approach involves pragmatic analysis, discussions of presentation and perspective, genre status, register and style. Authors of this approach include Crystal and Davy (1969), Verschueren (1985), Carter (1988), Bell (1991) Ameida (1992), Ljung (1997), White (1997, 1998), and Ungerer (2004).

•**The Corpus-Linguistic Approach:** in this approach, authors investigate newspaper corpus with the help of corpora. Authors of this approach include Short et al. (1999), Schneider, K.(1999), Schneider, D. (1999), Schneider (2000), Minugh (2000), Ljung (2002), Ni (2002), and Biber (2003).

•**The Practice- Focused Approach:** it works on aspects of news making practices. Bell (1991) has worked on this approach.

•**The Diachronic Approach:** authors of this approach work on the history of newspaper discourse. Authors of this approach include Cotter (1996), Schneider (1999, 2000), and Herwig (1999).

•**The Socio-Linguistic Approach:** this approach studies the correlation between style and social factors. Authors of this approach include Bell (1991), and Jucker (1992).

•**The Cognitive Approach:** this approach analyses the relations between cognitive processes, social meaning, conceptual metaphor, and discourse. Van Dijk (1988a, 1988b) works on this approach.

•**The Conversationalist approach:** in this approach, authors work in media discourse with the methods of conversational analysis. It includes authors like Clayman (1990), and Greatbatch (1998).

4.1.2 Features of Media Discourse

Fairclough (1995b: 109-11) states that in studying media discourse, the economic and politics of mass communication must be considered. Besides, the spatial and temporal parameter of communicative events must be considered too. Below are some features of media discourse:

•**Temporal and Spatial Properties:** a communicative event in the media involves major temporal and spatial disjunctions. The main point is that the time and place of production of media discourse are different from the time and place of consumption when an audience views or hears or reads it. This means that media discourse is consumed in different sorts of time and place. And also, the production of media discourse is spatially and temporally disjointed. These spatial and temporal properties can be considered as a chain of communicative events. For example, in the case of a documentary television program, there is not only the actual broadcast but also the communicative events that construct the production and the viewing of the documentary.

•**Mediation:** another property of media discourse is mediation. The communicative events connect the private and the public domains together. Programmers are produced in the public domain using predominantly public domain source materials such as political events, but they are consumed in the private domain; mainly in the home and within the family. Conversely, private events such as private lives of public figures or the private grief of bereaved parents have become public events meriting the status of news.

•**Different Channels of Communication:** there are various types of channels and technologies for the production of media discourse. The visual channel is used by the press; its language is written. It draws on technologies of photographic

reproduction, printing, and graphic design. By contrast, the oral channel is used by radio stations and its language is spoken. It draws on technologies of sound recording and broadcasting.

There is another channel that combines both the oral and the visual channels. In television, both verbal and visual channels are used, its technologies are of sound and image recording and broadcasting. This property of media communication, various channels and technologies, has wider implications in terms of the meaning potential of the different means of media discourse. For example, print media discourse has an important sense; it is less personal than radio and television. Radio allows individuality and personality to be foregrounded through transmitting individual qualities of voice. Television makes people visually available in the movement of action. Unlike television, the newspaper put people in a frozen state.

•**Various Categories of Participants:** various types of communication involve different categories of participant. For example, the main participants in medical consultations are doctors and patients, though there may be others such as a nurse, or a relative of the patient. The categories of participant in the media follow from the character of mass communication in mediating between public and private domains. For example, the main categories of participants in television documentary are reporters, audience, and different categories of the public domain, i.e. a third party who may be involved such as politicians, trade unionists, scientists and experts of different other types, academics, and so forth.

•**Mass Nature of Audience:** mass nature of audience is an important feature of media events. Audience size underscores the potential influence and power of the media. Unlike medical consultations, media communicative events are sort of monologues; the audience can not directly contribute to the communication. Whereas a doctor and a patient alternate in speaker and listener roles, while media audience only listen (or view or read). Media producers lack the simultaneous

feedback from the audience. As a result, media producers postulate and construct 'ideal' audience partly on the basis of guesses about audience response which is drawn from experience and various types of indirect evidence such as programme ratings and market research.

•**The Economics of Media:** the commercial broadcasting and press are profit making organisations. They make their profits by selling audience to advertisers, and they do this by achieving the highest possible readerships or viewer/listener ratings for the lowest possible financial outlay. Also, non- commercial broadcasting organisations, such as the BBC, are subjected to a parallel market logic: they are in competition with commercial broadcasting, and they depend on their ratings to justify to the government and the public licences fees that people are required to pay. Media texts and programmes are from this perspective symbolic, cultural commodity, produced in what is effectively a culture industry, and they are very much open to the effects of commercial pressures. The rating battle leads both to an increase in types of the programme with high audience appeal such as the 'soaps', and to attempts to increase the audience appeal of other types of programmes such as news and documentary programmes. The process is often referred to as 'going downmarket'. In broad terms, this involves the emphasis on making programmes entertaining and correspondingly less emphasis on their informative or educative qualities. Patterns of ownership have an influence on media discourse. Ownership is increasingly in the hands of large conglomerates whose business is the culture industry. So, media become more fully integrated with ownership interests in the national and international economy, increasing their association with capitalist class interests.

•**The Politics of Media:** The politics of media, should be considered in media analysis as well. Many critics, (Chomsky, 1989; Fairclough, 1995b; Fishman, 1980; Fowler, 1991; Hackett, 1991; van Dijk, 1991, 1993), argue that the commercial

mainstream media works ideologically and is in the service of the powerful, the elite, and the state. Fairclough argues that media discourses contribute to reproducing social relations of domination and exploitation.

In media discourse, ideological representations are implicit rather than explicit and are embedded in ways of using language that is naturalised and commonsensical for reporters, audience, and various categories of the third party. This feature of media discourse is more explained and embedded in the concept of Hegemony; the power that media possesses over other sectors and people. Fairclough distinguishes between two different aspects of political discourses that have persuasive and ideological aspects. For example, a documentary will adopt a particular point of view on its topic and will use rhetorical devices to persuade an audience.

4.1.3 Implicitness in Media Discourse

Most of the time, media discourse is formed with some sophisticated tools; that are capable of persuading and influencing a large number of people with hidden implications. A context is an essential tool that allows the hearer or reader to interpret media discourses.

News writing are usually colored. They are a technical term, which refers “to any report that describes the favor and excitement that go with large crowds”. Therefore, most of the newspaper’s political views are considered as "variant approximations, based on the author’s subjective evaluations” not official statements from the newspaper. So indirect illocutions (further acts) can be seen and determined by political realities and the goals of particular societies. (Rivers, 1964: 167).

Pratt (1977 :159) argues that implicature has been used a great deal by writers of literature and also by politicians, press agents, advertisers and other speakers interested in multiple meanings.

Implicature can also be derived, or observed in headlines. This can be undertaken by exploiting Grice's maxim of manner. This maxim urges the speaker on being brief and orderly, besides s/he is avoiding an obscurity of expressions. In headlines, this maxim of 'manner' is usually violated, because headlines largely depend on shocking their readers. In order to shock readers, headlines writers tend to write them in an ambiguous way (Palmer, 1981: 173).

Implicature as an influential pragmatic element bridges the gap between what is literally said and what intentionally meant. In media discourse, implicature employs the entire situation and it manipulates all the circumstances surrounding the utterance to conceive the intended meaning of the producer of that utterance. Moreover, implicature in media discourse fills the gap between the different cultures; since it is used as a tool of cultural transfer. In order to convey an implicit implication in media discourse, using implicatures, both the producer and the decoder of the utterance should mutually share some knowledge about the sent message. Implicature is used, most of the time, in advertisements too. It controls and gives consumers enough space to deduct the profound and non-conventional implications from the literal semantic meanings. Implicature in advertisement makes claims that people interpret to be more powerful. Implicature is the essence of media discourse (Palmer, 1981: 173).

Implicitness is not only found in the advertisement of products. It is even found in the political advertisement and speech. Usually, the speech of politicians is covered with vague, ambiguous, and indeterminate messages that need to be contextualised with reference to multiple extra-linguistic variables. These variables may include shared presupposition, genre constraints, institutional frames, and

socio-cultural backgrounds knowledge of the speaker's discursive history. In political advertisement, politicians use covert and implicit messages in their speech. The essential aim of using implicit and covert messages in political speech is that it can be denied easily by politicians as not intended. Thus, politicians play with the meaning of words since meaning is negotiated rather than transferred (Cook, 2001: 35)

Keeping with a presupposition, the meaning of what is written or said in media discourse is related to the way in which it's written. A presupposition is an implicit claim embedded within the explicit meaning of a text or an utterance. Reah (2005) (as cited in Richardson, 2007 :106) presents four common linguistic structures that represent the presupposed meaning in journalism. Below are the linguistic structures:

- There are certain verbs that indicate what is presupposed implicitly in the writing of a journal, such as change of state verbs (begin, stop, continue) or implicative verbs (manage, forget). 'Stop' presupposes a movement or an action, 'forget' presupposes a great deal, including an attempt to remember. For example,

64) 'Do you think a military attack is the best way of ending Iraqi belligerence?'
The above example aired on the BBC's flagship Newsnight program in the build up to the 2003 invasion of Iraq. The word 'ending' in the above example presumes that Iraq is being belligerent (ibid.).

- There are some articles that trigger presuppositions, such as the definite article ('the-----') and possessive articles ('his/her-----'). For example,

65) 'The revelation [...] that Britain went to war on the basis of one page of legal advice.'

66) The women's vote.

The above first example presupposes that it is a 'revelation' and not a fact. And the second example presupposes that the women's votes exist as a thing, not as a consequence of an activity.

- Presuppositions are present in 'wh-questions,' such as 'when,' 'why,' 'who,' etc. For example, 'The Guardian', Saturday Review, 8 December 2001 writes:

67) 'Why do Islamists terrorist groups like al-Qaeda and Hamas want to crush the west and destroy Israel?'

The above example presupposes two claims: first it presupposes that Islamist groups like al-Qaeda and Hamas do want to crush the West and destroy Israel.

Another implicit presupposition is that both organisations are considered to be Islamists terrorist groups and they want to crush the West and destroy Israel.

- Presuppositions can also be triggered by nouns and adjectives that used to modify or qualify noun phrases. This type of presupposition is called nominal presupposition. This kind of presupposition is largely uncontentious because the noun refers to social or political subjects and the presupposed meaning is more questionable. For example, the below headline is taken from Daily Express, 25 February 2005:

68) Britain's asylum takes a new hammering.

The adjective 'new' in the above example presupposes that Britain's asylum system has experienced old or past hammering.

Presupposition is also incorporated in media discourse. In using this strategy, the speaker or the author impinges on listener's or reader's interpretation of events and facts, and establishing a favourable or unfavourable bias throughout the texts. The role of presupposition in media discourse is of paramount importance in that media writers attempt consciously and unconsciously to affect the audience's

understanding of news events. Presupposition triggers enable the producer of media discourse to communicate intended information without stating them as mentioned and given examples earlier in chapter two. Presupposition triggers can only become actual in media discourse with speakers who intend to communicate a piece of non-asserted information. In presupposition strategy, statements do not possess presuppositions, rather it is the speaker or writer who presupposes intended meaning (Richardson, 2007:63).

4.1.4 Intertextuality in Media Discourse

Broadly speaking, intertextuality refers to the relation between one text and other texts. Media producers use multiple ways of producing an event in relation to earlier events. Some authors like De Beaugrande and Dressler treat intertextuality as a relation between one text type and another. While others like Fairclough and Kress consider not only texts but also their social context of production.

Richardson (2007:100- 5) claims that intertextuality in media discourse can be understood across two interrelated axes: in terms of internal and external intertextualities. In external intertextuality, a text is only intelligible when contextualised and read in relation to other texts and other social practices. The defining example of this type is a running story that generates a further development, media coverage over a period of days, months and even years. When people read the latest instalment of a running story, they do so with the knowledge that the text is a link in a chain. There are some discourse markers that reveal the existence of this textual chain such as ‘another’, ‘further’, ‘additional’, and modifiers such as ‘new’. For example, a headline in Daily Telegraph, 18 March 2005 says:

69) Palestinians and Israelis take a new step on peace path.

The modifier 'new' in the above example suggests that steps have been taken on this 'peace path' before; this indicates that this headline is intertextually made up of earlier events. External intertextuality can be composed through the use of 'wh- questions. For example, the headline in 'Daily Mirror', 16 March 2005 says:

70) Jacko Boy: Why I Lied

The wh- question in the above example presumes that he did lie, as reported in the instalment of the story of the Michael Jackson molestation trial.

Another way to present intertextuality in newspapers is through the internal axis, i.e. internal intertextuality. Quotation and reported speech are incorporated in the form of internal intertextuality. All texts are composed of fragments or elements of previous texts. Thus, news report may consist of words of a press release, or a quote from a source, or background information taken from the paper's cutting archive, or all three of these text forms.

A central building block of news is reported speech. Whether publishing the pronouncement of some politician, a legal sentence given by a judge or the finding of some studies, a large amount of the daily news in any paper is written in response to such speech events. Richardson (2007:100- 5) presents five forms of reported speech in which taken intertextuality into account:

•**Direct Quotation:** in this type of reported speech, the exact words are used with the use of quotation marks. The role of intertextuality is demonstrated through the use of other's speech (2007:100- 5).

•**Strategic Quotation (Scare Quotation):** in this type of reported speech, other's thoughts or writing are often placed in quotation marks in order to indicate their contentious nature and their intertextual relations to earlier events. The below example is a headline from 'The Independent' newspaper published on 8 March 2005 (ibid.):

71) Jury hears father's 999 calls admitting 'murder' of a son.

The word 'murder' in the above example is taken from a tape recording of a call to an emergency services operator.

•**Indirect Quotation:** in this type of reported speech, the reporter provides a summary of the content of what was said or written, not the used actual words (ibid.).

•**Transformed Indirect Quotation:** in this type of reported speech, the quotation marks are disappeared, and it drops reporting clauses like 'said', 'accused', 'alleged' and replaces them with transitive actions such as 'discovered', 'revealed' or mental state verbs such as 'believes'(ibid.).

•**Ostensible direct quotation:** in this kind of reported speech, the structure of the clause entails direct speech but is conceptually different from a direct quotation. For example, a headline in 'The Times' published on 25 Feb 2005 says:

72) Yes, I was a 20-franc tart. No, you can't be a Labour MP.

The above headline suggests an exchange between two people, but the exchange never took place in this exact form or using these exact words (ibid.).

Intertextuality works as a bridge between political discourse in mass media. Usually, any politician has a range of language means to influence and manipulate people. These means include simplicity of speech, effective visual products of persuasion such as political advertisement, and effective image-making strategies by visual and verbal language means. Usually, politicians try to use multiple expressive means of language to make their speech persuasive, vivid, powerful, and emotional. Below are some functions for using intertextuality in media discourse; all the functions belong to Volynets (2013:20-21) as cited earlier:

•**Attract Attention:** media discourse become more expressive by the use of intertextuality; the reporter uses it to attract the attention of readers and listeners.

•**Gain Confidence:** reporters make media discourse more objective and trustful by providing factual information that proves the speaker's position.

•**Express the Reporter's position:** in media discourse, reporters should not give their opinion. They should interpret news subjectively with the use of different vocabulary units, expressions, grammar structures, and particular reporting verbs.

•**Detach from given information:** reporters detach themselves from given information and keeping with an impartial position in interpreting the events due to particular circumstances such the newspaper format and seriousness of news topics.

Intertextuality is mostly used in the production and creation of newspaper headlines to attract and increase readership because headlines are the first to be evaluated and noticed by the reader. Usually, newspapers carry materials of multiple characters such as news stories, press reports, news bulletins, editorials, advertisements, puzzles, crosswords, and the likes. Each of the mentioned parts is formed with a particular tone, rhythm, words and phrase; and each pursues its own specific aim and interest. For example, the fundamental function of news stories is to objectively inform the readers while editorials function to form or influence a public opinion. These parts or genres of newspapers are used with various means to promote interests in newspapers such as evoking past events, quoting, alluding, and interconnecting intra and extratextual events (Buitkienė, 2014:26-35).

Therefore, this makes newspapers one of the outstanding sources of intertextuality. Based on the mentioned arguments, headlines can be considered as the most doublevoiced and polyphonic discourses. Thus, headlines fulfill an intertextual function in newspapers. Headlines can be treated as texts interacting

either with the text of an article, i.e. intertextual connection or with people, objects, and phenomenon in the surrounding world, i.e. intratextual connection (ibid.).

CHAPTER FIVE

Methodology and Data Analysis

5.0 Introductory Note

This chapter is devoted to previewing the model for the analysis in this study. Then, the data are analysed in accordance with the eclectic model. Method of

analysis is presented in details to clarify the way of analysis in this study. This is then followed by data collection, this section shows how the data are collected and when and where are collected, and how many texts are selected for analysis. Analysis and results of the selected data are previewed in tables. Finally, findings of the results are presented in a numbering list.

5.1 Model of Analysis

This study combines two concepts from two different linguistic fields which are implicitness and intertextuality, respectively. There is no model to encompass both implicitness and intertextuality at one time. Therefore, the model of analysis of this study will be an eclectic model. This eclectic model merges the pragmatic perspectives of implicitness with the discourse analysis perspectives of intertextuality.

This eclectic model consists of two parts. The first part is concerned with the analysis of implicitness in media discourse. Implicitness, as mentioned before, is an umbrella term due to the types it refers to. The analysis of implicitness is conducted with reference to the types of implicitness categorised with reference to Papi (1997) as mentioned in Chapter Two. In this part, the presence of entailment, presupposition, implicature, and implicature are detected in the collected media texts. And also, the function behind mentioning implicitness will be addressed in this part too with reference to Chen (2010).

The second part of this model is devoted to the analysis of intertextuality in media discourse. The analysis of intertextuality in this dissertation relies on the framework or model of analysis proposed by Fairclough (1995).

This framework is mentioned in Chapter Three; it analyses a communicative event and intertextuality is incorporated into this framework. In the discourse practice of

this framework, the speaker produces (production) a discourse relying on earlier events of texts, and the listener consumes (consumption) the speech and traces them back to previous speech and events. Thus, the intertextual analysis is conducted by both the speaker and the listener. Besides Fairclough’s framework, he listed some forms of manifest intertextuality that will be the source of analysis in this study; they are mentioned in chapter three. The procedure of this part of model is to find the presence of discourse representation, presupposition, negation, metadiscourse, and irony in the collected media texts. Each type of these forms manifests a certain technique to represent intertextuality in it. Another procedure of this part is to find the function of intertextuality and the reason behind mentioning it with reference to Volynets (2013).

Consequently, this eclectic model merges two different views and ways for analysing media discourse. Both parts of this model search for types and forms of implicitness and intertextuality, and their functions in media discourse. The model of this study is viewed in Table (1) below.

Table (1) the Eclectic Model

Text No.	Types of Implicitness Papi (1997)	Function of Implicitness Chen (2010)	Forms of Intertextuality Fairclough (1995)	Function of Intertextuality Volynets (2013)

	Entailment	Presupposition	Implicature	Implicature	Politeness	Pragmatic parameter	Adaptation	Discourse Representation	Presupposition	Negation	Metadiscourse	Irony	Attract Attention	Gain Confidence	Express the Reporters position	Detach from Given Information
1	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
2																

5.2 Method of Analysis

This research accounts for the frequency of presence of implicitness and intertextuality in media discourse. After determining a model for analysis, data from different channels of media discourse will be detected.

The researcher is going to analyse the selected data to identify where implicitness and intertextuality occur. Thus, the research adopts a qualitative method for analysis of the collected data. The results of the analysis of the selected data will be in the form of numbers and statistics, and they are arranged in tables. The selected media texts will be arranged in number; each example is preceded by a number to distinguish it in the analysis. After the given examples, a brief setting of the example is described; analysis and description will be mentioned below each text. The results of the analysis will be viewed in tables represented by plus and minus signs.

The model of analysis consists of five columns. The first column contains the text numbers; the number of texts will be listed in this column. The second column shows the types of implicitness; these types are mentioned in details in Chapter Two in

reference to Papi (1997). The third column determines the functions for using implicitness in the given text. The functions for using implicitness are mentioned in details in the third section of Chapter Two with reference to Chen (2010). The fourth column presents the forms of manifest intertextuality; these forms are mentioned in details in Chapter Three. The last column presents the functions for using intertextuality in the given texts; these functions are mentioned too in details in Chapter Four with reference to Volynets (2013).

5.3 Data Collection

The whole texts of this study are taken from four areas in media. They are news headlines, and tweets of US Presidential candidates, speeches of Barack Obama, and interviews. This research takes samples from both modalities of media discourse: spoken and written. All these texts are related to the year 2016.

1.The first one hundred texts are news headlines of three web news agencies. The New York Times, The Guardian and Reuters.

2.Texts from 101 to 175 are tweets or election campaigns of US Presidential candidates. Tweets of Bernie Sanders, Donald Trump, and Hillary Clinton are taken from their official accounts in Tweeter.

3.Texts from 176 to 185 are selected from the Weekly Address Speeches of Barack Obama. These speeches are presented by Obama in the form of Video tape in White House. Two speeches from two weeks are selected, and from each speech five clips are selected.

4.Texts from 186 to 195 are selected from the interviews that held in CNN by Christiane Amanpour. Two interviews are selected, one with John Kerry and the

other with Sadiq Khan. From each interview, five clips of speeches of the interviewee and the interviewer are selected.

5.4 Analysis of the Selected Texts

This section is about analysing the data in this study. A brief description of the text is given with the analysis in accordance to the time and place of the occurrence of the text. The first hundred texts are devoted to analysing news headlines. Texts from 101 to 175 are devoted for analysing tweets of U.S Presidential election. Texts from 176 to 185 are devoted for analysing the speeches of Barack Obama. Texts from 186 to 195 analyses the interviews with Sadiq Khan and John Kerry on CNN.

5.4.1 Analysis of News Headlines

Text (1) A Safer World, Thanks to the Iran Deal. (The New York Times, January 17, 2016)

This is a moment many that thoughts would never come: Iran has delivered on its commitment under a 2015 agreement with the United States and other major powers to curb or eliminate the most dangerous elements of its nuclear program. The world is now safer for this. On the implicitness side, this headline is formed by pragmatic presupposition. The reporter, in this headline used expressive speech act that indicates the addresser's psychological state or mental attitude like 'thank'. The function of implicitness is politeness principle. Intertextuality is formed with discourse representation by using free indirect quotation. The function of intertextuality is attract attention.

Text (2) Obama Rebukes Donald Trump's Comments on Nuclear Weapons. (The New York Times, April 1, 2016).

This headline comes after Obama's speech at the end of a summit meeting devoted to nuclear security, and he said that the comments by Trump, the campaign trail, reflected a person who "doesn't know much about foreign policy or nuclear policy." On the implicit side, this text is formed with lexical presupposition by the use of verbs of judging 'Rebuke'. This verb presupposes that 'Mr. Trump' did something bad and he is responsible for it. The function of implicitness is social distance. While on the intertextual side, this headline is formed with discourse representation strategy by the use of reported clause. The reporter restates Obama's speech and traces to the criticism of Obama on Trump's nuclear comments. The function of intertextuality is express the reporter's position.

Text (3) Year After Iran Nuclear Deal, Kerry Confronts Concerns of Arab States. (The New York Times, April 7, 2016).

This headline comes after the nuclear agreement between Iran and group of world power countries as they call it as 'five plus one.' On implicitness side, this headline is constructed with structural presupposition by the use of temporal clause 'year after Iran nuclear deal,' in which it indicates the truth that Iran made a deal a year ago. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality, too, is formed with use of presupposition because the first clause of this headline constitutes a proposition that can be interpreted in terms of intertextual relations with previous texts. The function of intertextuality is to attract attention.

Text (4) Bangladesh Activist is Killed After Criticizing Militants (The New York Times, April 7, 2016)

On the implicitness side, this headline is constructed with lexical presupposition by using verb of judging like 'criticize;'. It indicates that a university professor was hacked to death on Saturday in northwestern Bangladesh. Islamic State claiming responsibility for the latest in a series of attacks on liberal activists. The function of

implicitness is adaptation theory. On the intertextual side, this headline is formed by metadiscourse. The function of intertextuality is express the reporter's position.

Text (5) U.S. to Increase Military Presence in Syria, Obama Says. (The New York Times, April 25, 2016).

This headline comes after the speech of Obama in his visit to Germany, and he revealed that he will deploy an additional 250 American military personnel to operations in Syria. On the implicitness side, this headline is constructed with implicature type of implicitness by the use of completion form. This headline is semantically or conceptually incomplete and requires further proposition to complete its meaning. The function of implicitness is adaptability. While on intertextuality side, this headline is formed with discourse representation form by the use of reporting clause strategy. This headline reports what Obama said without quotation marks. The function of intertextuality detach from given information.

6) Advocating a War in Iraq, and Offering an Apology for What game after! (The New York Times, May 14, 2016)

To document the crimes of Saddam Hussein, Kanan Makiya studied thousands of documents smuggled out of Iraq, and years later. On the implicitness side, this headline is formed by pragmatic presupposition. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality is formed by presupposition too. The function of intertextuality is attract attention.

Text (7) Al Qaeda Turns to Syria, with a Plan to Challenge ISIS. (The New York Times, May 15, 2016).

This headline comes after Al Qaeda's top leader Ayman al-Zawahri who decided that the terror group's future lies in Syria. On the implicitness side, this headline uses lexical presupposition by using change of state verb like 'turn to' in which it presupposes that Al Qaeda used to be in Syria and now it's not in Syria. The function

of implicitness is adaptability. On intertextuality side, it is also formed by presupposition forms ; it's intertextually means that Al Qaeda was in Syria before. The function of intertextuality is to gain confidence

Text (8) The Strange, Unending Limbo of Egypt's Hosni Mubarak. (The New York Times, May 16, 2016).

This headline comes after the gathering of the supporters of the former President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt outside Maadi Military Hospital, where he is held, to celebrate Sinai Liberation Day in Cairo last month. On the implicitness side, this headlines implicitly tells the reader that Hosni Mubarak used to be a well-beloved president before; it's structured with conversational implicature. The function of implicitness is social distance. On the intertextuality side, it's formed with metadiscourse; the reporter tries to reformulate the events in Egypt. The reporter by mentioning 'Egypt's Hosni Mubarak' recalls previous events happened in Egypt without restating them. The function of intertextuality is to attract attention.

Text (9) Yes, ISIS Is Losing in Iraq. No, It's Not in Its Death Throes. (The New York Times, May 17, 2016)

The ISIS caliphate had lost 95 percent of its territory, including its biggest properties, Mosul. On the implicitness side, this headline is constructed with conversational implicature. The function of implicitness is adaptability. While on the intertextual side, this headline is formed with discourse representation strategy by using indirect quotation mark. The function of intertextuality is to gain confidence.

Text (10) Fear of 'Catastrophe Unfolding' Amid Fighting in Falluja (New York Times, May 31, 2016)

The secretary-general of the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), renewed a call for safe corridors to be opened to prevent massive civilian loss of life in the western Iraqi city."A human catastrophe is unfolding in Fallujah. Families are caught in the

crossfire with no safe way out," he said in a statement. On the implicitness side, this headline is formed by conversational implicature. The function of implicitness is adaptability. While on the intertextuality side, this headline is formed by discourse representation and by the use of scare quotes; the reporter uses the word 'Catastrophe Unfolding'. The function of intertextuality is to attract attention.

Table (2) Analysis of News Headlines

Text No.	Types of Implicitness				Function of Implicitness			Forms of Intertextuality					Function of Intertextuality			
	Entailment	Presupposition	Implicature	Implicature	Politeness	Pragmatic parameter	Adaptation	Discourse Representation	Presupposition	Negation	Metadiscourse	Irony	Attract Attention	Gain Confidence	Express the Reporters position	Detach from Given Information
1	.	+	.	.	+	.	.	+	+	.	.	.
2	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	+	+	.
3	.	+	+	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.
4	.	+	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	.
5	.	.	.	+	.	.	+	+	+
6	.	+	+	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.
7	.	+	+	.	+	+	.	.
8	.	.	+	.	.	+	+	.	+	.	.	.
9	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	+	+	.	.	.
10	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	+	+	.	.	.

11) Major Islamic State Attacks in Baghdad. (New York Times, May 18,2016)

Islamic State militants have shifted to insurgent tactics as they lose territory in Iraq. The Islamic State claimed two attacks that struck busy areas of Baghdad on Tuesday,

just days into the holy month of Ramadan. A car bomb hit a popular ice cream shop in the Karrada neighborhood just after midnight. On the implicitness side, this headline is formed by pragmatic presupposition. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality is formed by presupposition too. The function of intertextuality is detach attract attention.

Text (12) 20,000 Iraqi Children Are Trapped by Falluja Battle, U.N. Warns (New York Times June1, 2016)

As the battle between Iraqi forces and Islamic State fighters intensified outside the city of Falluja, at least 20,000 children were among them. On the implicitness side, this headline is formed by pragmatic presupposition. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality is formed by discourse representation by using reported speech . The function of intertextuality is express the reporter's position.

Text (13) Defeat of ISIS Could Send 'Terrorist Diaspora' to West, F.B.I. (The New York Times, July 27, 2016)

James B. Comey warned that eventual victory over the Islamic State could lead to an uptick of terrorist attacks in Europe. On the implicitness side, this headline is formed by the use pragmatic presupposition. The function of implicitness is adaptability. On the intertextuality side, it is formed with discourse representation by using scare quote 'Terrorist Diaspora'. The function of intertextuality is detach from given information.

Text (14) 5-Year Prison Term in Iran Is Reported for Thomson Reuters Charity Official. (The New York Times, September 10, 2016)

British-Iranian employee of the Thomson Reuters Foundation, who was arrested more than five months ago while she and her daughter, a toddler, were visiting family in Iran, has been sentenced to a five-year prison term for unexplained charges, the foundation said Friday. On the implicitness side, this headline is formed by

completion implicature because the proposition is not fully expressed. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality is formed discourse representation by using indirect quotation mark. The function of intertextuality is to detach from given information.

Text (15) East of Mosul, Kurdish Troops Advance on ISIS-Held Villages. (The New York Times, October 17, 2016)

The Fight for Mosul Begins. Coalition forces led by the Kurdish peshmerga have advanced on the eastern side of the Iraqi city. On the implicitness side, this headline is formed by pragmatic presupposition. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality is formed with discourse representation by using free indirect quotation. The function of intertextuality is attract attention.

Text (16) At the Mosul Front: Traps, Smoke Screens and Suicide Bombers. (The New York Times, October 17, 2016)

Kurdish peshmerga forces started their push toward Islamic State-held villages slowly. On the implicitness side, this headline is formed with pragmatic presupposition. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality is formed with presupposition. The function of intertextuality is attract attention.

Text (17) Donald Trump Is Wrong on Mosul Attack, Military Experts Say. (The New York Times, October 20, 2016)

WASHINGTON — In Wednesday night’s debate, Donald J. Trump excoriated the American-backed Iraqi military offensive to recapture Mosul from the Islamic State, saying it had forfeited “the element of surprise” and allowed militant leaders to slip away. On the implicitness side, this headline is formed with lexical presupposition by using counter factual verb. The function of implicitness is adaptation theory. On the intertextual side, this headline is formed by discourse representation by using

indirect quotation mark. The function of intertextuality is detach from given information.

Text (18) Kurds, heading into the Teeth of ISIS, Open a New Front. (The New York Times, October 20, 2016)

The sounds of battle north of Mosul on Thursday morning told the story of how Islamic State fighters had chosen to meet a new Kurdish assault: the eruptions of suicide car bombs and roadside. On the implicitness side, this headline is formed with semantic presupposition. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality is formed by presupposition too. The function of intertextuality is attract attention.

Text (19) Hillary Clinton Appears to Gain Late Momentum on Surge of Latino Voters (The New York Times, November 5, 2016)

Hillary Clinton said her campaign was “breaking records” for early voter turnout, before a downpour cut short her remarks in Pembroke Pines, Fla. On the implicitness side, this headline is formed by the use of pragmatic presupposition. The function of implicitness is adaption theory. On the intertextual side, this headline is formed by presupposition too. The function of intertextuality is attract attention.

Text (20) Trump’s Victory, on Front Pages Worldwide (The New York Times, November 9, 2016)

Donald Trump's winning the US presidential election on Wednesday night has dominated almost all front pages of newspapers worldwide. On the implicitness side, this headline is formed with existential presupposition by using possessive construction (‘s). It indicates that media in the US and around the world report the shock victory of Donald Trump in the presidential election. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality is formed by the use of presupposition too. The function of intertextuality is attract attention.

Table (3) Analysis of News Headlines

Text No.	Types of Implicitness				Function of Implicitness			Forms of Intertextuality					Function of Intertextuality			
	Entailment	Presupposition	Implicature	Implicature	Politeness	Pragmatic parameter	Adaptation	Discourse Representation	Presupposition	Negation	Metadiscourse	Irony	Attract Attention	Gain Confidence	Express the Reporters position	Detach from Given Information
11	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
12	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
13	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
14	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
15	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
16	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
17	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
18	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
19	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
20	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-

Text (21) If Hillary Clinton Moves to Oval Office, Aides' Baggage May Be Heavy (The New York Times, NOVEMBER 9, 2016)

On the implicitness side, the first sentence is formed with structural presupposition by using counter factual conditional. The second one is formed with existential

presupposition by using possessive construction ('s). The function of implicitness is adaptability. On the intertextuality side, it's formed with metadiscourse; the reporter tries to reformulate the events. The function of intertextuality is gain confidence.

Text (22) Iran once again exceeds a nuclear deal limit: IAEA report. (The New York Times, November 9, 2016)

Iran has exceeded a soft limit on sensitive material set under its nuclear deal with major powers, the U.N. atomic watchdog said on Wednesday, hours after Donald Trump - who has strongly criticized the agreement - won the U.S. presidential election. On the implicitness side, this headline is formed by lexical presupposition by using iterative such as 'again'. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality is formed with discourse representation by using indirect quotation marker. The function of intertextuality is detach from given information.

Text (23) Hillary Clinton Blames F.B.I. Director for Election Loss. (The New York Times, November 13, 2016)

On the implicitness side, this headline is formed with lexical presupposition by using verb of judging like 'blame'. The function of implicitness is adaptability. On the intertextuality side, it is formed by the use of discourse representation by the use of free indirect discourse. The function of intertextuality is express the reporter's position.

Text (24) As Obama Exits World Stage, Angela Merkel May Be the Liberal West's Last Defender (The New York Times, November 12, 2016)

Liberal here isn't meant as social-liberal or economic-liberal - but as liberal democratic political system. Merkel is a clear supporter of the liberal and democratic fundamental order. On the implicitness side, this headline is formed with scalar implicature by the use of 'maybe'. The function of implicitness is adaptability. On

the intertextuality side, it is formed by presupposition. The function of intertextuality is detach from given information.

Text (25) Bomber Kills 4 Americans at U.S. Base in Afghanistan (The New York Times, November 13, 2016)

A suicide bomber has killed four Americans inside Bagram airbase, the largest US military facility in Afghanistan. On the implicitness side, this headline is formed by the use pragmatic presupposition because such attacks always happen. The function of implicitness is adaptability. On the intertextuality side, it is formed by the use of presupposition too. The function of intertextuality is attract attention.

Text (26) 'They Will Have to Die Now'. (The New York Times, November 20, 2016)

James Verini's "They Will Have to Die Now" describes the battle for Mosul and the region's long history. "They Will Have to Die Now" is a vivid, captivating, compelling, and graphic account of the major battle against the Islamic State in Iraq. On the implicitness side, this headline is formed with completion implicature because the utterance does not by virtue of linguistic meaning express a complete thought. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality is formed with discourse representation by using single direct quotation. The function of intertextuality is to attract attention.

Text (27) ISIS Used Chemical Arms at Least 52 Times in Syria and Iraq. (The New York Times, November 21, 2016)

The Islamic State has used chemical weapons, including chlorine and sulfur mustard agents, at least 52 times on the battlefield. On the implicitness side, this headline is constructed with conversational implicature. The function of implicitness is adaptability. While on the intertextual side, this headline is formed with discourse

representation strategy. The function of intertextuality is attract attention because the reporter provides factual information about Isis.

Text (28) Iran excludes most candidates in elite assembly election. (Reuters, January 26, 2016)

Four-fifths of candidates for the body that will choose Iran's next Supreme Leader have withdrawn or been disqualified including a grandson of Ayatollah Khomeini close to reformist politicians, in a setback to President Hassan Rouhani. On the implicitness side, this headline is formed by scalar implicature like 'most'. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality is formed by metadiscourse because the reporter has reformulated the event. The function of intertextuality is attract attention.

Text (29) Exclusive: Radioactive material stolen in Iraq raises security concerns. (Reuters, February 17, 2016)

Iraq is searching for "highly dangerous" radioactive material whose theft last year has raised fears among Iraqi officials that it could be used as a weapon if acquired by Islamic State. Baghdad reported the stolen material to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in November but has not requested assistance to recover it, the U.N. nuclear watchdog said on Wednesday. On the implicitness side, this headline is constructed by conversational implicature. The function of implicitness is adaptation theory. On the intertextual side, this headline is formed with discourse representation by using free direct quotation. The function of intertextuality is detach from given information.

Text (30) Iraqi forces advance towards western town held by Islamic State. (Reuters, March 31, 2016)

Iraq's counter-terrorism forces backed by army troops and U.S.-led coalition air strikes advanced towards the western town of Hit on Thursday in an attempt to

dislodge Islamic State militants. On the implicitness side, this headline is constructed by pragmatic presupposition. The function of implicitness is adaptation theory. On the intertextual side, this headline is formed by presupposition. The function of intertextuality is attract attention because the reporter has provided factual information.

Table (4) Analysis of News Headlines

Text No.	Types of Implicitness				Function of Implicitness			Forms of Intertextuality					Function of Intertextuality			
	Entailment	Presupposition	Implicature	Implicature	Politeness	Pragmatic parameter	Adaptation	Discourse Representation	Presupposition	Negation	Metadiscourse	Irony	Attract Attention	Gain Confidence	Express the Reporters position	Detach from Given
21	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-
22	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
23	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
24	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
25	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
26	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
27	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
28	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-
29	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
30	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-

Text (31) Obama, Republicans urge Trump to soften tone. (Reuters, April 1, 2016)

Donald Trump is facing bipartisan pressure to adopt a more presidential tone in his White House run including from Democratic President Barack Obama and

Republicans who worry his missteps may do irreparable harm to the party and his campaign. On the implicitness side, this headline is formed by the use of pragmatic presupposition. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality is formed by metadiscourse because the reporter has hedged Obama's speech. The function of intertextuality is gain confidence.

Text (32) Kurds' advance in Syria divides U.S. and Turkey as Russia bombs (Reuters, February 17, 2016)

The rapid advance of U.S.-backed Kurdish fighters in northern Syria, taking advantage of Russian air strikes to seize territory near the Turkish border, has infuriated Ankara and threatened to drive a wedge between NATO allies. On the implicitness side, this headline is constructed with existential presupposition by using possessive construction ('s). The function of implicitness is adaptability. On the intertextuality side, it is also formed with presupposition. The reporter takes for granted that Kurds exist in Syria and Turkey. The function of intertextuality is detach from given information.

Text (33) Iraqi parliament cancels vote on proposed cabinet amid protests (Reuters, April 14, 2016)

Iraq's parliament canceled a vote on Thursday on a cabinet reshuffle proposed by Prime Minister Haider al-Abadi as part of an anti-corruption drive, fueling discontent among MPs who held a mock ballot ousting the assembly's speaker. On the implicitness side, this headline is constructed with conversational implicature. The function of implicitness is adaptability. While on the intertextual side, this headline is formed with discourse representation strategy. The reporter accounts of what Iraqi parliament done. The function of intertextuality is attract attention.

Text (34) Iraq's Sadr threatens renewed protests to bring about new government. (Reuters, April 16, 2016)

Iraq's powerful Shi'ite cleric Moqtada al-Sadr warned on Saturday he would re-start protests within 72 hours if the nation's leaders failed to vote on a cabinet of technocrats proposed by Prime Minister Haider al-Abadi to tackle corruption. On the implicitness side, this headline is constructed with existential presupposition by using possessive construction ('s) and it is formed by using scalar implicature by using the adjective 'new'. The function of implicitness is adaptability. While on the intertextual side, this headline is formed with discourse representation strategy by the use of reported clause. The function of intertextuality is to attract attention.

Text (35) Iraq's Sadr calls for protests to bring about new cabinet. (Reuters, April 20, 2016)

This headline comes after the demonstration of Sadr's followers in the Centre of Baghdad to end this cabinet. On the implicitness side, this headline is constructed with scalar implicature because the word 'new' implicates that there is a cabinet and the demonstration is organised to end this cabinet. The function of implicitness is rights & obligation. While on the intertextuality side, this headline is formed with discourse representation by the use of free indirect discourse because the reporter mixes the voices of the representing and represented speeches. Here, the reporter presents the demand of Sadr to do the act of protest. The function of intertextuality is detach from given information.

Text (36) U.S. volunteers seek adventure fighting Islamic State alongside Kurds. (Reuters, April 25, 2016).

This headline comes after the presence of a U.S. volunteer, John Cole among Kurdish Peshmarga to fight against ISIS fighters in north of Iraq. On implicitness side, this headline is formed by the use of conversational implicature and it implies that the Kurdish Peshmarga are fighting against Islamic State. The word 'alongside' implicates that Kurdish Peshmarga are already in war against ISIS. The function of

implicitness is adaptability. On the intertextuality side, it is also formed with presupposition. The reporter takes for granted that Kurdish peshmarga are in war against ISIS; he assumes that the readers are informed about it. The function of intertextuality is attract attention.

Text (37) U.N. envoy says war goals in Iraq obscuring humanitarian crisis (Reuters, April 25, 2016)

A U.N. human rights envoy said on Monday Iraq was being run by a failed government and warned foreign powers not to be “complicit” in its neglect of the plight of normal Iraqis. On implicitness side, this headline is formed by pragmatic presupposition, it presupposes that there is a war in Iraq. The function of implicitness is adaptability. While on the intertextual side, this headline is formed with discourse representation strategy by the use of reported clause. The function of intertextuality is detach from given information.

Text (38) Iraqi MPs block vote on new cabinet reshuffle (Reuters, April 26, 2016)

Iraqi MPs disrupted a parliament session on Tuesday, blocking Prime Minister Haider al-Abadi from presenting a new cabinet lineup aimed at fighting corruption as tens of thousands of protesters took over part of central Baghdad to demand a vote. On the implicitness side, this headline is constructed with scalar implicature because the word ‘new’ implicates that there is a cabinet and the demonstration is organised to end this cabinet. The function of implicitness is adaptation. While on the intertextuality side, this headline is formed with discourse representation by the use of free indirect discourse because the reporter mixes the voices of the representing and represented speeches. The function of intertextuality is gain confidence.

Text (39) U.S. embassy warns citizens in Turkey about ‘credible’ terrorist threats. (Reuters, April 26, 2016).

This headline comes after the official warns of U.S. embassy in Ankara to its citizens in Turkey; in which the U.S. government continues to receive credible indications that terrorist groups are seeking opportunities to attack popular tourist destination throughout Turkey. On the implicitness side, this headline uses the implicature types of implicitness with completion form; the reporter says part of the speech and leaves the implicit part for the reader. The function of implicitness is adaptability. While on the intertextuality side, this headline is formed by discourse representation and by the use of scare quotes; the reporter uses the word ‘credible’ as it’s mentioned in the official warn by U.S. embassy in Ankara. The function of intertextuality is express the reporter’s position.

Text (40) Iraqi MPs block vote on new cabinet reshuffle (Reuters, April 26, 2016)

Iraqi MPs disrupted a parliament session on Tuesday, blocking Prime Minister Haider al-Abadi from presenting a new cabinet lineup aimed at fighting corruption as tens of thousands of protesters took over part of central Baghdad to demand a vote. On the implicitness side, this headline is constructed with scalar implicature because the word ‘new’ implicates that there is a cabinet and the demonstration is organised to end this cabinet. The function of implicitness is adaptation. While on the intertextuality side, this headline is formed with discourse representation by the use of free indirect discourse because the reporter mixes the voices of the representing and represented speeches. The function of intertextuality is gain confidence.

Table (5) Analysis of News Headlines

Text No.	Types of Implicitness				Function of Implicitness			Forms of Intertextuality					Function of Intertextuality			
	Entailment	Presupposition	Implicature	Implicature	Politeness	Pragmatic parameter	Adaptation	Discourse Representation	Presupposition	Negation	Metadiscourse	Irony	Attract Attention	Gain Confidence	Express the Reporters position	Detach from Given Information
31	.	+	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	+	.	.
32	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	+	+
33	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	+	+	.	.	.
34	.	+	+	.	.	.	+	+	+	.	.	.
35	.	.	+	.	.	+	.	+	+
36	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.
37	.	+	+	+	+
38	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	+	+	.	.
39	.	.	.	+	.	.	+	+	+	.
40	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	+	+	.	.	.

Text (41) Turkish military says killed 22 Kurdish militants in clashes. (Reuters, May 16, 2016).

This headline comes after the clashes between Turkish military and Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) fighters near the Iranian border. On the implicitness side, this headline is formed with implicature type of implicitness by the use of completion

form; it's semantically incomplete and it requires other propositions to complete its meaning. The function of implicitness is adaptability. On the intertextuality side, it's formed with discourse representation by the use of indirect discourse representation; the reporter says what the Turkish military said. The function of intertextuality is detach from given information.

Text (42) Pope criticizes West for trying to export own brand of democracy to Iraq, Libya. (Reuters, May 16, 2016).

This headline comes after the speech of the Pope Francis in his interview to La Croix newspaper. Thus, he criticized Western powers for trying to export their own brand of democracy without respecting indigenous political cultures. On the implicitness side, this headline is constructed with lexical presupposition by the use of verbs of judging 'criticize;' it presupposes that Western countries did something bad. The function of implicitness is adaptability. On the intertextuality side, it's formed with discourse representation strategy by the use of reported clause. The reporter says what the Pope said. The function of intertextuality is express the reporter's position.

Text (43) Turkey says U.S. 'two-faced' for not viewing Syrian Kurdish YPG as terrorists. (Reuters, May 27, 2016)

Turkish Foreign Minister Mevlut Cavusoglu states that The United States is "two-faced" for refusing to call the Syrian Kurdish YPG militia terrorists. Photos had emerged purportedly showing U.S. Special Forces wearing YPG emblems on their shoulders, something Cavusoglu said was unacceptable. On the implicitness side, this headline is formed by pragmatic presupposition. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality is formed by discourse representation by using the scare quotation 'two-faced'. The function of intertextuality is detach from given information.

**Text (44) With Washington looking the other way, Iran fills a void in Iraq.
(Reuters, May 31, 2016)**

Iraq's elite forces who are leading the fight have been trained by U.S. advisers, but many others on the battlefield were trained or supplied by Iran. It's the latest example of how Washington has looked the other way as Iran deepened its military involvement in Iraq over the past two years. On the implicitness side, this headline is constructed by completion implicature. The function of implicitness is adaptation theory. On the intertextual side, this headline is formed by presupposition. The function of intertextuality is attract attention.

Text (45) Exclusive: U.S. falters in campaign to revive Iraqi army, officials say. (Reuters, June 3, 2016)

A 17-month U.S. effort to retrain and reunify Iraq's regular army has failed to create a large number of effective Iraqi combat units or limit the power of sectarian militias, according to current and former U.S. military and civilian officials. On the implicitness side, this headline is constructed by conversational implicature. The function of implicitness is adaptation theory. On the intertextual side, this headline is formed by discourse representation. The reporter says what the officials said. The function of intertextuality is detach from given information.

**Text (46) Black boxes from crashed Egypt Air flight will go to France for repair.
(Reuters, June 17, 2016)**

Egyptian investigators said on Thursday they would take the memory chips from the black boxes of crashed EgyptAir flight MS804 to France next week for repairs. On the implicitness side, this headline is constructed by lexical presupposition by using change of state verb such as 'go'. The function of implicitness is adaptation theory. On the intertextual side, this headline is formed by presupposition too. The function of intertextuality is gain confidence.

Text (47) Austrian officials worked around election law; court hears. (Reuters, June 20, 2016)

Electoral officials broke one of Austria's vote-counting rules in last month's presidential poll because it was almost impossible to implement, witnesses told the Constitutional Court on Monday as it examined a challenge to the result by the far-right Freedom Party (FPO). On the implicitness side, this headline is formed by lexical representation by using factive predicate like 'hear'. The function of implicitness is adaptation. On the intertextual side, this headline is formed with discourse representation by using free indirect discourse. The function of intertextuality is express the reporter's positions.

Text (48) Iraqi camps overwhelmed as residents flee Falluja fighting. (Reuters, June 20, 2016)

An Iraqi girl who fled from of Islamic State violence clap during World Refugee Day celebrations at Al-salam refugee camp in Baghdad, Iraq. On the implicitness side, this headline is constructed with pragmatic presupposition. The function of implicitness is adaptation theory. On the intertextual side, this headline is formed by presupposition. The function of intertextuality is attract attention.

Text (49) Offensives against Islamic State could displace 2.3 million Iraqis: U.N. (Reuters, June 23,2016)

Upcoming military offensives in Iraq against Islamic State, including an assault on the northern city of Mosul, could displace at least 2.3 million people, the United Nations humanitarian coordinator for Iraq said on Thursday. On the implicitness side, this headline is constructed by conversational presupposition. The function of

implicitness is adaptation theory. On the intertextual side, this headline is formed by discourse representation. The reporter accounts what U.N. said. The function of intertextuality is detach from given information.

Text (50) Iraq PM Abadi orders police to stop using fake bomb detectors. (Reuters, July 3, 2016)

Iraqi Prime Minister Haider al-Abadi ordered security services on Sunday to stop using fake bomb detectors at checkpoints after a bombing killed at least 120 people in Baghdad in an attack claimed by Islamic State. On the implicitness side, this headline is constructed with lexical presupposition by using change of state verb like ‘stop’. The function of implicitness is adaptation theory. On the intertextual side, this headline is formed with discourse representation by using free direct quotation. The function of intertextuality is detach from given information.

Text No.	Types of Implicitness				Function of Implicitness			Forms of Intertextuality					Function of Intertextuality			
	Entailment	Presupposition	Implicature	Implicature	Politeness	Pragmatic parameter	Adaptation	Discourse Representation	Presupposition	Negation	Metadiscourse	Irony	Attract Attention	Gain Confidence	Express the Reporters position	Detach from Given Information

41	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
42	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
43	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
44	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
45	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
46	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
47	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
48	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
49	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
50	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+

Table (6) Analysis of News Headlines

**Text (51) Iraqi PM says Islamic State plans subway attacks in U.S. and Paris.
(Reuters, September 25, 2016)**

Iraq has “credible” intelligence that Islamic State militants plan to attack subway systems in Paris and the United States, the prime minister said on Thursday, but U.S. and French officials said they had no evidence to back up his claims. On the implicitness side, this headline is constructed by pragmatic presupposition. The function of implicitness is adaptation theory. On the intertextual side, this headline is formed with discourse representation by using free indirect quotation mark because the reporter says what Iraqi PM said. The function of intertextuality is detach from given information.

Text (52) Trump election puts Iran nuclear deal on shaky ground. (Reuter, November 9, 2016)

Donald Trump's election as president raises the prospect the United States will pull out of the nuclear pact it signed last year with Iran, alienating Washington from its allies and potentially freeing Iran to act on its ambitions. On the implicitness side, this headline is formed by pragmatic presupposition. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality is formed presupposition too. The function of intertextuality is attract attention.

Text (53) In fight against Islamic State, Kurds expand their territory (Reuters, October 10, 2016)

On implicitness side, this headline is formed by pragmatic presupposition; it implies that the Kurdish Peshmarga are fighting against Islamic State. The function of implicitness is adaptability. On intertextual side, it is formed by presupposition. The reporter takes for granted that Kurdish peshmarga are in war against ISIS; he assumes that the readers are informed about it. The function of intertextuality is gain confidence.

Text (54) Turkey bombs Syrian Kurdish militia allied to U.S.-backed force (Reuters, October 19, 2016)

Turkish air strikes pounded a group of Kurdish fighters allied to a U.S.-backed militia in northern Syria overnight, highlighting the conflicting agendas of NATO members Ankara and Washington in an increasingly complex battlefield. On implicitness side, this headline is formed by pragmatic presupposition. The function of implicitness is adaptability. On the intertextuality side, it is also formed with presupposition. The function of intertextuality is detach from given information.

Text (55) Half of Republicans would reject election result if Clinton wins (Reuters, October 21, 2016)

On the implicitness side, this headline is formed by structural presupposition by using counterfactual conditional 'if Clinton wins'. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality is formed by metadiscourse. The reporter takes for granted that if she wins, nearly 70 percent said it would be because of illegal voting or vote rigging. The function of intertextuality is express the reporter's position.

Text (56) Clinton far ahead in Electoral College race. (Reuter, October 22, 2016)

Democratic candidate Hillary Clinton maintained her commanding lead in the race to win the Electoral College and claim the U.S. presidency, according to the latest Reuters/Ipsos States of the Nation project results released on Saturday. On the implicitness side, this headline is formed by conversational implicature. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality is formed by presupposition. The function of intertextuality is attract attention.

Text (57) Kurdish women fighters battle Islamic State with machineguns and songs (Reuters, November 3, 2016)

When Islamic State insurgents fired mortar bombs at Iranian Kurdish women fighters holding a desert position in northern Iraq, the women first hit back by singing through loudspeakers. This headline is formed by the use of pragmatic presupposition. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality is formed with discourse representation by the use of free indirect discourse because the reporter mixes the voices of the representing and represented speeches. The function of intertextuality is gain confidence.

Text (58) How the polls, including ours, missed Trump's victory? (Reuters, November 9, 2016)

Pollsters and statisticians gave Hillary Clinton odds of between 75 and 99 percent of winning the U.S. presidential election. On the implicitness side, this headline is

formed by the use of structural presupposition by using ‘wh-cleft construction’. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality is formed by discourse representation .The reporter mixes his voice with the voice of voters .The function of intertextuality is express the reporter’s position.

Text (59) Trump defeated Clinton by 10,704 votes in Michigan (Reuters, November 23, 2016)

Republican Donald Trump has stunned the world by defeating Hillary Clinton in the race for the White House, ending eight years of Democratic rule and sending the United States on a new. On the implicitness side, this headline is formed by the use of pragmatic presupposition. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality is formed by discourse representation. The function of intertextuality is express the reporter’s position.

Text (60) Iraq's Shi'ite militias could prove bigger test than Mosul. (Reuters, December 1, 2016)

In early June, two Iranian-backed Shi’ite militias under the nominal control of the Iraqi government stormed into an Iraqi military airbase north of Baghdad. Driving armored vehicles and wielding rocket launchers, they took over a building on the base. On the implicitness side, this headline is constructed with existential presupposition by using possessive constructions ‘Iraqi’s’. The function of implicitness is adaptation theory. On the intertextual side, this headline is formed by metadiscourse. The function of intertextuality is to attract attention.

Table (7) Analysis of News Headlines

Text	Types of Implicitness	Function of Implicitness	Forms of Intertextuality	Function of Intertextuality
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	Entailment	Presupposition	Implicature	Implicature	Politeness	Pragmatic parameter	Adaptation	Discourse Representation	Presupposition	Negation	Metadiscourse	Irony	Attract Attention	Gain Confidence	Express the Reporters position	Detach from Given Information
51	.	+	+	+	+
52	.	+	+	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.
53	.	+	+	.	+	+	.	.
54	.	+	+	.	+	+
55	.	+	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	+	.
56	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.
57	.	+	+	+	+	.	.
58	.	+	+	+	+	.
59	.	+	+	+	+	.
60	.	+	+	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	.	.

Text (61) INTERVIEW: Europe must brace for new, varied is attacks - security chief. (Reuters, December 2, 2016)

Islamic State will attack Europe again, security chiefs warned on Friday, and may add car bombs, cyber and chemical warfare to its local arsenal as European militants drift home after reverses in Syria and Iraq. On the implicitness side, this headline is constructed by scalar implicature by using scales such as ‘must and new’. The function of implicitness is adaptation theory. On the intertextual side, this headline

is formed by discourse representation by using indirect quotation mark .The reporter says what security chief said. The function of intertextuality is detach from given information.

Text (62) How Iran closed the Mosul 'horseshoe' and changed Iraq war? (Reuters, December 7, 2016)

In the early days of the assault on Islamic State in Mosul, Iran successfully pressed Iraq to change its battle plan and seal off the city. On the implicitness side, this headline is formed by the use of structural presupposition by using 'Wh-questions construction'. The function of implicitness is right& obligation. Intertextuality is formed by the use of discourse representation by using scare quote 'horseshoe'. The function of intertextuality is express the reporter's position.

Text (63) Pakistan is winning the war against terrorism. (The Guardian, Mar 31,2016)

Pakistan needs and deserves the international community's support and understanding in its fight against terrorism, which is aimed at making not only Pakistan but the entire world a safer place. On the implicitness side, this headline is formed with existential presupposition by using the definite article 'the'. The function of implicitness is adaption theory. On the intertextual side, this headline is formed by presupposition too. The reporter takes granted that Pakistan was in war against terrorism . The function of intertextuality is gain confidence.

Text (64) Iraqi prime minister announces military operation to retake Falluja from Isis. (The Guardian, May 22, 2016)

Iraq's prime minister al-Abadi, announced the beginning of military operation to retake the Islamic State held city of Falluja. On the implicitness side, this headline is formed by lexical presupposition by using change of state verb like 'retake'. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality is formed discourse

representation by using free indirect quotation. The function of intertextuality is detach from given information.

Text (65) Marine killed in Isis attack died at unpublicised US-only base in Iraq. (The Guardian, May 21,2016)

The US Marine who was killed in a rocket attack on Saturday died at the first exclusively American base established in Iraq. On the implicitness side, this headline is formed by pragmatic presupposition. The reporter proposes that the information in the headline is known for the hearer. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality is formed by presupposition too. The function of intertextuality is attract attention.

Text (66) CIA concludes Russia interfered to help Trump win election, say reports. (The Guardian, May 21,2016)

US Agencies have concluded that Russian interfered in last month's presidential election to boost Donald Trump's bid for the White House, according to report. On the implicitness side, this headline is formed by lexical presupposition by non - factive verb like 'conclude'. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality is formed by discourse representation by using reporting clause. The reporter says what reports said. The function of intertextuality is detach from given information.

Text (67) Fallujah siege: 'Families are surviving on dried dates and river water'. (The Guardian, May 26,2016)

The Iraqi town of Fallujah has been under siege from airstrikes and ... family survived by eating only dried dates and drinking river water. On the implicitness side, this headline is formed by pragmatic presupposition. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality is formed with discourse representation

by using single quotation mark. The function of intertextuality is detach from given information.

Text (68) Iraqi prime minister asks Baghdad protesters to refrain during Falluja push. (The Guardian, May 26, 2016).

This headline comes after a series of demonstrations in Baghdad against the current cabinet, and at the same time the Iraqi army are now in war against ISIS in Falluja. This headline is formed by the use of pragmatic presupposition. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality is formed with discourse representation by the use of free indirect discourse because the reporter mixes the voices of the representing and represented speeches. Here, the reporter presents the demand of Baghdad protesters to do the demonstration and the recommendation of Iraqi prime minister to stop the demonstration. The function of intertextuality is detach from given information.

Text (69) ‘Unacceptable’ for US soldiers in Syria to wear Kurdish insignia, Turkey says. (The Guardian, May 27, 2016).

This headline comes after images surfaced apparently showing US soldiers in Syria wearing the insignia of the YPG that are fighting Islamic State group in northern Syria. On the implicitness side, this headline is formed with implicature type of implicitness by the use of completion form; it requires further propositions to complete its meaning. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality is formed by discourse representation by the use of scare quotes; the reporter uses

the word ‘unacceptable’ that is uttered previously by Turkish foreign minister. The function of intertextuality is to detach from given information.

Text (70) Dozens of Isis fighters killed in Iraqi forces’ assault on Falluja, US says. (The Guardian, May 27, 2016).

This headline comes after the speech of the US military spokesman in which he said that US air forces carried out 20 strikes over the past four days and leading to the death of ISIS commander there. On the implicitness side, this headline is formed by the use of existential presupposition by using possessive construction. It indicates that there is a war between Iraqi forces and ISIS fighters. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality is formed with discourse representation by the use of indirect discourse representation. The reporter says what the US military spokesman said. The function of intertextuality is to detach from given information.

Table (8) Analysis of News Headlines

Text	Types of Implicitness	Function of Implicitness	Forms of Intertextuality	Function of Intertextuality
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	Entailment	Presupposition	Implicature	Implicature	Politeness	Pragmatic parameter	Adaptation	Discourse Representation	Presupposition	Negation	Metadiscourse	Irony	Attract Attention	Gain Confidence	Express the Reporters position	Detach from Given Information
61	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	+	+
62	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	+	+	.
63	.	+	+	.	+	+	.	.
64	.	+	+	+	+
65	.	+	+	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.
66	.	+	+	+	+
67	.	+	+	+	+
68	.	+	+	+	+
69	.	+	+	+	+
70	.	+	+	+	+

Text (71) 'Unacceptable' for US soldiers in Syria to wear Kurdish insignia, Turkey says. (The guardian, May 27, 2016)

Turkey has lashed out at the United State after images surfaced apparently showing US soldiers in Syria wearing the insignia of a Kurdish group opposed by Ankara. On the implicitness side, this headline is formed by conversational implicature. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality is formed by discourse

representation by using the scare quotation ' Unacceptable '. The function of intertextuality is to detach from given information.

Text (72) Kurdish forces in big push against Islamic State in Iraq and Syria. (The Guardian, May 29, 2016).

This headline comes after the attacks of Kurdish Peshmarga and YPG fighters in Iraq and Syria against Islamic State. On the implicitness side, this headline is formed by pragmatic presupposition. It presupposes that Kurdish forces are in a war with Islamic State in Iraq and Syria; and implicitly states that these forces are defeating Islamic State in these areas. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality is formed by the use of metadiscourse; the reporter tries to explicate the status of Kurdish forces in Iraq and Syria. The function of intertextuality is to express the reporter's position.

Text (73) Saudi Arabia kills Nigerian man in 95th execution of the year. (The Guardian, May 29, 2016).

Saudi authorities have executed a Nigerian man after convicting him of murdering a police officer. On the implicitness side, this headline is formed by the use of pragmatic presupposition. It indicates that Saudi Arabia has executed 94 people before this Nigerian man. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality is formed by the use of presupposition too. The reporter takes for granted that Saudi Arabia has executed more than 95 people in this year. The function of intertextuality is to detach from given information.

Text (74) Thousands of children at risk in Falluja, says UN. (The guardian, June 1, 2016)

The UN children's fund has issued a stark warning to Iraqi troops and Islamic State militants in the to spare the children, the most vulnerable of the tens of thousands of civilians trapped in the city. On the implicitness side, this headline is formed with

conversation implicature. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality is formed with discourse representation by using reporting clause. The function of intertextuality is to detach from given information.

Text (75) Baghdad car bombings leave many dead. (The guardian, June 9, 2016)

Two suicide attacks in and around the Iraqi capital have killed at least 31 people and wounded dozens more, officials said. On the implicitness side, this headline is formed with lexical presupposition by using change of state verb like 'leave'. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality is formed with discourse representation by using free indirect quotation. The function of intertextuality is to attract attention.

Text (76) UN condemns Isis genocide against Yazidis in Iraq and Syria. (The Guardian, June 16, 2016)

Islamic State fighters are committing genocide against Yazidis in Syria and Iraq by seeking to destroy the group through murder, sexual slavery, gang rape, torture and humiliation, UN investigators have said. On the implicitness side, this headline is formed by pragmatic presupposition. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality is formed by metadiscourse. The function of intertextuality is to detach from given information.

Text (77) Isis claims responsibility for Baghdad car bombing as 120 die on single day. (The guardian, July 3, 2016)

Days after fleeing its stronghold of Falluja, Islamic State has claimed responsibility for an attack on a shopping district in central Baghdad which killed at least 1120 people, surpassing the most deadly day in the capital so far this year. On the implicitness side, this headline is formed with lexical presupposition by using non-factive verb like 'claim'. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality

is formed by metadiscourse. The function of intertextuality is to express the reporter's position.

Text (78) Basra after the British: division and despair in Iraq's oil boomtown (The Guardian, July 4, 2016)

Basra's six-year period of British control following the overthrow of Saddam Hussein will come under scrutiny. On implicitness side, this headline is constructed with existential presupposition by using possessive article like 'Iraq's'. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality, too, is formed with use of presupposition. The function of intertextuality is to express the reporter's position.

Text (79) Iraq war inquiry: timeline of conflict (The Guardian, July 5, 2016)

On the implicitness side, this headline is constructed with complete implicature. The function of implicitness is adaptability. While on the intertextual side, this headline is formed with presupposition. The function of intertextuality is to attract attention.

Text (80) Intelligence files support claims Iraq invasion helped spawn Isis (The Guardian, July 6, 2016)

Allegations that the invasion of Iraq increased the terrorist threat to the UK and helped spawn the terror group Islamic State are supported by intelligence documents released as part of the Chilcot report. On implicitness side, this headline is constructed with lexical presupposition by using non factive verb like 'claim'. The function of implicitness is adaptability. On the Intertextuality side, it's formed by discourse representation. The function of intertextuality is to express the reporter's position.

Table (9) Analysis of News Headlines

Text No.	Types of Implicitness				Function of Implicitness			Forms of Intertextuality					Function of Intertextuality			
	Entailment	Presupposition	Implicature	Implicature	Politeness	Pragmatic parameter	Adaptation	Discourse Representation	Presupposition	Negation	Metadiscourse	Irony	Attract Attention	Gain Confidence	Express the Reporters position	Detach from Given Information
71	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	+	+
72	.	+	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	.
73	.	+	+	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.
74	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	+	+
75	.	+	+	+	+	.	.	.
76	.	+	+	.	.	.	+	+
77	.	+	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	.
78	.	+	+	.	+	+	.
79	.	.	.	+	.	.	+	.	+	+
80	.	+	+	+	+	.

Text (81) Iraq war still casts a long shadow over a dangerous and deeply unstable region (The Guardian, July 7, 2016)

As the Chilcot report is released, the war’s toxic legacy – hateful sectarianism, the rise of al-Qaida and Isis – is still generating headlines 13 years on. On the implicitness side, this headline is constructed with conventional implicature by the

use of adverb 'still'. The function of implicitness is adaptability. On the Intertextuality side, it's formed by presupposition. The function of intertextuality is to attract attention.

Text (82) Donald Trump calls Obama the 'founder of Isis'. (The Guardian, Aug 11, 2016)

Donald Trump escalated his rhetoric against Barack Obama on Wednesday, dubbing the US president as the 'founder of ISIS'. On the implicitness side, this headline is formed with conversational implicature. The function of implicitness is adaption theory. On the intertextual side, this headline is formed by discourse presupposition by using scare quotes 'founder of Isis'. The function of intertextuality is to attract attention.

Text (83) Kurdish forces in fresh push to recapture Mosul from Isis (The Guardian, August 14, 2016)

Kurdish peshmerga forces have launched a fresh attack on Islamic by a US-led coalition against Isis forces. On implicitness side, this headline is formed by pragmatic presupposition. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality is formed with discourse representation by the use of free indirect discourse because the reporter mixes the voices of the representing and represented speeches. The function of intertextuality is to gain confidence.

Text (84) Hillary Clinton: US must be 'vigilant but not afraid' on terrorism – as it happened. (The Guardian, September 20, 2016)

On the implicitness side, this headline is formed by the use scalar implicature like 'must be and but'. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality is formed by discourse representation by using scare quote 'vigilant but not afraid'. The function of intertextuality is to express the reporter's position.

Text (85) Isis poses 'sustained' threat to US for years to come despite loss of territory. (The Guardian, September 27, 2016)

Intelligence chiefs warn that pushing Isis out of Iraq and Syria will lead to the spread of operatives around the world rather than the end of the jihadi army. On the implicitness side, this headline is formed with lexical presupposition by using the change of state verb like 'come'. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality is formed by discourse representation by using the scare quotation 'sustained'. The function of intertextuality is to attract attention.

Text (86) Attack on Isis stronghold Mosul may have troubled aftermath (The Guardian, October 7, 2016)

A ground assault on Mosul, the last major Islamic State stronghold in Iraq, is due to be launched by the end of the month, with Iraqi troops moving into their final staging positions to the south of the city. On the implicitness side, this headline is constructed with scalar implicature by the use of 'may'. The function of implicitness is adaptability. On the Intertextuality side, it's formed by metadiscourse. The function of intertextuality is to express the reporter's position.

Text (87) Amid Syrian chaos, Iran's game plan emerges: a path to the Mediterranean (The Guardian, October 8, 2016)

Militias controlled by Tehran are poised to complete a land corridor that would give Iran huge power in the region. On the implicitness side, this headline is constructed with implicature by the use of completion. The function of implicitness is adaptability. On the Intertextuality side, it's formed by metadiscourse. The function of intertextuality is to express the reporter's position.

Text (88) Battle for Mosul: Isis city under attack from Iraqi and Kurdish forces – as it happened (The Guardian, October 14, 2016)

Iraqi and Kurdish forces are finalising plans to attack the last urban stronghold of Islamic State in Iraq, the northern city of Mosul. On the implicitness side, this headline is constructed with pragmatic presupposition. The function of implicitness is adaptability. On the Intertextuality side, it's formed by discourse representation by using free indirect quote. The function of intertextuality is to attract attention.

Text (89) Two months to take Mosul from Isis, says Iraqi general (The Guardian, October 18, 2016)

Iraqi forces advancing on Mosul could take two weeks to reach the city and two months to liberate it from Islamic State (Isis) control, a general involved in the battle has said. On implicitness side, this headline is constructed with lexical presupposition by the use of change of state verb like 'take'. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality is formed by the use discourse representation by using reporting clause. The reporter says what the Iraqi general said. The function of intertextuality is to detach from given information.

Text (90) Imran Khan abandons Islamabad protest after inquiry into PM granted. (The Guardian, November1, 2016)

Imran Khan announces that he has called off the planned protest, which he said would involve 1 million of his supporters. On the implicitness side, this headline is formed with pragmatic presupposition. The function of implicitness is adaption theory. On the intertextual side, this headline is formed with discourse representation by using free indirect discourse. The function of intertextuality is to attract attention.

Table (10) Analysis of News Headlines

Text No.	Types of Implicitness				Function of Implicitness			Forms of Intertextuality					Function of Intertextuality			
	Entailment	Presupposition	Implicature	Implicature	Politeness	Pragmatic parameter	Adaptation	Discourse Representation	Presupposition	Negation	Metadiscourse	Irony	Attract Attention	Gain Confidence	Express the Reporters position	Detach from Given Information
81	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.
82	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	+	+	.	.	.
83	.	+	+	+	+	.	.
84	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	+	+	.
85	.	+	+	+	+	.	.	.
86	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	.
87	.	.	.	+	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	.
88	.	+	+	+	+	.	.	.
89	.	+	+	+	+
90	.	+	+	+	+	.	.	.

Text (91) The battle for Mosul in maps (The Guardian, November 4, 2016)

Iraqi forces supported by a US-led coalition have been fighting to take back Iraq's second city from Islamic State since 16 October 2016. On the implicitness side, this headline is constructed with implicature type of implicitness by the use of completion form. This headline is semantically or conceptually incomplete and requires further

proposition to complete its meaning. The function of implicitness is adaptability. On the Intertextuality side, it's formed by presupposition. The function of intertextuality is attract attention.

Text (92) World looks on anxiously as US makes a fateful choice. (The Guardian, November 5, 2016)

Governments have often preferred Republican presidential candidates because they historically put an emphasis on free trade, but this time, politicians and commentators are lining up to express doubts about Donald Trump, who has alarmed many with his dismissive comments about Latinos, plans to build a wall on the Mexican border, and his unpredictable behaviour. On the implicitness side, this headline is formed by lexical presupposition by using factive predicate like 'make'. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality is formed by presupposition too. The function of intertextuality is to detach from given information.

Text (93) Iraqi special forces work to clear Isis fighters from eastern edge of Mosul. (The Guardian, November 6, 2016)

Iraq's special forces have been working to fully clear neighborhoods on Mosul's eastern edge of Islamic State militants as suspected Isis bombings killed at least 20 people elsewhere around the country. On the implicitness side, this headline is formed by conversational implicature. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality is formed by discourse representation by using free indirect quotation mark. The function of intertextuality is to gain confidence.

Text (94) Iraqi families begin returning to Falluja after city declared free of Isis. (The Guardian, November 6,2016)

Families have begun returning to Falluja three months after security forces retake city from Islamic State militants. On the implicitness side, this headline is formed

with lexical presupposition by using change of state verb like ‘begin’. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality is formed by metadiscourse. The function of intertextuality is to gain confidence.

Text (95) My year with Trump: covering a curiosity that became a dark phenomenon. (The Guardian, November 6, 2016)

A journalist who lived in the White House talks about his time with Trump. On the implicitness side, the first phrase is formed by existential presupposition by using possessive article ‘my’ and the second one is formed by lexical presupposition by using factive verb like ‘became’. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality is formed by metadiscourse. The function of intertextuality is to attract attention.

Text (96) Trump: 'is time for us to come together as one united people'. (The Guardian, November 8, 2016)

Now it’s time for America to bind the wounds of division... I say it is time for us to come together as one united people. On the implicitness side, this headline is formed with lexical presupposition by using change of state verb like ‘come’. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality is formed discourse representation by using single quotation mark. The function of intertextuality is to detach from given information.

Text (97) Trump: 'we will not let you down'. (The Guardian, November 9, 2016)

Trump keeps thanking. The secret service. NYC law enforcement. On the implicitness side, this headline is formed by conversational implicature. The function of implicitness is politeness. Intertextuality is formed discourse representation by using single quotation mark. The function of intertextuality is to gain confidence.

Text (98) World leaders congratulate Donald Trump. (The Guardian, November 9, 2016)

Vladimir Putin has sent Trump a telegram to congratulate him. The Russian president hopes for joint work to improve US-Russian relations. On the implicitness side, this headline is formed by pragmatic presupposition. The reporter uses expressive speech acts such as ‘congratulate’. The function of implicitness is politeness. Intertextuality is formed by discourse representation. The function of intertextuality is to attract attention.

Text (99) Wall Street election reaction: stocks rally but experts warn of trouble ahead – as it happened. (The Guardian, November 9, 2016)

Wall Street reacted positively to the election of Donald Trump as the 45th US president, despite his victory sparking panic on global markets earlier in the day. But experts warned that the US, and global, economy faces a very uncertain future. On the implicitness side, this headline is formed with conventional implicature by using connective ‘but’. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality is formed by presupposition too. The function of intertextuality is to express the reporter’s position.

Text (100) How the 2016 US election night unfolded? (The Guardian, November 9, 2016)

Donald Trump beat Hillary Clinton to become president-elect of the United States on Wednesday morning, defying pollsters’ predictions. Victories in the key states of Florida, North Carolina and Ohio set the tone for the evening, and when Trump took Wisconsin it was clear he had won. On the implicitness side, this headline is formed by structural presupposition by using ‘wh-question’. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality is formed by presupposition too. The function of intertextuality is to attract attention.

Table (11) Analysis of News Headlines

Text No.	Types of Implicitness				Function of Implicitness			Forms of Intertextuality					Function of Intertextuality			
	Entailment	Presupposition	Implicature	Implicature	Politeness	Pragmatic parameter	Adaptation	Discourse Representation	Presupposition	Negation	Metadiscourse	Irony	Attract Attention	Gain Confidence	Express the Reporters position	Detach from Given Information
91	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	.	+
92	.	+	+	.	+	+
93	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	+	+	.	.	.
94	.	+	+	+	+	.	.	.
95	.	+	+	.	.	.	+	+
96	.	+	+	+	+
97	.	+	+	+	+	.	.	.
98	.	+	+	+	.	.	.	+
99	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	+	+	.	.
100	.	+	+	+	.	.	.	+

5.4.2 Analysis of Tweets of US Presidential Election

Text (101) Greed, fraud, dishonesty and arrogance, these are the words that best describe the reality of Wall Street today. (Bernie Sanders, January 5, 2016)

Sanders stated that we can no longer tolerate an economy and a political system that have been rigged by Wall Street to benefit the wealthiest Americans in this country at the expense of everyone else. On the implicitness side, this tweet is formed with pragmatic presupposition. The function of implicitness is relative power. On the intertextuality side, it is formed by presupposition. The function of intertextuality is to attract attention.

Text (102) Today, people living in Bucharest, Romania have access to much faster Internet than most of the US. That's unacceptable and must change (Bernie Sanders, March 2, 2016)

On implicitness side, the first sentence is formed with structural presupposition by using comparative constructions (Adjective-er + than) like 'faster than'. The second one is formed with scalar implicature by the use of scale such as 'must'. The function of implicitness is adaptability. On the intertextuality side, it uses a discourse representation form. The function of intertextuality is to attract attention.

Text (103) When I am president, we will reform Wall Street and our financial system to make it work for all Americans. I want to tell you about what I will do, then ask you to add your name to endorse our plan. (Bernie Sanders, May 4, 2016)

Sanders announced his plan for taking on Wall Street. He stated that he must break up the banks, end their casino-style gambling, and fundamentally change the approach of the financial industry to focus on helping the American people. On implicitness side, this tweet is formed with existential presupposition by using possessive article like 'our and your' and it is also formed with lexical presupposition by using factive verb like 'make'. The function of implicitness is politeness. On the intertextuality side, it uses a discourse representation because

Sanders mixes his own voice with American people. The function of intertextuality is to gain confidence.

Text (104) It's a tragedy that unemployment for black graduates is higher today than it was for whites after the recession. (Bernie Sanders, May 16, 2016).

This tweet comes after the report of Economic Policy Institute; it shows the rate of unemployed in America. On the implicitness side, Sanders presupposes that the state of employment is unfair; and the rate of unemployed black people is higher than the white ones. Thus, structural presupposition construction (Adjective-er + than) is used in this tweet such as 'higher than'. The function of implicitness is adaptability. On the intertextuality side, it uses a discourse representation form by the use of free indirect discourse because Sanders mixes the voice of the Economic Policy Institute and his own voice. The function of intertextuality is to attract attention.

Text (105) I'm not sure people who have money understand what poverty is like, including the toll fighting for survival takes on your mind and health. (Bernie Sanders, May 16, 2016).

On the implicitness side, Sanders presupposes that people who have money don't know what poverty is like; it's formed by the use of pragmatic presupposition. The function of implicitness is adaptability. On the intertextuality side, this tweet is formed by irony strategy because he is sure that some people who have money in America don't know what the poverty is like. The function of intertextuality is to gain confidence.

Text (106) American workers are some of the most overworked yet our standard of living has fallen. For many, the American dream has become a nightmare. (Bernie Sanders, May 17, 2016).

On the implicitness side, this tweet presupposes that the American dream becomes something impossible for some workers in America although they are working hard and their standard of life is very low. Thus, it's formed by the use of scalar implicature such 'some, most, and many'. It is also formed with lexical presupposition by using implicative verb like 'dream'. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality is formed with presupposition too. Sanders implicitly mentioned the status of American workers and how their standard of living has fallen, and how their American dream has become a nightmare. The function of intertextuality is attract attention.

Text (107) People should not be dying in the United States of America because they couldn't afford a check-up or a prescription. (Bernie Sanders, May 17, 2016).

On the implicitness side, Sanders's speech presupposes that people in America died because of poverty. Thus, it's formed with pragmatic presupposition. The function of implicitness is politeness principle. Intertextuality is formed with negation strategy. Sanders implicitly mentioned that there are some people in America who died because they couldn't afford a check-up. The function of intertextuality is to attract attention.

Text (108) Extending overtime pay will help millions of families. It's time hard working Americans got the pay they deserve. (Bernie Sanders, May 18, 2016).

This tweet comes after the new rule of overtime in America that 4.2 million workers will take benefit from it. On the implicitness side, Sanders implicitly says before this rule the hard workers of America didn't get the pay, they deserve. Thus,

this tweet is formed with pragmatic presupposition. The function of implicitness is rights & obligation. Intertextuality is formed with presupposition too. Sanders implicitly refers to the benefits of the new rule concerning the overtime pay of American workers. And he takes it for granted. The function of intertextuality is to gain confidence.

Text (109) I cannot think of an American hero more deserving of this honor than Harriet Tubman. (Bernie Sanders, April 20, 2016)

Sanders showed his support for Harriet Tubman. The implicit meaning of this tweet is formed with lexical presupposition by the use of the non- factive verb ‘think’. The function of implicitness is politeness. Intertextuality is formed by negation. The function of intertextuality is to attract attention.

Text (110) Those who voted for me will not support Trump who has made bigotry and divisiveness the cornerstone of his campaign. (Bernie Sanders, July 21, 2016)

Sanders’s tweet came after the Republican National Convention wrapped up Donald Trump said he's confident that he'll win "a lot" of Bernie Sanders voters. The implicit meaning of this tweet is formed with pragmatic presupposition. The function of implicitness is adaptation. Intertextuality is formed by presupposition too. The function of intertextuality is to gain confidence.

Table (12) Analysis of Tweets of the American Presidential Candidates

Text No.	Types of Implicitness				Function of Implicitness			Forms of Intertextuality					Function of Intertextuality			
	Entailment	Presupposition	Implicature	Implicature	Politeness	Pragmatic parameter	Adaptation	Discourse Representation	Presupposition	Negation	Metadiscourse	Irony	Attract Attention	Gain Confidence	Express the Reporters position	Detach from Given Information
101	.	+	+	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.
102	.	+	+	.	.	.	+	+	+	.	.	.
103	.	+	+	+	+	.	.
104	.	+	+	+	+	.	.	.
105	.	+	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	+	.	.
106	.	+	+	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.
107	.	+	+	.	.	+	.	.	+	.	.	.
108	.	+	+	.	+	+	.	.
109	.	+	+	.	.	+	.	.	+	.	.	.
110	.	+	+	.	+	+	.	.

Text (111) Still waiting for a single word about covering the 28 million Americans without health insurance. I guess they don't matter much to Trump. (Bernie Sanders, July 21, 2016)

Donald Trump sought to attract Bernie Sanders voters in his convention speech, but Sanders responded by saying his supporters won. The implicit meaning of this tweet is formed with conventional implicature by the use of adverb such as 'still'. The function of implicitness is adaptability. On the intertextuality side, it is formed by discourse representation by using free indirect quote because Sanders mixes his own voice with his supporter's voices. The function of intertextuality is gain confidence.

Text (112) What a hypocrite! If Trump wants to 'fix' trade he can start by making his products in the US, not low-wage countries abroad. (Bernie Sanders, July 21, 2016)

Sanders attacks Trump, calling him a hypocrite. The implicit meaning of this tweet is formed with structural presupposition by using counter-factual conditionals. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality is formed by discourse representation and by the use of scare quotes 'fix'. The function of intertextuality is attract attention.

Text (113) We believe in bringing people together, not dividing them up. (Bernie Sanders, July 22, 2016)

The implicit meaning of this tweet is formed with lexical presupposition by using non-factive verb such as 'believe'. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality is formed by discourse representation. Sanders mixes his own voice with American people's voice. The function of intertextuality is attract attention.

Text (114) Never tweet. <https://twitter.com/realDonaldTrump/status/>. (Bernie Sanders, July 25, 2016)

After Bernie Sanders delivered a speech at the Democratic National Convention clearly calling for the Democratic Party to unify around Hillary Clinton, Donald Trump accused Sanders of selling out. Sanders responded in no uncertain words. The tweet came in response to a Trump missive 10 minutes earlier that said, "Bernie

Sanders totally sold out to Crooked Hillary Clinton”. On implicitness side, this tweet is constructed by completion implicature. The function of implicitness is imposition. Intertextuality is formed by negation. The function of intertextuality is to attract attention.

Text (115) If you don't believe this election is important, if you think you can sit it out: you're wrong. Think about the future of the Supreme Court. (Bernie Sanders, July 25, 2016

On the implicitness side, this tweet is formed with structural presupposition by using Counterfactual Conditionals. It is also formed by lexical presupposition by using non-factive verb such as ‘think’. The function of implicitness is right & obligation. On the intertextuality side, it is formed by negation. The function of intertextuality is to express the reporter’s position.

Text (116) Some are, but I think most are people who are hurting, they're worried about their kids, they're working longer hours for lower wages. (Bernie Sanders, November 5, 2016)

On implicitness side, this tweet is constructed with scalar implicature by using scales such as ‘some and most’ and it also formed by the use of lexical presupposition by using non-factive verb like ‘think’ The function of implicitness is politeness principle. Intertextuality is formed by metadiscourse. The function of intertextuality is express the reporter’s position.

Text (117) Our job is to reach out to Trump voters to tell them that we're going to create an economy that works for all of us, not just a few. (Bernie Sanders, November 5, 2016)

On implicitness side, this tweet is constructed with existential presupposition by the use of possessive article ‘our’ and by scalar implicature like ‘few’. The function of implicitness is politeness principle. Intertextuality is formed with discourse

representation by using indirect free quotation because Sander mixes his own voice with his supporters' voice. The function of intertextuality is attract attention.

Text (118) The Democratic Party can no longer be led by the liberal elite. We have to stand up to Wall Street and the greed of corporate America. (Bernie Sanders, November 14, 2016)

On the implicitness side, this tweet is formed with existential presupposition by using definite article 'the'. It also formed with lexical presupposition by using factive predicates like 'have to'. The function of implicitness is adaptation. On the intertextuality side, it uses a discourse representation form by the use of free indirect discourse because Trump mixes the voice of The American people and his own voice. The function of intertextuality is gain confidence.

Text (119) I come from the white working class, and I am deeply humiliated that Democratic Party cannot talk to the people where I came from. (Bernie Sanders, November 14, 2016)

On the implicitness side, this tweet is formed with lexical presupposition by using change of state verb like 'come'. The function of implicitness is adaptability. On the intertextuality side, it is formed by presupposition. The function of intertextuality is attract attention.

Text (120) Is so biased it is disgusting. They do not want Trump to win. All negative! (Trump J. Trump, Feb 17, 2016)

Trump attacks his opponents. On the implicitness side, this tweet is formed by pragmatic presupposition. Trump confirmed that his enemies want him to lose the election. The function of implicitness is adaptation. On the intertextuality side, it is formed by presupposition too. The function of intertextuality is to attract attention.

Table (13) Analysis of Tweets of the American Presidential Candidates

Text No.	Types of Implicitness				Function of Implicitness			Forms of Intertextuality					Function of Intertextuality			
	Entailment	Presupposition	Implicature	Implicature	Politeness	Pragmatic parameter	Adaptation	Discourse Representation	Presupposition	Negation	Metadiscourse	Irony	Attract Attention	Gain Confidence	Express the Reporters position	Detach from Given Information
111	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	+	+	.	.
112	.	+	+	.	.	.	+	+	+	.	.	.
113	.	+	+	+	+	.	.	.
114	.	.	.	+	.	.	+	.	.	+	.	.	+	.	.	.
115	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	+	.
116	.	+	+	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	+	.
117	.	+	.	.	+	.	.	+	.	.	.	+
118	.	+	+	+	+	.	.	.
119	.	+	+	.	+	.	.	+
120	.	+	+	.	+	.	.	+

Text (121) Wow, Jeb Bush, whose campaign is a total disaster, had to bring in mommy to take a slap at me. (Donald J. Trump, February 6, 2016)

Trump posted a tweet in February 2016, mocking Jeb Bush. This comment came shortly after Bush's mother, former First Lady Barbara Bush, told CNN in an interview that she was "sick of" of Trump. On the implicit side, this tweet is formed with structural presupposition by using 'Wh-clefts' and it is also formed by lexical presupposition by using factive predicate like 'had to'. The function of implicitness is relative power. While on the intertextual side, this tweet is formed by presupposition too. The function of intertextuality is to attract attention.

Text (122) How can Ted Cruz be an Evangelical Christian when he lies so much and is so dishonest? (Donald Trump, February 12, 2016)

The implicit meaning of this tweet is formed with structural presupposition by using 'wh-question'. The function of implicitness is adaptation. Intertextuality is formed by the use of presupposition because Trump and Cruz have taken numerous shots at each as they compete for conservative votes in South Carolina. The function of intertextuality is to attract attention.

Text (123) Now that George Bush is campaigning for Jeb! is he fair game for questions about World Trade Center, Iraq War and eco collapse? Careful! (Donald J. Trump, February 15,2016)

On implicitness side, this tweet is constructed with pragmatic presupposition. The function of implicitness is adaptation. Intertextuality is formed with presupposition too. The function of intertextuality is to detach from given information.

Text (124) Bernie Sanders is lying when he says his disruptors aren't told to go to my event. Be careful Bernie, or my supporters will go to yours! (Trump J. Trump, March 13, 2016)

On the implicitness side, this tweet is formed with lexical presupposition by using counterfactual verbs. It is also formed existential presupposition by using possessive article like 'my'. The function of implicitness is a social distance. On the intertextuality side, it uses a discourse representation form by the use of free indirect discourse because Trump mixes the voice of his supporters and his own voice. The function of intertextuality is to express the reporter's position.

Text (125) A political commentator for @CNN which I no longer watch said "Trump showed some weakness in the Repub Primaries." I set all-time record! (Donald J. Trump, May 16,2016)

On implicitness side, this tweet is constructed with pragmatic presupposition. The function of implicitness is adaptation. Intertextuality is formed with discourse representation by using direct quotation mark. The function of intertextuality is detach from given information.

Text (126) If crazy @megynkelly didn't cover me so much on her terrible show, her ratings would totally tank. She is so average in so many ways! (Donald J. Trump, March 19, 2016)

Trump has had an issue with Kelly since she moderated a Republican presidential debate in August. He accused her of being unfairly harsh on him. On implicitness side, this tweet is constructed with structural presupposition by using counterfactual conditional. This tweet is also formed with lexical presupposition by using counterfactual verbs. The function of implicitness is adaptation. Intertextuality is formed by metadiscourse. The function of intertextuality is gain confidence.

Text (127) Crazy @megynkelly says I don't (won't) go on her show and she still gets good ratings. But almost all of her shows are negative hits on me! (Donald J. Trump, March 19, 2016)

On implicitness side, this tweet is constructed with lexical presupposition by using change of state verb like 'go' and it is formed with conventional implicature by using change of state verb like 'still and but'. The function of implicitness is adaptation. Intertextuality is formed by discourse representation by using indirect quotation mark. Trump says what megynkelly said. The function of intertextuality is detach from given information.

Text (128) Bernie Sanders is being treated very badly by the Dems. The system is rigged against him. He should run as an independent! Run Bernie, run. (Donald J. Trump, May 16, 2016).

On the implicitness side, Trump's speech presupposes that the followers of Democratic Party don't accept Sanders as their candidate, that's why he advises Sanders to run the election as an independent. Thus, it's formed with pragmatic presupposition. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality is formed with presupposition too because Trump recalls some earlier events happened to Sanders by the followers of Democratic Party. The function of intertextuality is detach from given information.

Text (129) Wow, 30,000 e-mails were deleted by Crooked Clinton. She said they had to do with a wedding reception. Liar! How can she run? (Donald J. Trump, May 17, 2016).

On the implicitness side, Trump explicitly states that Hillary Clinton had deleted her e-mails and explicitly states that she is a liar because she said that these emails had to do with planning of Chelsea's wedding or her mother's funeral arrangements. On implicitness side, this tweet is formed with lexical presupposition by using factive predicate such as 'had to'. This tweet is also formed with structural presupposition by using 'wh-questions'. The function of implicitness is relative power. On the intertextuality side, it's made up of discourse representation by the use of free indirect discourse. The function of intertextuality is attract attention.

Text (130) How can Crooked Hillary put her husband in charge of the economy when he was responsible for NAFTA, the worst economic deal in U.S. history? (Donald J. Trump, May 17, 2016).

On the implicitness side, Trump implicitly said that Clinton's husband is an unsuccessful man, and he can't run the economics of America if she wins the election because he was unsuccessful in the NAFTA deal. Thus, this tweet is formed with structural presupposition by using 'wh-questions'. The function of implicitness is adaptability. On intertextuality side, this tweet is formed with metadiscourse by the use of reformulation because Trump found the election to treat this subject and hit both Bill Clinton and Hillary Clinton. The function of intertextuality is attract attention.

Table (14) Analysis of Tweets of the American Presidential Candidates

Text No.	Types of Implicitness				Function of Implicitness			Forms of Intertextuality					Function of Intertextuality			
	Entailment	Presupposition	Implicature	Implicature	Politeness	Pragmatic parameter	Adaptation	Discourse Representation	Presupposition	Negation	Metadiscourse	Irony	Attract Attention	Gain Confidence	Express the Reporters position	Detach from Given Information
121	.	+	+	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.
122	.	+	+	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.
123	.	+	+	.	+	+
124	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	+	+	.
125	.	+	+	+	+
126	.	+	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	+	.	.
127	.	+	+	.	.	.	+	+	+
128	.	+	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	.	.	.
129	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.
130	.	+	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	+	.	.	+	.	.	.

Text (131) Do you think Crooked Hillary will finally close the deal? If she can't win Kentucky, she should drop out of race. System rigged! (Donald J. Trump, May 18, 2016).

On the implicitness side, Trump implicitly said that if she couldn't win the primary election in Kentucky State against her rival Bernie Sanders, she should drop out the presidential election. Thus, this tweet is formed by the use of lexical presupposition by using non-factive verb like 'think'. This tweet is also formed by structural presupposition by using counter factual conditionals. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality is formed too by the use of presupposition because Trump is taken the primary election for granted and he is implicitly presupposing that she is going to do a primary election against Bernie Sanders in Kentucky. The function of intertextuality is attract attention.

Text (132) My list of potential U.S. Supreme Court Justices was very well received. During the next number of weeks, I may be adding to the list! (Donald J. Trump, May 18, 2016).

On the implicitness side, Trump's speech implicitly indicates that he will be the Supreme Court justices if he will be selected as a President of America. Thus, this tweet is formed by the use of pragmatic presupposition. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality is formed with presupposition too. Trump recalls previous event that is a release of a list of eleven prospective Supreme Court justices, and he consider replacing the late Supreme Courte of the United States Antonin Scalia. The function of intertextuality is gain confidence.

Text (133) I can't believe that @CNN would allow the very nice Jeffrey Lord to be savaged by a panel of seven Trump haters. 7 to 1 - Don't watch CNN! (Donald J. Trump, May 18, 2016)

Late Tuesday, Trump sent his latest tweet attacking CNN. On implicitness side, this tweet is constructed by lexical presupposition by non-factive verb like 'believe'. The function of implicitness is imposition. Intertextuality is formed by metadiscourse. The function of intertextuality is express the reporter's position.

Text (134) How long did it take your staff of 823 people to think that up--and where are your 33,000 emails that you deleted? (Donald J. Trump, June 9, 2016)

Trump slams Clinton after the Democratic nominee tells him to "delete your account" on Twitter. On the implicitness side, this tweet is formed with structural presupposition by using 'wh-question'. The function of implicitness is a adaptation. On the intertextuality side, it is formed by presupposition too. The function of intertextuality is express the reporter's position.

Text (135) The media is spending more time doing a forensic analysis of Melania's speech than the FBI spent on Hillary's emails. (Donald J. Trump, July 20, 2016)

This tweet comes a day after Trump's wife, Melania, was accused of plagiarizing Michelle Obama in her speech at the 2016 Republican convention, the GOP nominee fires back. On the implicitness side, this tweet is formed by existential presupposition by using possessive structure 's'. The function of implicitness is adaptation. On the intertextuality side, it is formed by presupposition too. The function of intertextuality is attract attention.

Text (136) The Wikileaks e-mail release today was so bad to Sanders that it will make it impossible for him to support her, unless he is a fraud! (Donald J. Trump, July 23, 2016)

On the implicitness side, this tweet is formed with pragmatic presupposition. The function of implicitness is adaptation. On the intertextuality side, it is formed by presupposition too. The function of intertextuality is express the reporter's position.

Text (137) Even though Bernie Sanders has lost his energy and his strength, I don't believe that his supporters will let Crooked Hillary off the hook! (Donald J. Trump, July 24, 2016)

On the implicitness side, this tweet is formed by existential presupposition by using possessive article 'his'. It is also formed by lexical presupposition by using non-factive verb like 'believe'. The function of implicitness is adaptation. On the intertextuality side, it is formed by presupposition too. The function of intertextuality is express the reporter's position.

Text (138) Hard to believe that Bernie Sanders has done such a complete fold. He got nothing for all of the time, energy and money. The V.P. a joke! (Donald J. Trump, July 25, 2016)

On the implicitness side, this tweet is formed by lexical presupposition by using non-factive predicates like 'had to and believe'. It is also formed by using implicative verb like 'got'. The function of implicitness is adaptation. On the intertextuality side, it uses a discourse representation. The function of intertextuality is express the reporter's position.

Text (139) Crooked Hillary Clinton knew everything that her 'servant' was doing at the DNC – they just got caught, that's all! They laughed at Bernie. (Donald J. Trump, July 25, 2016)

On the implicitness side, this tweet is formed with lexical presupposition by using factive predicate such as 'knew'. It is also formed by using implicative verb like 'got'. The function of implicitness is adaptation. On the intertextuality side, it uses a discourse representation form by the use of scare quote 'servant'. The function of intertextuality is gain confidence.

Text (140) Sad to watch Bernie Sanders abandon his revolution. We welcome all voters who want to fix our rigged system and bring back our jobs. (Donald Trump, July 26, 2016)

On the implicitness side, this tweet is formed by lexical presupposition by using adjective ‘sad’ and possessive article ‘his and our’. The function of implicitness is politeness. On the intertextuality side, it is formed by presupposition too. The function of intertextuality is to gain confidence.

Table (15) Analysis of Tweets of the American Presidential Candidates

Text No.	Types of Implicitness				Function of Implicitness			Forms of Intertextuality					Function of Intertextuality			
	Entailment	Presupposition	Implicature	Implicature	Politeness	Pragmatic parameter	Adaptation	Discourse Representation	Presupposition	Negation	Metadiscourse	Irony	Attract Attention	Gain Confidence	Express the Reporters position	Detach from Given Information
131	.	+	+	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.
132	.	+	+	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.
133	.	+	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	+	.
13	.	+	+	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.
13	.	+	+	.	+	+
136	.	+	+	.	+	+	.
13	.	+	+	.	+	+	.
13	.	+	+	+	+	.
139	.	+	+	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.
1	.	+	+	+	+	.	.

Text (141) Bernie Sanders totally sold out to Crooked Hillary Clinton. All of that work, energy and money, and nothing to show for it! Waste of time. (Donald Trump, July 26, 2016)

After Bernie Sanders delivered a speech at the Democratic National Convention clearly calling for the Democratic Party to unify around Hillary Clinton, Donald Trump accused Sanders of selling out. On the implicitness side, this tweet is formed by pragmatic presupposition. The function of implicitness is adaptation. On the intertextuality side, it is formed by presupposition too. The function of intertextuality is gain confidence.

Text (142) Mexico will pay for the wall! (Donald J. Trump, September 1, 2016)

Back in 2016 Mr. Trump announced his plans to build a wall on the southern border and make Mexico, a much poorer country, pay for it. On implicitness side, this tweet is constructed with pragmatic presupposition. The function of implicitness is adaptation. Intertextuality is formed by presupposition too. The function of intertextuality is to attract attention.

Text (143) It's 3:20am. As good a time as any to tweet about national service. (Hillary Clinton, October 1, 2016)

On the implicitness side, this tweet is formed by structural presupposition by using comparative constructions like 'as good as. The function of implicitness is politeness. On the intertextuality side, it is formed by presupposition too. The function of intertextuality is attract attention.

Text (144) Hillary Clinton should have been prosecuted and should be in jail. Instead she is running for president in what looks like a rigged election. (Donald J. Trump, October 15, 2016)

On the implicit side, this tweet is formed with pragmatic presupposition. The function of implicitness is relative power. While on the intertextual side, this tweet is formed by presupposition too. The function of intertextuality is attract attention.

Text (145) This election is being rigged by the media pushing false and unsubstantiated charges, and outright lies, in order to elect Crooked Hillary! (Donald J. Trump, October 15, 2016)

This is certainly not the first time Trump has said the election has been or will be rigged against him. On the implicit side, this tweet is formed by lexical presupposition by using counterfactual verbs. It is also formed by scalar implicature like ‘and’. The function of implicitness is adaptation. While on the intertextual side, this tweet is formed by presupposition too. The function of intertextuality is attract attention.

Text (146) The election is absolutely being rigged by the dishonest and distorted media pushing Crooked Hillary - but also at many polling places – SAD. (Donald J. Trump October 16, 2016)

Donald Trump reinvigorated his pleas against the so-called rigged election in a barrage of tweets lambasting not only his political opponent Hillary Clinton and the media at large, but also Republican House Speaker Paul Ryan for being a bystander. On the implicit side, this tweet is formed with lexical presupposition by using counterfactual verbs; and it is formed by conventional implicature ‘but’. The function of implicitness is relative power. While on the intertextual side, this tweet is formed by presupposition too. The function of intertextuality is attract attention.

Text (147) Election is being rigged by the media, in a coordinated effort with the Clinton campaign, by putting stories that never happened into news! (Donald J. Trump, October 16, 2016)

On the implicit side, this tweet is formed with is formed with lexical presupposition by using counterfactual verbs; and it is also formed by using implicative verb like 'happen'. The function of implicitness is adaptation. While on the intertextual side, this tweet is formed by presupposition too. The function of intertextuality is attract attention.

Text (148) Watched Saturday Night Live hit job on me. Time to retire the boring and unfunny show. Alec Baldwin portrayal stinks. Media rigging election! (Donald J. Trump, October 16, 2016)

On the implicit side, this tweet is formed with pragmatic presupposition. The function of implicitness is adaptation. While on the intertextual side, this tweet is formed by presupposition too. The function of intertextuality is attract attention.

Text (149) Of course, there is large scale voter fraud happening on and before election day. Why do Republican leaders deny what is going on? So naive! (Donald J. Trump, October 17, 2016)

On the implicit side, this tweet is formed with structural presupposition by using temporal clause 'before election day' and by using 'why-question. The function of implicitness is adaptation. While on the intertextual side, this tweet is formed by metadiscourse. The function of intertextuality is attract attention.

Text (150) TODAY WE MAKE AMERICA GREAT AGAIN! (Donald J. Trump, November 8, 2016)

Soon after he voted at a school in Manhattan in the morning, the Republican presidential nominee had taken to twitter to say, "Today we make America Great Again". The implicit meaning in this tweet is formed by the use of lexical presupposition by using factive predicate like 'make' and by using iteratives such as 'again'. The function of implicitness is politeness. On the intertextuality side, it uses a discourse representation form by the use of free indirect discourse because Trump

mixes the voice of American people and his own voice. The function of intertextuality is gain confidence.

Table (16) Analysis of Tweets of the American Presidential Candidates

Text No.	Types of Implicitness				Function of Implicitness			Forms of Intertextuality					Function of Intertextuality			
	Entailment	Presupposition	Implicature	Implicature	Politeness	Pragmatic parameter	Adaptation	Discourse Representation	Presupposition	Negation	Metadiscourse	Irony	Attract Attention	Gain Confidence	Express the Reporters position	Detach from Given Information
141	.	+	+	.	+	+	.	.
142	.	+	+	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.
143	.	+	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	+	.
144	.	+	+	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.
145	.	+	+	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.
146	.	+	+	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.
147	.	+	+	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.
148	.	+	+	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.
149	.	+	+	.	.	+	.	.	+	.	.	.
150	.	+	.	.	+	.	.	+	+	.	.	.

Text (151) Don't let up, keep getting out to vote — this election is FAR FROM OVER! We are doing well but there is much time left. GO FLORIDA! (Donald J. Trump, November 08, 2016)

The implicit meaning in this tweet is formed with lexical presupposition by the use of the implicative verbs like (get), by using conventional implicature 'but'; and by using change of state verb like 'go'. The function of implicitness is Rights & Obligation. Intertextuality is formed by the use free indirect discourse because Trump mixes the voice of voters and his own voice. The function of intertextuality is gain confidence.

Text (152) Thanks many are saying I'm the best 140-character writer in the world. (Donald J. Trump, November 10, 2012)

The implicit meaning of this tweet is formed by pragmatic presupposition because Trump uses expressive speech act like 'thank'. The function of implicitness is politeness principle. Intertextuality is formed by the use of metadiscourse because Trump reformulate what people say about him. The function of intertextuality is detach from given information.

Text (153) Wow, the @nytimes is losing thousands of subscribers because of their very poor and highly inaccurate coverage of the 'Trump phenomena'. (Donald J. Trump, November 13, 2016)

Trump had lashed out at the New York Times on Twitter, complaining about "very poor" coverage and claiming without evidence the paper is "losing thousands of subscribers." On implicitness side, this tweet is constructed with pragmatic presupposition. The function of implicitness is adaptation. Intertextuality is formed by discourse representation by using scare quote 'Trump phenomena'. The function of intertextuality is express the reporter's position.

Text (154) The @nytimes states today that DJT believes "more countries should acquire nuclear weapons." How dishonest are they. I never said this! (Donald J. Trump, November 13, 2016)

Trump then followed up with a tweet referring to himself in the third person and slamming the Times as "dishonest" for saying that he believes "more countries should acquire nuclear weapons." Trump falsely claimed he never said that. On implicitness side, this tweet is constructed with lexical presupposition by the use of non-factive verb like 'believe'. It is also formed by structural presupposition by using 'wh-cleft'. The function of implicitness is adaptation. Intertextuality is formed by discourse representation by using direct quotation mark and it is also formed by negation. The function of intertextuality is express the reporter's position.

Text (155) In addition to winning the Electoral College in a landslide, I won the popular vote if you deduct the millions of people who voted illegally. (Donald J. Trump , November 27, 2016)

Trump has tweeted a lot about voter fraud, even using it to argue he did in fact win the popular vote - not Hillary Clinton. On implicitness side, this tweet is constructed with pragmatic presupposition. The function of implicitness is adaptation. Intertextuality is formed by metadiscourse by using prepositional phrase like 'in addition'. The function of intertextuality is gain confidence.

Text (156) Boeing is building a brand new 747 Air Force. One for future presidents, but costs are out of control, more than \$4 billion. Cancel order! (Donald J. Trump, December 6, 2016)

Trump's Tweets are affecting the stock market. Trump tweeted about cancelling an order for an expensive, Boeing-made Air Force One. On the implicitness side, this tweet is constructed with scalar implicature because the word 'new'. This tweet is also formed with conventional implicature by using connective such as 'but'. The

function of implicitness is adaptation. On the intertextuality side, it is formed by presupposition. The function of intertextuality is attract attention.

Text (157) Masa (SoftBank) of Japan has agreed to invest \$50 billion in the U.S. toward businesses and 50,000 new jobs. (Donald J. Trump, December 6, 2016)

Trump claimed credit for Japanese billionaire Masayoshi “Masa” Son’s planned \$50 billion investment in U.S. tech startups, which the two said would create 50,000 new jobs. On the implicitness side, it is constructed pragmatic presupposition. It is also formed with scalar implicature by using adjective word ‘new’. The function of implicitness is adaptation. On the intertextuality side, it uses a discourse representation form by the use of free indirect discourse because Trump mixes the voice of Masa and his own voice. The function of intertextuality is gain confidence.

Text (158) If I get elected president, believe me folks. I will bring unbelievable aggression. I bring that out in people. (Hillary Clinton, April 5, 2016)

The implicit meaning of this tweet is formed with structural presupposition by the use of the counterfactual conditionals. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality is formed by presupposition. The function of intertextuality is detach express the reporter’ position.

Text (159) The American auto industry just had its best year ever. So yes, we can bring American manufacturing back. (Hillary Clinton, May 16, 2016).

The implicit meaning in this tweet is formed by the use of conversational implicature. Clinton implicitly stated that this year is the best year in the American auto industry, and she implicitly states that she can strengthen America’s investment in manufacturing if she wins the election. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality is formed by the use of presupposition because Clinton

takes the current status of American manufacturing into account that's why she said 'we can bring American manufacturing back,' the word back implicitly presupposes that now American manufacturing is not in a promising level. The function of intertextuality is gain confidence.

Text (160) Every woman, no matter where she works, deserves birth control coverage. This shouldn't be a question. (Hillary Clinton, May 16, 2016).

The implicit meaning of this tweet is formed by the use of conversational implicature. Clinton clearly stated that every woman in America is required to have birth control coverage; by her speech she implicitly referred to a group of Catholic Nuns whom they are opposing the Obama administration Contraceptive Mandate. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality is formed by the use of presupposition. Clinton in her speech implicitly shows her supports to Obama's decision. And also, she implicitly refers to a group of Catholic Nuns whom they opposed Obama's decision. The function of intertextuality is gain confidence.

Table (17) Analysis of Tweets of the American Presidential Candidates

Text No.	Types of Implicitness				Function of Implicitness			Forms of Intertextuality					Function of Intertextuality			
	Entailment	Presupposition	Implicature	Implicature	Politeness	Pragmatic parameter	Adaptation	Discourse Representation	Presupposition	Negation	Metadiscourse	Irony	Attract Attention	Gain Confidence	Express the Reporters position	Detach from Given Information
151	.	+	.	.	.	+	+	+	+	.	.
152	.	+	.	.	.	+	+	+
153	.	+	+	+	+	.
154	.	+	+	+	.	+	+	.
155	.	+	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	+	.	.
156	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.
157	.	+	+	+	+	.	.
158	.	+	+	.	+	+	.
159	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	+	+	.	.
160	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	+	+	.	.

Text (161) We’ve got to stop giving companies incentives to move jobs overseas. (Hillary Clinton, May 16, 2016).

Clinton implicitly wanted to discourage American companies from outsourcing jobs and operations to other countries, the word ‘incentives’ is used to refer to

rescinding tax benefits for companies that move jobs overseas. Thus, this tweet is formed by the use of conversational implicature. The function of implicitness is imposition. Intertextuality is made up by the use of irony form. Clinton ironically referred to ‘incentives’; what she means is to cancel tax benefits in order to discourage companies to move jobs overseas. She is ironically referring to the tax benefit system in America for companies moving jobs outside America. The function of intertextuality is to attract attention.

Text (162) Being president isn’t like being on a reality show. We can't afford a candidate who treats it like one. (Hillary Clinton, May 16, 2016).

Clinton’s speech presupposes that the American people don’t accept someone like Trump who doesn’t differentiate between being a President of the United States and being on a reality show. She doesn’t mention Trump’s name but her speech indicates that. On Implicitness side, this tweet is formed by pragmatic presupposition. The function of implicitness is adaptation. Intertextuality is formed by the use of presupposition. Clinton is taken Trump’s speech into her account; in which he says everything on a reality show and revealing the policy and strategy of a country in a show. The function of intertextuality is to attract attention.

Text (163) 62 years after Brown v. Board, we still have too many segregated schools. We have to ensure equal opportunity for all of our kids. (Hillary Clinton, May 17, 2016).

Clinton in this tweet implicitly says that racial segregation still exists in U.S. schools. The word ‘still’ in her speech indicates that after 62 years Brown v. Board of education decision is still working in U.S. schools. On Implicitness side, this tweet is formed by the use of conventional implicature. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality is formed by the use presupposition. Clinton takes the current status of U.S. schools in her account, and her speech ‘We have to ensure

equal opportunity for all of our kids' presupposes that the current state of schools in U.S. is not fair and equal. She refers to the status of schools and people in U.S. implicitly. The function of intertextuality is gain confidence.

Text (164) Thank you, New York. You put your faith in me 16 years ago and again tonight. I'll never stop fighting for you. (Hillary Clinton, April 19, 2016)

On implicitness side, this tweet is constructed with pragmatic presupposition by using expressive speech act like 'Thank you'. She promises that she will never stop fighting for New York. The function of implicitness is politeness principle. Intertextuality is formed by presupposition. The function of intertextuality is attract attention.

Text (165) Delete your account. <https://twitter.com/realDonaldTrump/status/> (Hillary Clinton, June 9, 2016)

Hillary Clinton told Donald Trump: 'Delete your account' after the Republican criticised Barack Obama's endorsement of Clinton. On the implicitness side, this tweet is formed by pragmatic presupposition. Clinton commands Trump to delete his account. The function of implicitness is imposition. Intertextuality is formed by presupposition. The function of intertextuality is attractive attention.

Text (166) The worst part is, this isn't the first time Donald Trump has praised Russia and Putin. (Hillary Clinton, September 7, 2016)

Trump called for Russia to spy on Clinton, which gave Clinton the opportunity to hammer home comments he made about his alleged relationship with Putin. On the implicitness side, this tweet is formed with pragmatic presupposition. The function of implicitness is adaptation. On the intertextuality side, it is formed by metadiscourse. The function of intertextuality is attract attention.

Text (167) "I really regret doing this." —Hillary on Between Two Ferns. (Hillary Clinton, September 22, 2016)

Clinton's appearance on "Between Two Ferns" with Zach Galifianakis showed a more relaxed, less choreographed side, one where she was game for a laugh. On the implicitness side, this tweet is formed lexical presupposition by using factive predicate such as 'regret'. The function of implicitness is adaptation. On the intertextuality side, it is formed with discourse representation by using direct quotation mark. The function of intertextuality is attract attention.

Text (168) "I never said that." —Donald Trump, who said that. ((Hillary Clinton, September 29, 2016)

Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump battled on Twitter Thursday after the presumptive Republican nominee criticized President Barack Obama for endorsing his former secretary of state, a preview of the sharp general election fight to come. The implicit meaning of this tweet is formed with pragmatic presupposition. The function of implicitness is adaptation theory. Intertextuality is formed with discourse representation by using explicit devices such as quotation mark. The function of intertextuality is gain confidence.

Text (169) Women have the power to stop Trump. (Hillary Clinton, October 7, 2016)

Clinton posts a video shows Trump making lewd comments about women, along with a message urging women to vote. This tweet is formed by lexical presupposition by using change of state verb like 'stop'. The function of implicitness is rights & obligation. Intertextuality is formed by presupposition because Clinton stated that woman have the right to vote and make Trump lose. The function of intertextuality is gain confidence.

Text (170) While Donald Trump is assaulting our democracy, millions of people are standing up for it—registering, voting early, and volunteering. (Hillary Clinton, October 24, 2016)

On the implicitness side, this tweet is formed with structural presupposition by using temporal clause. The function of implicitness is adaptation. On the intertextuality side, it is formed by discourse presupposition. The function of intertextuality is attract attention.

Table (18) Analysis of Tweets of the American Presidential Candidates

Text No.	Types of Implicitness				Function of Implicitness			Forms of Intertextuality					Function of Intertextuality			
	Entailment	Presupposition	Implicature	Implicature	Politeness	Pragmatic parameter	Adaptation	Discourse Representation	Presupposition	Negation	Metadiscourse	Irony	Attract Attention	Gain Confidence	Express the Reporters position	Detach from Given
161	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-
162	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
163	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
164	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
165	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
166	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-
167	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
168	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
169	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
170	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-

Text (171) Donald Trump refused to say that he'd respect the results of this election. That's a direct threat to our democracy. (Hillary Clinton, October 24, 2016)

On the implicitness side, this tweet is formed with pragmatic presupposition. The function of implicitness is adaptation. On the intertextuality side, it is formed by discourse representation by using reporting clause. The function of intertextuality is attract attention

Text (172) It's time for Trump to answer serious questions about his ties to Russia. (Hillary Clinton, October 31, 2016)

On the implicitness side, this tweet is formed with pragmatic presupposition. Clinton request Trump to answer questions about his ties to Russia. The function of implicitness is a social distance. On the intertextuality side, it is formed by presupposition too. The function of intertextuality is attract attention.

Text (173) I do not believe that most of the people who are thinking about voting for Mr. Trump are racist or sexist. (Bernie Sanders November 5, 2016)

On the implicitness side, this tweet is formed with lexical presupposition by the use of the non- factive verbs like 'believe and think' and by scalar implicature 'not and most'. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality is formed by negation. The function of intertextuality is express the reporter's position.

Text (174) To all the little girls watching...never doubt that you are valuable and powerful & deserving of every chance & opportunity in the world. (Hillary Clinton, Nov 9 ,2016)

During her concession speech on Nov. 9, Clinton addressed one comment directly to young girls, she stated that little girls need to pursue and achieve their own dreams. On the implicit side, this tweet is formed with scalar implicature by the use of (all).

The function of implicitness is adaptability. While on the intertextual side, this tweet is formed with presupposition. The function of intertextuality is attract attention.

Text (175) “We are stronger together and will go forward together. And you should never, ever regret fighting for that.” —Hillary. (Hillary Clinton, Nov 9, 2016)

On the implicitness side, this tweet is made up by lexical presupposition by using change of state verb like ‘go’. This tweet is also formed with lexical presupposition by using factive predicate such as ‘regret’. The function of implicitness is adaptation. On the intertextuality side, it is formed with discourse representation by using direct quotation mark. The function of intertextuality is attract attention.

Table (19) Analysis of Tweets of the American Presidential Candidates

Text No.	Types of Implicitness				Function of Implicitness			Forms of Intertextuality					Function of Intertextuality			
	Entailment	Presupposition	Implicature	Implicature	Politeness	Pragmatic parameter	Adaptation	Discourse Representation	Presupposition	Negation	Metadiscourse	Irony	Attract Attention	Gain Confidence	Express the Reporters position	Detach from Given Information
171	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	+	+	.	.	.
172	.	+	+	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.
173	.	+	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	+	+	.
174	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.
175	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	+	+	.	.	.

5.4.3 Analysis of Speeches of Barack Obama

Text (176) Hi everybody. Over the past seven years, we haven't just been recovering from crisis, we've been rebuilding our economy on a new foundation for growth – growth that benefits everybody, not just folks at the top. (Barack Obama, Weekly Address, The White House, April 09, 2016).

Obama implicitly refers to the period of being a president of United States; in this period, he could recover this country from crisis and rebuild its economy on a new foundation for growth, and also his speech indicates that before him United States was covered with crisis and its economy was built on old standards. Thus, this speech is formed by the use of pragmatic presupposition. The function of implicitness is politeness principle. Intertextuality is formed by the use of presupposition too. Obama takes for granted that people know that United States was covered with crisis before him. The function of intertextuality is to attract attention.

Text (177) And this week, my Administration took two big steps that will help make sure your hard work is rewarded, and that everybody plays by the same rules. (Barack Obama, Weekly Address, The White House, April 09, 2016).

Obama implicitly states that before my administration hard workers didn't receive their wages fairly, and the law was only applied on hard worker and poor people. On implicitness side, this speech is formed by the use of pragmatic presupposition. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality is formed by the use of presupposition too. Obama takes for granted that before his administration hard worker weren't rewarded and the rules weren't applied on everybody in The United States. The function of intertextuality is to attract attention.

Text (178) The most essential ingredient in a healthy free market is competition. But right now, too many companies are engaging in behaviors that stifle competition – like blocking new competitors from entering the market or

limiting the information and options that give consumers real choice. (Barack Obama, Weekly Address, The White House, April 16, 2016).

Obama implicitly states that America lacks a healthy free market because some companies are engaged in behaviors that stifle competition in these markets. Thus, this text is formed by the use of conversational implicature. The function of implicitness is politeness principle. Intertextuality is formed by the use of presupposition because Obama takes for granted that some companies in America are blocking new competitors from entering the market or limiting the information and options that give consumers real choice. The function of intertextuality is to gain confidence.

Text (179) The deck should not be stacked in favor of the wealthiest individuals and the biggest corporations, against working Americans. That’s why my administration is doing everything we can to reverse this trend and promote more competition in the marketplace. (Barack Obama, Weekly Address, The White House, April 16, 2016).

Obama’s speech presupposes that wealthiest individuals and biggest corporations block competition in America market. Thus, his speech is formed by the use of pragmatic presupposition. It is also formed by structural presupposition by using ‘wh-clefts’. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality is formed by the use of presupposition too. He takes for granted that he owns an administration plan and people are familiar with his plan. The function of intertextuality is to attract attention.

Text (180) Hi, everybody. It’s now been 45 days since I nominated Judge Merrick Garland to the Supreme Court. Judge Garland is a man of experience, integrity, and unimpeachable qualifications. Judge Garland is someone who Senate Republicans are on record saying is “a man of accomplishment and keen

intellect;” a man who’s “honest and capable;” a man whose “reputation is beyond reproach.” Those are all quotes from Republicans in the Senate. (Barack Obama, Weekly Address, The White House, April 30, 2016).

Obama’s speech is completely explicit but he does not present the aim behind saying them; he presents the speech of Senate Republicans about Judge Merrick Garland without presenting the reason behind presenting them. Thus, this speech is formed with implicature by the use of completion form. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality is formed by the use of direct discourse representation; Obama quotes what Senate Republicans said about Judge Merrick Garland. The function of intertextuality is to attract attention.

Text (181) For all of our political differences, Americans understand that what unites us is far greater than what divides us. And in the middle of a volatile political season, it is more important than ever that we fulfill our duties – in good faith – as public servants. (Barack Obama, Weekly Address, The White House, April 30, 2016).

Obama, in the second part of his speech, implicitly refers to the Presidential election in America as he said ‘a volatile political season.’ And he also, implicitly asks the Senate to do their duties as public servants toward Judge Merrick Garland. Thus, this speech is constructed by the use of pragmatic presupposition. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality is formed by the use of presupposition too. Obama, in the first part of his speech, takes for granted that people of America understand what unite them although they are divided into followers of two political parties. The function of intertextuality is to attract attention.

Text (182) Drug overdoses now take more lives every year than traffic accidents. Deaths from opioid overdoses have tripled since 2000. A lot of the

time, they're from legal drugs prescribed by a doctor. (Barack Obama, Weekly Address, The White House, May 14, 2016).

Obama implicitly states that addiction is not only caused by the use of illegal drugs such as Heroin and Cannabis; but also, by the use of medical drugs too. This speech is formed by the use of pragmatic presupposition. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality is formed by the use presupposition too. Obama takes for granted that drug addiction kill people more than traffic accident. The function of intertextuality is to gain confidence.

Text (183) My administration is working with communities to reduce overdose deaths, including with medication. We're working with law enforcement to help people get into treatment instead of jail. (Barack Obama, Weekly Address, The White House, May 14, 2016).

Obama implicitly refers to the legal status of the addicted people in America; they are imprisoned and judged by the current rule. He wants to say that his administration plan gives a treatment for the addicted people. Thus, this speech is formed by the use of pragmatic presupposition. The function of implicitness is politeness principle. Intertextuality is formed with presupposition too. Obama takes for granted that addicted people are imprisoned and judged by the current law of America. The function of intertextuality is to attract attention.

Text (184) Things like the 40-hour workweek and overtime are two of the most basic pillars of a middle class life. But for all the changes we've seen in our economy, our overtime rules have only been updated once since the 1970s. (Barack Obama, Weekly Address, The White House, May 21, 2016).

Obama implicitly states that the current overtime rule in America has not been changed since 1970s. And implicitly refers to change the overtime rule because as he said it's the most basic pillars of the middle-class life. On implicitness side, this

speech is formed by the use of pragmatic presupposition. The function of implicitness is adaptability. On Intertextuality side, is formed by the use of presupposition too. Obama takes for granted that overtime rule has not been changed since 1970s and all people know that. The function of intertextuality is to attract attention.

Text (185) We still have more work to do to make sure this economy works for everybody, not just those at the top. That’s why I’ll never stop fighting for as long as I hold this office – to restore the sense that in America, hard work should be rewarded with the chance to get ahead. (Barack Obama, Weekly Address, The White House, May 21, 2016).

Obama implicitly states that working on the overtime rule is not enough to ensure the rights of workers in United States; the word ‘still’ indicates that he plans for work on more issues to ensure the rights of workers. On implicitness, this speech is formed by the use of conventional implicature. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality is constructed by the use of presupposition. Obama takes for granted that hard workers in America aren’t rewarded that’s why he says ‘to restore the sense that in America, hard work should be rewarded with the chance to get ahead.’ He refers to the status of hard workers in America in which they aren’t rewarded. The function of intertextuality is to gain confidence.

Table (20) Analysis of Barack Obama’s Speech

Text No.	Types of Implicitness				Function of Implicitness			Forms of Intertextuality					Function of Intertextuality			
	Entailment	Presupposition	Implicature	Implicature	Politeness	Pragmatic parameter	Adaptation	Discourse Representation	Presupposition	Negation	Metadiscourse	Irony	Attract Attention	Gain Confidence	Express the Reporters position	Detach from Given Information
176	.	+	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.
177	.	+	+	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.
178	.	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	+	+	.	.
179	.	+	+	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.
180	.	.	.	+	.	.	+	+	+	.	.	.
181	.	+	+	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.
182	.	+	+	.	+	+	.	.
183	.	+	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.
184	.	+	+	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.
185	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	+	+	.	.

5.4.4 Analysis of the Speeches of the Interviewer and Interviewee

Text (186) AMANPOUR: You have just announced that you are signing -- have signed another attempt to gain a nationwide cessation of hostilities in Syria. How do you think that's going to work any better than the previous one? (CNN, May 10, 2016).

Amanpour's speech indicated that America has made an attempt with other countries to stop the hostilities in Syria. The words 'another attempt' and 'previous one' indicate that America has signed a deal with other countries before. Thus, this question is formed with presupposition by the use of temporal clause. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality is formed by the use of presupposition too. The interviewer takes for granted that Mr. Kerry and the viewer are acquainted with the previous deal of America and other countries, that's why she didn't mention it. The function of intertextuality is to attract attention.

Text (187) KERRY: We've stood up an entity in Geneva with Russians in the room, Americans in the room, with others in the room from the coalition, who will be sharing maps, discussing in real-time, in touch with people in Syria. So the key is going to be enforcement. Now we're looking at other methods of enforcement beyond that. But we're not there yet but we are building what I hope will be a stronger structure. (CNN, May 10, 2016).

Kerry's speech implicitly indicates that this agreement between America and Russia is more successful than the previous one; in this agreement both of them sit in a room in touch with people in Syria and looking at other methods of enforcement. Thus, this speech is formed by pragmatic presupposition. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality is formed with metadiscourse by the use of reformulation. Kerry is summarising or explicating their agreement with Russia in his speech. The function of intertextuality is to attract attention.

Text (188) AMANPOUR: I guess my question is -- and we've just seen our report from Fred Pleitgen -- of so much Russian troops, hardware in Syria. What is it that makes you believe the Russians are your partners in trying to get a cease-fire and a political resolution, when they're actually Assad's partner, certainly in trying to regain Aleppo, for instance? (CNN, May 10, 2016).

The interviewer's speech implicitly indicates that America and Russia are trying to get a cease-fire and a political resolution in Syria. On implicitness side, this speech is formed by the use of pragmatic presupposition. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality is formed by the use of presupposition. The interviewer takes for granted that Russia is a partner of Syria and the viewer and the Kerry are acquainted with it. The function of intertextuality is to detach from given information.

Text (189) KERRY: Russia has an interest in not being bogged down forever in Syria. Russia has an interest of not becoming the target of the entire Sunni world and having every jihadi in the region coming after Russia. (CNN, May 10, 2016).

Kerry's speech implicitly indicates that currently Russia is bogged down in Syria issues and now it's the target of some Sunni countries, and if Russia continues on this policy it will be involved forever in Syria and become the target of the entire Sunni world. The function of implicitness is adaptability. On implicitness side, this speech is formed by the use of pragmatic presupposition. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality is formed by the use of presupposition too. Kerry takes for granted that Russia is involved in Syria and Sunni countries issues. The function of intertextuality is to attract attention.

Text (190) AMANPOUR: Let me ask you because we're here in Britain and you know that the Brexit debate about E.U. is underway fully now. Many U.S. former Secretary of State, Defense, national security advisers and five of the former living NATO secretary-generals have written, saying that it will be much stronger for Britain to remain engaged in the E.U. (CNN, May 10, 2016).

Amanpour's speech implicitly indicates that Britain will be weak if it exists from E.U. Her speech shows a kind of certainty because she intentionally quotes the speech of famous political characters in America. On implicitness side, this speech is formed by the use of pragmatic presupposition. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality is formed with discourse representation by the use of free indirect discourse. The interviewer mixes her voice the voices of U.S. officials. The function of intertextuality is to detach from given information.

Text (191) AMANPOUR: You know, you are trending all over the world. Your election has grabbed headlines and attention everywhere, more seriously because the Islamic factor, the Muslim factor has been a big factor. Are you surprised about that? And what is your take on that? (CNN, May 11, 2016).

The interviewer's speech implicitly indicates that Sadiq Khan being a mayor of London has occupied the mind of most of the people in the world and almost the news agencies; this is because all the world is fighting against the Islamic group ISIS and Sadiq Khan is a Muslim. On implicitness side, this speech is formed with implicature by the use of completion form. It requires other propositions to complete its meaning. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality is formed by the use of presupposition. The speaker takes for granted that electing Sadiq Khan as a mayor of London attracts the attention of most of people in the world, and also takes for granted that Islamic status or factor is currently regarded as a susceptible and critical issue. The function of intertextuality is to detach from given information.

Text (192) KHAN: You know, my view is I'm born and raised in London. This is my city. In 2016, we're global citizens. We have multiple identities. So I'm a Londoner, I'm British, I'm European, I'm a father, I'm a dad. I'm of Islamic faith. I'm of Asian origin, of Pakistani heritage. And so no one thing defines who we are. (CNN, May 11, 2016).

Khan's speech indicates implicitly that he is different from someone from London or Europe, and he is different from a Muslim man or a person who grows up in Pakistan or Asian regions. That's why he described himself and other people like him as global citizens. So, he implicitly said I'm all of them and none of them defines him as Sadiq Khan. On implicitness side, this speech is a pragmatic presupposition. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality is formed with metadiscourse by the use of reformulation. The speaker explains or explicates his situation as a Muslim mayor of London. The function of intertextuality is to attract attention.

Text (193) AMANPOUR: But already, you have engaged in a war of words with Donald Trump. Donald Trump has been very divisive and as you have said, has played the fear and anger card in his election, like you've described your Tory opponent for mayor. (CNN, May 11, 2016).

The interviewer implicitly refers to an earlier dispute between Sadiq Khan and Donald Trump. The word 'divisive' uttered by Khan during his election of the mayor indicates that Trump tried to cause disagreement between people of London. Thus, this speech is formed by the use of conversational implicature. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality is formed with discourse representation by the use of free indirect discourse. The interviewer mixes her voice with that of Sadiq Khan. The function of intertextuality is to attract attention.

Text (194) Khan: I think the Conservative Party here used the Donald Trump playbook when it came to the election. It was obvious that I'm a Muslim. You can tell that from my name. And I've never hidden the fact that I'm Muslim. And to try and seek to divide communities, to try and give the impression that somehow our city may be less safe if I was the mayor, I think that was rejected last week. (CNN, May 11, 2016).

Khan refers to an act done by Trump during his election; Trump speaks badly about Muslims. Khan's speech implicitly refers to the fact that people of London didn't regard any propaganda raised by Conservative Party and Trump against Islam because he is a Muslim. Electing him as a mayor last week proves that Londoner people gave their back to these propagandas. On implicitness side, this is formed by the use of pragmatic presupposition. The function of implicitness is adaptability. Intertextuality is formed with metadiscourse by the use of reformulation. The speaker explains or explicates the conspiracy against him and Islam in his election as a mayor. The function of intertextuality is to attract attention.

Text (195) AMANPOUR: You've said that you actually want to do business and go and learn from and exchange ideas with mayors of great American cities like in New York or in Chicago. Would you go under a Donald Trump presidency? (CNN, May 11, 2016).

The interviewer implicitly asks him and states; are you still ready to go to America after the unpleasant words of Donald Trump about you and Muslims? This speech has been hidden because of the politeness principle. On implicitness side, this speech is formed by the use pragmatic presupposition. The function of implicitness is politeness principle. Intertextuality is formed with discourse representation by the use of free indirect discourse. The interviewer mixes her voice with that Sadiq Khan in her speech. The function of intertextuality is to detach from given information.

Table (21) Analysis of the Speeches of the Interviewer and Interviewee

Text No.	Types of Implicitness				Function of Implicitness			Forms of Intertextuality					Function of Intertextuality			
	Entailment	Presupposition	Implicature	Implicature	Politeness	Pragmatic parameter	Adaptation	Discourse Representation	Presupposition	Negation	Metadiscourse	Irony	Attract Attention	Gain Confidence	Express the Reporters position	Detach from Given Information
186	.	+	+	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.
187	.	+	+	.	.	.	+	.	+	.	.	.
188	.	+	+	.	+	+
189	.	+	+	.	+	.	.	.	+	.	.	.
190	.	+	+	+	+
191	.	.	.	+	.	.	+	.	+	+
192	.	+	+	.	.	+	.	+	+	.	.	.
193	.	.	+	.	.	.	+	+	.	.	.	+
194	.	+	+	.	.	.	+	+
195	.	.	+	.	+	.	.	+	+

5.5 Results Analysis

This section is concerned with the results of the analysis of the data that are studied in this dissertation. These data are analysed in accordance with the eclectic model of this study and with method of analysis.

Table (22) Frequency and Percentage of Implicitness, Intertextuality, and the Functions of Both Concepts in News Headline.

News Headlines	Implicitness	Functions of Implicitness			Intertextuality	Functions of Intertextuality			
		Politeness Principle	Pragmatic Parameter	Adaptability		Attract Attention	Gain Confidence	Express Reporter's Position	Detach from given Information
Frequency	100	1	9	90	100	36	13	20	31
Percentage	100%	1 %	9 %	90 %	100%	36 %	13 %	20 %	31 %
Total	100 (100%)	100 (100%)			100 (100%)	100 (100%)			

Table (22) presents the results in news headlines, both concepts implicitness and intertextuality are used completely in news headlines. As shown in the above table, adaptability function of implicitness is the most used among other functions. In

intertextuality, attract attention function is most used in news headlines, followed by detach from given information function.

Table (23) Frequency and percentage of implicitness, intertextuality, and the functions of both concepts in Tweets of U.S Presidential election.

Tweets of U.S Presidential candidates	Implicitness	Functions of Implicitness			Intertextuality	Functions of Intertextuality			
		Politeness Principle	Pragmatic Parameter	Adaptability		Attract Attention	Gain Confidence	Express Reporter's Position	Detach from given Information
Frequency	100	4	13	58	100	40	18	12	5
Percentage	100%	5.3 %	17.3 %	77.3 %	100%	53.3 %	24 %	16 %	6.7 %
Total	75 (100%)	75 (100%)			75 (100%)	75 (100%)			

Table (23) shows that both implicitness and intertextuality are entirely used by Sanders, Trump, and Clinton. Nearly, three quarters of the speeches of the candidates use adaptability function of implicitness. And almost, half of their speeches are formed by attract attention function of intertextuality, followed by 24% in gain confidence.

Table (24) Frequency and Percentage of implicitness, intertextuality, and the functions of both concepts in speeches of Barack Obama.

Speeches of Barack Obama	implicitness	Function of Implicitness			Intertextuality	Function of Intertextuality			
		Politeness Principle	Pragmatic Parameter	Adaptability		Attract Attention	Gain Confidence	Express Reporter's Position	Detach from given Information
Frequency	10	3	0	7	10	7	3	0	0
Percentage	100%	30%	0%	70%	100%	70%	30%	0%	0%
Total	10 (100%)	10 (100%)			10 (100%)	10 (100%)			

Table (24) indicates that all the texts of Obama in this study employ implicitness and intertextuality concepts. More than two thirds of Obama's speeches are constructed by the use of adaptability function of implicitness. Also, more than two thirds of his speeches use attract attention function of intertextuality, and followed by gain confidence function.

Table (25) Frequency and percentage of implicitness, intertextuality, and the functions of both concepts in interview with Sadiq Khan and John Kerry.

Interview	Implicitness	Function of Implicitness			Intertextuality	Function of Intertextuality			
		Politeness Principle	Pragmatic Parameter	Adaptability		Attract Attention	Gain Confidence	Express Reporter's Position	Detach from given Information
Frequency	10	1	0	9	10	6	0	0	4
Percentage	100%	10%	0%	90%	100%	60%	0%	0%	40%
Total	10 (100%)	10 (100%)			10 (100%)	10 (100%)			

Table (25) consists of the results of two interviews of two persons. Speech of interviewer and interviewee are entirely constructed by the use of implicitness and intertextuality. Adaptability function of implicitness is the most used by interviewer and interviewee, and only little use of politeness principle is noted in the results. Interviewer and interviewee use attract attention function little more than detach from given information function in their speech.

Table (26) Frequency and Percentage of Types of Implicitness and Forms of Intertextuality in News Headlines.

News Headlines	Implicitness				Intertextuality				
	Entailment	Presupposition	Implicature	Implicature	Discourse Representation	Presupposition	Negation	Metadiscourse	Irony
Frequency	0	67	24	9	57	30	0	13	0
Percentage	0%	67%	24 %	9 %	57 %	30%	0 %	13 %	0%
Total	10 (100%)				10 (100%)				

Table (26) previews that all types of implicitness are used in news headlines except entailment. Nearly, half of the texts that are analysed in this study use presupposition to build an implicit proposition in the headlines of the news. The use of implicature is 24 % of texts, very few of expliciture use is noted in the results. More than half of the headlines use discourse representation form of intertextuality, and 30 % of the texts use presupposition form, while, only few uses of metadiscourse is noted in the results without any reference to the use of negation and irony forms.

Table (27) Frequency and Percentage of Types of Implicitness and Intertextuality in Tweets of U.S Presidential Election.

Tweets	Implicitness				Intertextuality				
	Entailment	Presupposition	Implicature	Implicature	Discourse Representation	Presupposition	Negation	Metadiscourse	Irony
Frequency	0	60	14	1	24	36	6	7	2
Percentage	0%	80 %	18.7 %	1.3 %	32 %	48 %	8 %	9.3 %	2.7 %
Total	75 (100%)				75 (100%)				

In table (27) the tweets or the speeches of the three U.S presidential candidates are presented. None of them use entailment in their speeches. Presupposition is the most used by all of them, and followed by implicature. Also, in intertextuality presupposition occupies the highest rank among the others, that's 36%. And, both discourse representation and irony are used equally by the candidates. And also, few uses of negation , metadiscourse and irony are noted in the results of the analysis.

Table (28) Frequency and Percentage of Types of Implicitness and Intertextuality in Speech of Barack Obama.

Speech of Barack Obama	Implicitness				Intertextuality				
	Entailment	Presupposition	Implicature	Implicature	Discourse Representation	Presupposition	Negation	Metadiscourse	Irony
Frequency	0	7	2	1	1	9	0	0	0
Percentage	0%	70%	20 %	10%	10 %	90 %	2%	0 %	0%
Total	10 (100%)				10 (100%)				

Table (28) presents the use of types of implicitness and forms of intertextuality in speeches of Barack Obama. Obama doesn't use entailment in his speech. Presupposition occupies more than two-thirds of his speech, followed by implicature and implicature. In intertextuality, only presupposition and discourse representation are used in the speech of Obama. Presupposition is used by 90% and discourse representation by 10%.

Table (29) Frequency and Percentage of Types of Implicitness and Intertextuality in Interview with Sadiq Khan and John Kerry.

Interview	Implicitness				Intertextuality				
	Entailment	Presupposition	Implicature	Implicature	Discourse Representation	Presupposition	Negation	Metadiscourse	Irony
Frequency	0	6	1	1	3	9	5	2	0
Percentage	0%	60 %	10 %	10%	30%	90 %	50%	20 %	0%
Total	10 (100%)				10 (100%)				

Table (29) previews the appearance and percentage of types of implicitness and forms of intertextuality in two interviews with Sadiq Khan and John Kerry. In implicitness only entailment is not used in these interviews. Presupposition is used more than other; it is used by 60%, while, implicature and implicature are used equally by 10% of the speech. In intertextuality, only irony is not used. Discourse representation is used by 30% and presupposition is used by 90% .

Table (30) Frequency and percentage of mode of representation, Implicitness, Intertextuality, and the functions of both concepts in all the texts of this study.

All the Texts	Implicitness	Function of Implicitness			Intertextuality	Function of Intertextuality			
		Politeness Principle	Pragmatic Parameter	Adaptability		Attract Attention	Gain Confidence	Express Reporter's Position	Detach from given Information
Frequency	175	9	22	164	175	89	34	32	40
Percentage	100%	4.6%	11.2%	84.10%	100%	45.7%	17.4%	16.4%	20.6%
Total	195 (100%)	195 (100%)			195 (100%)	195 (100%)			

Table (30) presents the results of all the texts taken in this study. All these texts are formed by the use of implicitness and intertextuality. In implicitness, adaptation is more used than other functions implicitness, followed by pragmatic parameters functions. In intertextuality, the attract attention function is used more than other functions, followed by detach from given information, gain confidence, and express reporter's position functions.

Table (31) Frequency and Percentage of types of Implicitness and Forms of Intertextuality in all the Texts of This Study

News Headlines	Implicitness				Intertextuality				
	Entailment	Presupposition	Implicature	Implicature	Discourse Representation	Presupposition	Negation	Metadiscourse	Irony
Frequency	0	140	41	12	85	84	11	22	2
Percentage	0%	71.8 %	21.1 %	6.16 %	43.6%	43.0 %	5.6 %	11.2 %	1.0%
Total	195 (100%)				195 (100%)				

Table (31) shows the overall results of using implicitness and intertextuality in all the texts taken in this study. In implicitness, presupposition is ranked first among other types by 71.8%, followed by implicature by 41 %, and implicature by 12%. Also, in intertextuality, presupposition comes first by 85%, followed by discourse representation by 84%, metadiscourse by 22 %, irony by 1.0%, and negation by 5.6%.

5.6 Findings

This section presents and discusses the findings of the results of analysis as follows:

1. Implicitness and intertextuality frequently occur in the whole data that was selected in this study.
2. Both concepts are used to refer to hidden meanings with different features and propositions.
3. Both concepts are widely used in media discourse.
4. 84.10 % of the texts taken in this study adopt the adaptability function of implicitness. This means that in media discourse, the reporter adapts his speech with the situation or the time and the place of speaking.
5. 45.7% of the texts use attract attention function in intertextuality. This confirms that the reporter uses intertextuality, reference to earlier texts, to attract the attention of listener and reader. Thus, the reporters intentionally refer to earlier text via the use of intertextuality.
6. Presupposition type of implicitness comes first among other types by 71.8 % of the texts. This approves that in media discourse, presupposition is the best type to present an implicit or hidden meaning.
7. In intertextuality, discourse representation ranked first, followed by presupposition. 43.6% of the texts use discourse representation and it proves that discourse representation and presupposition are the most appropriate forms of intertextuality in producing media discourse.

CHAPTER SIX

Conclusions, Recommendations, and Suggestions for Further Research

6.1 Conclusions

This study comes up with some conclusions that are listed below:

1. Both implicitness and intertextuality are produced by the use of different forms, techniques, types and functions.
2. They are different in the forms and types that are used in these channels. For example, presupposition is mostly used than other types of implicitness in the speeches of Barack Obama. While discourse representation is used more by news reporters in news headlines rather than other forms of intertextuality.
3. The intention of speakers behind their use of implicitness and intertextuality in media discourse to produce hidden or implicit references.
4. Both concepts are used by the news reporters in an intentional and unintentional ways. Most of the time, the reporter intentionally uses them to obtain certain purposes. While sometimes the reporter unintentionally uses them.
5. Speakers use intertextuality to reformulate, hedge, report and paraphrase the events.
6. Both implicitness and intertextuality are very widely used in media discourse. The two concepts are fundamentally interrelated and they are essential factors in creating media discourse. To some extent, it is difficult to construct a text in media without using one or both of them.
7. The functions of implicitness are politeness principle, pragmatic parameter and adaptation theory. The functions of Intertextuality are attract attention, gain confidence, express the reporter's position and detach from given information.

6.2 Recommendations

The study recommends the following:

- 1) Linguists in general and those who are interested in Pragmatics and Discourse are advised to pay more attention to Implicitness and Intertextuality in order to spread the spirit of more awareness among people and political class to detect both terms and their effect on meaning.
- 2) Pragma-discourse researchers should be familiar with both Implicitness and Intertextuality.
- 3) The speakers should pay attention to the conditions under which an expression is associated with implicit meaning either conventionally or non- conventionally.
- 4) University teachers and students should be familiar also about the two concepts and their use.
- 5) The speakers should be aware that the meaning of one text changes when we relate it to another text.
- 6) People should be aware that text cannot be viewed or studied in isolation since texts are not produced or consumed in isolation: all texts exist, and therefore must be understood in relation to other texts.
- 7) For pragma-discourse analysts , it is essential to make extra research to complete and supplement what has been carried out in this study.

6.3 Suggestions for Further Research

As long as implicitness and intertextuality are two concepts that belong to two different linguistic fields; therefore, the following suggestions are put forward:

1. Investigating implicitness and intertextuality in Arabic political speeches from a sociolinguistic perspective.
2. Investigating the role of implicature and intertextuality in Arabic poetic texts.
3. Conducting a comparative study of the use of implicitness and intertextuality in English and Arabic liberal media.

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Appendices

Text (176 and 177) Speeches of Barack Obama April 09, 2016

Hi everybody. Over the past seven years, we haven't just been recovering from crisis, we've been rebuilding our economy on a new foundation for growth – growth that benefits everybody, not just folks at the top. Our businesses have created jobs for 73 straight months – 14.4 million new jobs in all. We've covered another 20 million Americans with health insurance. We've helped more Americans afford college, and invested in industries that create good jobs that pay well, like clean energy. And wages are finally rising again.

But there will always be more work to do. And this week, my Administration took two big steps that will help make sure your hard work is rewarded, and that everybody plays by the same rules.

First, we're helping more Americans retire with security and dignity. Right now, if you go to a retirement advisor for investment advice, some of them don't have to act in your best interest. Instead of telling you the best way to save your hard-earned money, these advisors can get backdoor payments from big companies for steering you toward investments that cost more and earn you less. As a result, when you retire, you might be missing out on tens of thousands of dollars – because your advisor got paid more to give you bad advice.

If that seems wrong, that's because it is. That's why the Department of Labor just finalized a rule to crack down on these kinds of conflicts of interest. And a lot of Wall Street special interests aren't very happy about it. But across the country, this new rule will boost working folks' retirement savings by billions of dollars a year. And it will level the playing field for the many good advisors who do work in their clients' best interest.

Second, the Treasury Department took action to crack down on big corporations that change their address overseas after acquiring smaller companies, in order to reduce their tax bill here at home. It's a loophole called "corporate inversion." And it means that American companies can take advantage of America's technology, America's infrastructure, America's workers – but then, when it comes to paying their fair share of taxes, suddenly claim they're not American companies after all. That's why, this week, the Treasury Department made it more difficult for companies to exploit this loophole and stick the rest of us with the tab.

Together, these steps build on the work we've already done to make our tax code fairer and consumer protections stronger. Because I believe that rather than double

down on policies that allow a few at the top to play by their own rules, we should build an economy where everybody has a fair shot, everybody does their fair share, and everybody plays by the same set of rules. That's what this country is all about. That's what we've been working toward these past seven years. And that's what I'm going to keep fighting for as long as I'm your President. Thanks everybody. Have a great weekend.

Text (178 and 179) Speeches of Barack Obama April 16, 2016

Hello, everybody. One of America's greatest strengths is our free market. A thriving private sector is the lifeblood of our economy – it's how we create jobs, expand opportunities, and give everybody a shot at success. It's what has made America the strongest country on Earth.

The most essential ingredient in a healthy free market is competition. But right now, too many companies are engaging in behaviors that stifle competition – like blocking new competitors from entering the market or limiting the information and options that give consumers real choice. As a consequence, the rest of us pay higher prices for lower quality products and services. Workers receive lower wages than they otherwise would. Small businesses and entrepreneurs can get squeezed out of the market. And none of that is fair – or good for our economy.

The deck should not be stacked in favor of the wealthiest individuals and the biggest corporations, against working Americans. That's why my administration is doing everything we can to reverse this trend and promote more competition in the marketplace. In addition to enforcing the rules on the books, I've directed federal agencies to identify anti-competitive behavior in different industries, and find new and specific ways to promote competition.

One industry that's ripe for change is cable TV. Right now, 99 percent of cable and satellite TV customers rent set-top boxes from their providers. According to one survey, this costs households an average of more than \$230 per year. We spend some \$20 billion to rent these devices. While we have almost unlimited choice in what we watch on television, from traditional programming to online content, there's next to no competition to build a better, user-friendly product that allows you to easily access all this content in one place. So most consumers just rent whatever the cable company offers. Because we have to. That means companies have little incentive to innovate. As a consequence, we need multiple devices and controllers to access content from different sources. That makes no sense.

So, my administration has encouraged the FCC to remove the barriers to competition that prevent new players from offering innovative cable box options to consumers.

We know this works. For years, Americans had to rent our telephones from the phone company. This was a while ago, but when the FCC finally unlocked competition for home phones, the marketplace was flooded with all kinds of phone options with new features, and at different price points. Consumers suddenly had many options. And the whole industry moved forward as a result. The same can happen with cable boxes, and in dozens of areas of our economy – all of which can make a difference in your everyday life.

The bottom line is, competition is good for consumers, workers, businesses, and our economy. So, I'm going to keep doing everything I can to make sure that our free market works for everyone. Thanks, and have a great weekend.

Text (180 and 81) Speeches of Barack Obama April 30, 2016

Hi, everybody. It's now been 45 days since I nominated Judge Merrick Garland to the Supreme .

Court. Judge Garland is a man of experience, integrity, and unimpeachable qualifications. Judge Garland is someone who Senate Republicans are on record saying is “a man of accomplishment and keen intellect;” a man who’s “honest and capable;” a man whose “reputation is beyond reproach.” Those are all quotes from Republicans in the Senate.

But so far, most Senate Republicans have refused to even meet with Judge Garland. Which means they’ve also refused to do their job and hold a hearing on his nomination, or an up-or-down vote. But they’ve still found time to head home for recess over the next week.

This is an abdication of the Senate’s responsibility. Every Supreme Court nominee since 1875 who hasn’t withdrawn from the process has received a hearing or a vote. For over 40 years, there’s been an average of 67 days between a nomination and a hearing. This time should be no different. This is not about partisan politics – it’s about upholding the institutions that make our democracy work.

There’s a reason Judge Garland has earned the respect of people from both political parties. As a young lawyer, he left a lucrative private firm to work in public service. He went to oversee the federal response to the Oklahoma City bombing. For the last 19 years, Judge Garland has served on the D.C. Circuit Court – often called “the Second Highest Court in the Land” – and for the past three years, he’s served as that court’s Chief Judge. In fact, Judge Merrick Garland has more federal judicial experience than any other Supreme Court nominee in history. With a brilliant mind, a kind spirit, and a good heart, he has dedicated his life to protecting our rights, and ensuring that the voices of everyday Americans are heard.

So there is absolutely no reason for Republican Senators to deny him the basic courtesy of a hearing and a vote – the same courtesy that has been extended to others. This refusal to treat a Supreme Court nomination with the seriousness it deserves is

what makes people so cynical about Washington. That's why poll after poll shows a majority of Americans think Senate Republicans should do their job; give Judge Garland a hearing; and give Judge Garland a vote.

For all of our political differences, Americans understand that what unites us is far greater than what divides us. And in the middle of a volatile political season, it is more important than ever that we fulfill our duties – in good faith – as public servants. The Supreme Court must remain above partisan politics. I've done my job – I nominated someone as qualified as Merrick Garland. Now it's time for the Senate to do their job. Give Judge Garland a hearing. Give Judge Garland an up-or-down vote. Treat him – and our democracy – with the respect they deserve. Thanks for listening, and have a great weekend.

Text (182 and 183) Speeches of Barack Obama May 14, 2016

THE PRESIDENT: Hi, everybody. I've got a special guest with me this week – Macklemore. For those of you who don't share the same love[i] for hip-hop, he's a Grammywinning artist – but he's also an advocate who's giving voice to a disease we too often just whisper about: the disease of addiction.

MACKLEMORE: Hey, everybody. I'm here with President Obama because I take this personally. I abused prescription drugs and battled addiction. If I hadn't gotten the help I needed when I needed it, I might not be here today. And I want to help others facing the same challenges I did.

THE PRESIDENT: Drug overdoses now take more lives every year than traffic accidents. Deaths from opioid overdoses have tripled since 2000. A lot of the time, they're from legal drugs prescribed by a doctor. So addiction doesn't always start

in some dark alley – it often starts in a medicine cabinet. In fact, a new study released this month found that 44 percent of Americans know someone who has been addicted to prescription pain killers.

MACKLEMORE: I didn't just know someone – I lost someone. My friend Kevin overdosed on painkillers when he was just 21 years old. Addiction is like any other disease – it doesn't discriminate. It doesn't care what color you are, whether you're a guy or a girl, rich or poor, whether you live in the inner-city, a suburb, or rural America. This doesn't just happen to other people's kids or in some other neighborhood. It can happen to any of us.

THE PRESIDENT: That's why just talking about this crisis isn't enough – we need to get treatment to more people who need it. My administration is working with communities to reduce overdose deaths, including with medication. We're working with law enforcement to help people get into treatment instead of jail. And under Obamacare, health plans in the Marketplace have to include coverage for treatment.

MACKLEMORE: I know recovery isn't easy or quick, but along with the 12-step program, treatment has saved my life. Recovery works – and we need our leaders in Washington fund it and people know how to find it.

THE PRESIDENT: We all need to do more to make that happen. I've asked Congress to expand access to recovery services, and to give first responders the tools they need to treat overdoses before it's too late. This week, the House passed several bills about opioids – but unless they also make actual investments in more treatment, it won't get Americans the help they need.

On top of funding, doctors also need more training about the power of the pain medication they prescribe, and the risks they carry. Another way our country can help those suffering in private is to make this conversation public.

MACKLEMORE: When you're going through it, it's hard to imagine there could be anything worse than addiction. But shame and the stigma associated with the disease keeps too many people from seeking the help they need. Addiction isn't a personal choice or a personal failing. And sometimes it takes more than a strong will to get better – it takes a strong community and accessible resources.

THE PRESIDENT: The good news is, there's hope. When we talk about opioid abuse as the public health problem it is, more people will seek the help they need. More people will find the strength to recover, just like Macklemore and millions of Americans have. We'll see fewer preventable deaths and fewer broken families.

MACKLEMORE: We have to tell people who need help that it's OK to ask for it. We've got to make sure they know where to get it.

THE PRESIDENT: We all have a role to play. Even if we haven't fought this battle in our own lives, there's a good chance we know someone who has, or who is.

MACKLEMORE: President Obama and I just had a powerful conversation here at the White House about opioid abuse, and what we can do about it. You can catch it this summer on MTV. And to find treatment in your area, call 1-800-662-HELP.

THE PRESIDENT: Thanks, and have a great weekend.

[i] "Same Love" is the title of Macklemore's hit 2012 song about marriage equality.

Text (184 and 185) Speeches of Barack Obama May 21, 2016

Hi everybody. Last summer, I got a letter from a woman named Elizabeth Paredes from Tucson, Arizona. Elizabeth is the mom of a 3-year-old boy, and an assistant manager at a sandwich shop. She earns about \$2,000 a month, and she routinely works some 50 hours a week, sometimes even more. But because of outdated overtime regulations, she doesn't have to be paid a dime of overtime.

She wrote: “It’s not easy work and requires a lot of time away from my son... at times I find [it's] not worth it.”

Things like the 40-hour workweek and overtime are two of the most basic pillars of a middle class life. But for all the changes we’ve seen in our economy, our overtime rules have only been updated once since the 1970s. Just once. In fact, forty years ago, more than 60 percent of workers were eligible for overtime based on their salaries. But today, that number is down to seven percent. Only seven percent of full-time salaried workers are eligible for overtime based on their income.

That’s why this week, my Administration took a step to help more workers get the overtime pay they’ve earned. The Department of Labor finalized a rule to extend overtime protections to 4.2 million more Americans. It’s a move that will boost wages for working Americans by \$12 billion over the next 10 years. We’re more than doubling the overtime salary threshold. And what that means is, most salaried workers who earn less than about \$47,500 a year will qualify for overtime. Or, their employers can choose to give them a raise so that they earn more than

\$47,500. Or, if employers don’t want to raise wages, they can let them go home after 40 hours and see their families or train for new jobs. Any way you slice it, it’s a win for working families. And we’re making sure that every three years, there will be an automatic update to this threshold – so that working families won’t fall through the cracks for decades at a time ever again. This is the single biggest step I can take through executive action to raise wages for the American people. It means that millions of hardworking Americans like Elizabeth will either get paid for working more than 40 hours, or they’ll get more time with their families. Either way, they win. The middle class wins. And America wins.

We still have more work to do to make sure this economy works for everybody, not just those at the top. That’s why I’ll never stop fighting for as long as I hold this

office – to restore the sense that in America, hard work should be rewarded with the chance to get ahead. Thanks everybody. Have a great weekend.

**Text (186, 187, 188, 189, and 190) Interview with John Kerry on CNN
AMANPOUR: Mr. Secretary, welcome back to the program.**

KERRY: Thank you, happy to be here.

AMANPOUR: You have just announced that you are signing -- have signed another attempt to gain a nationwide cessation of hostilities in Syria. How do you think that's going to work any better than the previous one?

KERRY: Well, we're building on the experience of the previous one. I can't sit here and tell you, Christiane, that this is going to absolutely work. I'd be a fool to say that. These are words on a paper. This is an agreement reached in a room. But the agreement has to be transferred to the battlefield and to the commanders. But what we have done is set up a very different mechanism. We've stood up an entity in Geneva with Russians in the room, Americans in the room, with others in the room from the coalition, who will be sharing maps, discussing in real-time, in touch with people in Syria. So, the key is going to be enforcement. Now we're looking at other methods of enforcement beyond that. But we're not there yet but we are building what I hope will be a stronger structure. AMANPOUR: I guess my question is -- and we've just seen our report from Fred Pleitgen -- of so much Russian troops, hardware in Syria. What is it that makes you believe the Russians are your partners in trying to get a cease-fire and a political resolution, when they're actually Assad's partner, certainly in trying to regain Aleppo, for instance? I mean, that's what --

(CROSSTALK)

KERRY: Russia has an interest in not being bogged down forever in Syria. Russia has an interest of not becoming the target of the entire Sunni world and having every jihadi in the region coming after Russia. Russia also has a fundamental interest -- this is expensive. Russia's economy is not exactly soaring. They have got other challenges. They've got -- I mean, there's just a lot on the table for Russia. And if Russia is going to avoid a morass in Syria altogether, they actually need to find a political solution. Now right now, they're angling for the political solution they want. And it's not necessarily a workable equation. We understand that. But we would not have gotten the initial cease-fire without Russia and literally tens of thousands of lives were saved. You can add it up on the number, 200 people a day were being killed. That stopped for a period of time. People hadn't received any humanitarian assistance for years. Almost 1 million people have now received humanitarian assistance and so there's been some benefit to this.

Is it perfect? No.

Are there still problems to work out? Yes.

AMANPOUR: Let me ask you because we're here in Britain and you know that the Brexit debate about E.U. is underway fully now. Many U.S. former Secretary of State, Defense, national security advisers and five of the former living NATO secretary-generals have written, saying that it will be much stronger for Britain to remain engaged in the E.U.

KERRY: Britain is a great democracy and what we're seeing is a passionate debate, which is appropriate. And people can weigh in -- and ought to weigh in --

AMANPOUR: Do you agree with their views?

KERRY: Well, as President Obama said when he was here -- and I echo -- this is a decision for the people of Great Britain to make. This is their vote, not our vote. But we do have an opinion. I mean, we obviously -- I mean, we are -- this is a special

relationship. We have fought together in so many wars. We have similar values, similar systems. We have been partners in so many different efforts that, clearly, we have an opinion. But it's up to the people here to vote and we respect whatever that vote is going to be. However, we believe that a strong, united Europe with a Britain, whose voice and power is magnified by its presence within the E.U., we think that's important. And we would hate to lose that added strength that we think Great Britain gets by being a member.

AMANPOUR: Moving on to one of the stated reasons that you're here is this global anti-corruption summit that you're here to take part in. As you know, the United States is being pointed out now, singled out, as a growing and massive offshore haven for a lot of foreign wealth that wants to be hidden, anywhere from South Dakota to Las Vegas. The "FT" says something like \$800 billion worth of foreign wealth is being hidden in the United States. Are you not therefore part of the problem?

KERRY: Well, to whatever degree we are, we shouldn't be and we're prepared to take steps. And we have taken steps in order to prevent that. I mean, we have transparency unlike most countries in the world. We have a financial accountability task force and a financial center within the Treasury Department that looks for the hiding of wealth. We're taking steps with respect to specific states, where we think there's been a problem and people trying to bring their wealth in, buying real estate and using the real estate as a hedge against what's ever happening elsewhere. So we will be part of the solution, I assure you. I guarantee you that the United States is going to be at the forefront of making sure there is accountability because we believe the theft of these vast sums of money from many nations in the world is part of what contributes to radicalism, to extremism, to terrorism. It breeds an incestuous disrespect within a country for the political system and it hurts everybody by robbing

from people their health care, their housing, their education, their infrastructure, their investments for the future. And that's why it's so important.

AMANPOUR: Further afield in Asia right now, the United States and South Korea intelligence has now declared that the North Koreans can put a small warhead on a short-range or a medium-range missile.

Isn't this the nightmare scenario?

Isn't this precisely what you've been trying to prevent for all these years?

It's happening on your watch.

They can now militarize missiles with nuclear warheads.

KERRY: Well, we've been working very, very closely with China. One of my first trips as secretary of state was to go to China and talk about North Korea. And I would say about 50 percent of that visit was focused on North Korea, what we needed to do to put more pressure on North Korea. We finally succeeded in getting China to move with us, most recently a few months ago at the U.N., to put in place tougher sanctions against North Korea. North Korea will never be permitted to be a nuclear power standing on its own as a recognized power. This is not going to happen.

AMANPOUR: Are you not worried that they can target --

KERRY: Of course. But that is precisely --

AMANPOUR: And they want talks with you, direct talks with you.

KERRY: -- but that is precisely why we have entered into the discussions about the deployment of THAAD, which is the high-altitude defense system, which is a defensive system. I know China has concerns about it, Russia. But it's a defensive system and the only reason for our discussion about deploying it is this saber-rattling -- and more than saber-rattling, this very dangerous, evolving situation with the

potential of the nuclear capacity for North Korea. And I'm confident that, if North Korea ever expects to sell its goods in the marketplace, to join the community of nations, to offer its people a future, they are going to have to negotiate their denuclearization.

AMANPOUR: Mr. Secretary, this Iran nuclear deal is very important to the president's legacy. And yet the Iranians are now in a state where they say they're finding it very hard to do trade, et cetera, because European banks are worried about your laws and the existing U.S. sanctions. And they're very afraid of running afoul of your laws inadvertently and being slapped by hefty fines. So they're not helping companies invest, et cetera.

KERRY: Well, there's no need for them to have that fear. It's misplaced. Under our agreement and in very clear terms, the banks in Europe are free to lend, to back a deal, to open an account for Iran, to engage in commerce. And it's very clear what is permitted and what is not.

So, I think this is a misplaced fear. And we are prepared to clarify it for anybody because, as part of this agreement, Iran has a right to do certain business that has been defined. And they have the rights to the benefit of a deal they've agreed to. They have undone their centrifuges, they have lived by every component of this agreement and, therefore, the banks and the world community need to live by its part of the agreement.

But let me be clear, European banks can open accounts, can make loans, can engage in business, can travel. There is no reason for them on a non-designated entity, for any legitimate business, not to do business.

AMANPOUR: Secretary Kerry, thank you very much for joining us today. KERRY: Thank you, appreciate it.

Text (191, 192, 193, 194, and 195) Interview with Sadiq Khan on CNN
AMANPOUR: Mayor Khan, welcome to the program.

KHAN: It's great to be here, it really is.

AMANPOUR: You know, you are trending all over the world. Your election has grabbed headlines and attention everywhere, more seriously because the Islamic factor, the Muslim factor has been a big factor. Are you surprised about that? And what is your take on that?

KHAN: You know, my view is I'm born and raised in London. This is my city. Is in 2016, we're global citizens. We have multiple identities. So I'm a Londoner, I'm British, I'm European, I'm a father, I'm a dad. I'm of Islamic faith. I'm of Asian origin, of Pakistani heritage. And so no one thing defines who we are. But in the current climate, with the sort of election the Conservative Party chose to have, I think the result last Thursday is a huge vindication for what a wonderful city London is but also that Western liberal values are compatible with mainstream Islam. You know, last Thursday, we had a record turn-out, a record vote that we secured for me. I think that shows, actually, that people do care about these things. They understand that you can be a Muslim and be Western, you can be a Muslim and be British, you can be both. And so and obviously I'm chuffed that I'm proud that I'm pleased and stuff. But you know, now, because the job of actually delivering as the mayor of London.

AMANPOUR: But already, you have engaged in a war of words with Donald Trump. Donald Trump has been very divisive and as you have said, has played the fear and anger card in his election, like you've described your Tory opponent for mayor. Tell me what you feel about the whole idea of banning Muslims from the United States. You presumably would not be able to visit. KHAN: Look, people understandably have fears. Now there's two ways of dealing with that. One issue,

play on people's fears or, two, is you address them. And I think the Conservative Party here used the Donald Trump playbook when it came to the election. It was obvious that I'm a Muslim. You can tell that from my name. And I've never hidden the fact that I'm Muslim. And to try and seek to divide communities, to try and give the impression that somehow our city may be less safe if I was the mayor, I think that was rejected last week. And the point I made last week during my acceptance speech was London has chosen hope over fear. I'm really proud that London chose unity over division. And my message to Donald Trump and his team is that your views of Islam are ignorant. It is possible to be a Muslim and to live in the West. And it's possible to be a Muslim and to love America. I have got family members who are American. We have often been to America on holiday. My kids used to love Disneyland. I'm scared of some of the rides but we still love going to Disneyland. We still love going there, being there as a minister. I'm not exceptional. So for Donald Trump to say Mayor Khan can be allowed but not the rest is ridiculous because there are business people here who want to do business in America who happen to be Muslim. There are young people here who want to study in America who happen to be Muslim. There are people here who want to go on holiday in America who happen to be Muslim and around the world. Now by giving the impression that Islam and the West are incompatible, you're playing into the hands of the extremists.

AMANPOUR: You've said that you actually want to do business and go and learn from and exchange ideas with mayors of great American cities like in New York or in Chicago. Would you go under a Donald Trump presidency?

KHAN: Well, I'm not sure if he'd allow me to go because I may have members of entourage who are Muslim. But the point is this, it's not just about me. It's about the message it sends from the greatest country in the world. And what is the story of America? And I think you know, I think Donald Trump doesn't get the history of America. My point with respect to Americans is, look, you know, I think you've got a choice when it comes to the elections in November. You've got a choice of hope over failure. You've got a choice of unity over division. You've got a choice of somebody who is trying to divide, not just your communities in America but divide America from the rest of the world. And I think that's not the America that I know and love. I'll do -- of course I'll go to America because, you know, I love the country. But also, I think, New York and Chicago and Austin and other parts of America have a lot to teach this city, how do we address the issue of climate change? How do we fix air quality? How do we do integration better? How do we keep our cities safe in policing? So, of course, I'll travel to America. But I'm hoping that he's not the guy that wins. AMANPOUR: And in fact, you've called yourself a feminist and you'd like to perhaps see a female president in the United States.

KHAN: Look, not only does Hillary have a fantastic track record and she's very, very experienced, I'm the father of two daughters. I'm a proud feminist in city hall. Just imagine the message it sends to my daughters and to girls around the world that the President of the United States of America is a woman, not any woman, a woman with the gravitas, with the experience, somebody who is a unifier in leading the USA. And she'll be an inspiration, she'll be an inspiration. I'm quite clear in my mind who I want to be the president of the USA.

AMANPOUR: Obviously we're in a really difficult state right now. We see divisions across Europe. We see terrorism committed by extremist Muslims. We see 800 British Muslims have gone from this comfortable country to join ISIS. What do you think you can do? What do you think your significance is, as the first Muslim mayor

of London and a prominent Muslim politician, to try to address this issue? And how do you think you could do it?

KHAN: Do you know, one of the really troubling things over the last decade and a half is, if you look at 9/11, these were foreigners ostensibly coming in from outside, to destroy our way of life. What 7/7, the bombings in London 2005 showed us, also the atrocities in Paris and Brussels, is these people who try and kill us, maim us, terrorize us, are born and raised here. And so we've got have a plan how we address extremism, how we address radicalization, how we keep our cities and our countries and our people safe. If it is the case that people have no sense of belonging, we want to give it to them. But I'm not excusing terrorism or criminality. We have got to make sure people integrate better. We have got to promote positive role models. When the nihilistic preachers of hate come along and say, you know what, this country hates you because you're a Muslim, you know what, all the problems around the world are caused by Western foreign policy, you know what, the reason you haven't got a job is because you're a Muslim, you know what, the reason why you're in overcrowded housing is because you're a Muslim. You know what? Young people have the resilience to say, you're talking rubbish. Some of my best friends are Jews, are Christians, are Hindus. They don't hate us. I break bread with them. I work for one. Actually, when you say they hate us, what about that successful journalist who's a Muslim? What about that successful doctor? Dare I say it? What about the mayor of London who's a Muslim? And we have got to teach resilience to our youngsters. We've got to make sure, look, prisons can be places where people are radicalized radicalize others. We have got to make sure we deradicalize people who believe this nihilistic way is success in this world and the hereafter. That's can be You know, the President of the United States of America, saying Muslims are not allowed, is not the way to do that.

AMANPOUR: I read that, when you were a minister, one of your positions meant that you had to be sworn in by the queen. And Buckingham Palace called you and asked you what Bible would you like to be sworn in on.

KHAN: Yes, so I'll have the privilege of being what's called a Privy Counsellor, the queen's advisers, which means, before my name are the words "right honorable." And so before I went to my swearing-in ceremony and I had a phone call from the palace. And there are, as you know, there are various versions of the Bible. And they asked which version I'd like to use. And I said, "A Muslim version, please." And they didn't get the joke. And I asked for a Quran. And they didn't have one. And then asked if I could bring mine along with me, which I did, no problem at all. And one of the -- a day I'll never forget, you know, you kiss the queen's hand and you swear the oath and you become a Privy Counsellor. But as I was leaving, the palace returned my Quran and I said, you know what, keep it here for the next person. Because I was the first ever Privy Counsellor of the Islamic faith. And the good news is they kept it there. And a year later, another British Muslim became Privy Counsellor. So it was -- made it -- it was used, which I'm really pleased about.

AMANPOUR: On that note, Mayor Sadiq Khan, thanks for joining us. KHAN: My pleasure.

المستخلص

تحاول هذه الدراسة استكشاف الحالتين التضمين والتناس واللتان تعتبران مصدرين اساسيين في تكوين الخطاب الاعلامي وذلك من خلال الاجابة على الاسئلة التالية: كيف تستخدم كلا من التضمين والتناس في الخطاب الاعلامي؟ كيف تختلف التضمين والتناس في الاستخدام في قنوات الإعلام المختلفة؟ ما هي نوايا المتحدثين وراء استخدامهم للتضمين؟ هل يلجأ المتحدثون الى هذه المفاهيم عمداً او عن غير عمد؟ ما هي أسباب استخدام المتحدثين للتناس؟ إلى أي مدى يعتمد الضمنية والتناس على بعضهما البعض في الخطاب الإعلامي؟ ما هي أنواع وأشكال التضمين والتناس المتضمنة وما نوع الوظائف المستخدمة؟

تهدف هذه الدراسة الى معرفة كيفية استخدام كلا من الضمنية والتناسية في الخطاب الاعلامي، معرفة كيف تختلف التضمين والتناس في الاستخدام في قنوات الإعلام المختلفة، معرفة ماهي نوايا المتحدثين وراء استخدامهم للتضمين، معرفة ماذا اذا كان المتحدثون يستخدمون هذه المفاهيم عمداً او عن غير عمد، معرفة اسباب استخدام المتحدثين للتناس، معرفة أنواع وأشكال التضمين والتناس المتضمنة وما نوع الوظائف المستخدمة.

لتحقيق أهدافها، تتبع هذه الدراسة خطوات معينة: تقديم تصنيف تداولي للتضمين وتصنيف خطابي للتناس. يتم تقديم نظرة عامة للخطاب الإعلامي أيضاً؛ يتم اختيار عينات من النصوص والخطابات الإنجليزية من مناطق مختلفة من وسائل الإعلام لتحليلها؛ مائة وخمسة وتسعون نصاً مأخوذة من أربعة مجالات رئيسية في الإعلام؛ العناوين الرئيسية، والحملة الانتخابية، وخطب أوباما، وخطب المحاور والمُحاور؛ يتم تناول كلا النوعين من الوسائط، الشفوية والمكتوبة، في هذه الدراسة؛ يتم تحليل العينات وفقاً للنموذج المحدد.

توصلت الدراسة الحالية الى جملة من الاستنتاجات: كل من التضمين والتناس يتم استخدامهما من خلال من خلال استخدام اشكال وتقنيات وانواع ووظائف مختلفة، كلا المفهومين يحدثان بالتساوي في جميع مجالات وقنوات الخطاب الاعلامي، العناوين الرئيسية، والحملات الانتخابية، وخطب أوباما، لكنها تختلف في الاشكال والانواع المستخدمة في هذه القنوات.



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

جامعة بابل

كلية التربية للعلوم الانسانية

قسم اللغة الانكليزية

التضمنين والتناص في الخطاب الاعلامي: دراسة تداولية خطابية

أطروحة

تقدمت بها إلى مجلس كلية التربية للعلوم الانسانية / جامعة بابل جزءا من متطلبات نيل
شهادة دكتوراه فلسفة في اللغة الانجليزية وعلم اللغة

الطالبة

ايهان عمر احمد

باشراف

الاستاذ الدكتور قاسم عبيس العزاوي

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