THE TENSE AND ASPECT IN PRESIDEN JOKO WIDODO'S UTTERANCES IN HIS INAUGURATION SPEECH

Dewi Nuryanti
Institut Bisnis Nusantara
dewiwahid@ibn.ac.id

ABSTRACT

The aim of the research was to describe the tense and aspects of the President's utterances during his speech at the inauguration ceremony. It was a kind of descriptive qualitative research method. It only focused on describing tense and aspects in a spoken context. The theory used was a theory about tense and aspect by Saeed, Kreidler, and Comrie. Data were taken from YouTube's official website. The result of the analysis found that the utterances uttered by President Joko Widodo consist of the future tense with the perfective aspect that shows a future situation or condition that does not exist yet, past tense action and the actions that have stopped or finished, and also present tense. In addition, the aspects found in President's utterances consist of a progressive aspect with complete and incomplete action with future action that aims to be reached in the future, a perfect aspect with accomplishment action and with a complete action; and a progressive aspect with progressive incomplete actions.

Keywords: Aspect, Inauguration Speech, Situation, Speech, Tense, Utterances

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini menjelaskan tentang makna ujaran Presiden pada pidato inagurasi yang mengandung kala dan aspek. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian dengan metode deksriptif kualitatif. Fokus penelitian ini hanya pada penjelasan tentang kala dan aspek pada konteks lisan. Penulis menggunakan teori yang dikemukakan oleh John I. Saeed, Charles W. Kreidler, serta oleh Bernard Comrie. Data yang digunakan merupakan ujaran yang diambil dari laman resmi YouTube. Hasil analisis menemukan adanya ketiga jenis kala dalam ujaran President, yaitu Kala masa yang akan datang (future) dengan aspek perfek yang menunjukkan situasi yang akan datang atau kondisi yang belum ada, kala lampau dengan tindakan yang telah selesai dan berhenti, dan juga kala masa sekarang. Sementara itu aspek yang ditemukan dalam analisis ini yakni aspek progresif yang menunjukkan tindakan selesai dan tindakan tidak selesai pada masa yang akan datang tetapi harus dicapai, aspek perfek dengan tidakan yang telah tercapai, serta aspek progresif dengan tindakan progresif yang belum selesai.

Kata kunci: Aspek, Pidato Inagurasi, Situasi, Pidato, Kala, Ujaran

I.   INTRODUCTION

An elected president will have to arrange a formal speech to his citizens. The speech may be held in his first statement speech after winning the election, or may be held in his inauguration ceremony. The president must have big hopes for his country, as well as for all parties to rule the nation in order to head the rapid development and reach successful programs to bring the people to prosperity. The speech of winning or being elected president is something that the nation waits for. His supporters and his allies will be so proud of their accomplishments.

As a means of communication, language will be used in different ways. The use of language as a tool to process learning, communicating, and even speaking must have been done by using the grammatical function. That is to inform some information, the content of the information is needed to be sent to the addressee. On the contrary, the everyday use of language will never be practiced grammatically for its different functions. So that in a ceremony or in an inauguration speech, the language used must be based on grammatical function and has a clear meaning. Furthermore, the language spoken by the president should have had a clear meaning and function in order to be understood by all citizens.

When a speaker utters a language, the utterances consist of different propositions. These propositions have the predicate as their indicators. By understanding the role of the predicates in one proposition, the intended meaning of the predicates is easily understood. The role of the predicate in one sentence or in utterances can create different tenses and aspects of the meaning.

Tense and aspects are playing important roles in showing the time of time and process of the proposition, as well as to show meaning. The tense relates to the time of producing an utterance. The utterance can be produced in order to tell the addressee that something was done in the past, can be done in the present, or can be occurred in the future. So, the English language has three tenses- past, present, and future. In example (1), when someone says "The old man looked pale", there is a tense occur in the sentence. It is known by the predicate "looked". The use of the predicate "looked" tells the addressee that utterances were uttered in the past, not in the present time. In grammar, the tense that shows the past form of the predicate is by adding the affix -ed or changing the form of the verb. From the example, the use of the predicate "looked" shows that the utterance occurs in the past and finishes in the past.

Besides tense, English also shows the activity of speaking by looking at the process of uttering an utterance. The utterance can show whether a process is finished, it is occurring in progress, or it is completely done. The process of producing an utterance then relates to aspects. In English, we know there are three aspects that include progressive and perfect. It can be seen from the utterance "The nurse is trying to help the patient's life". From this example, the use of aspect is seen by seeing the use of the predicate 'is trying'. In this example, the predicate "to be (is trying) shows the action is still in progress and not finished yet. The utterance does not stop, it is continuing in process. The use of the predicate to be (is) and the participle form of the verb (trying) tells the addressee that the subject (The nurse) is in the process of doing an action at the moment of speaking. In a sentence, as a formal use of language, the form of the verb plays an important role to bring different meanings to the sentences. In spoken, though the verb form does not become the main point of sending the message to the addressee, its verb also communicates the message without focusing on its forms.

By focusing on the use of tense and aspect in the President's speech, I am sure that many utterances consist of tense and aspect with different intentions. That is why doing an analysis of tense and aspect will be an interesting thing to do. Analyzing about tense and aspect is not new research since other people have done the analysis before (Allo and Nuryanti, 2022; Rizizka, 2019; Sugija, 2019; and Jauhari, 2015). Some writers analyze the tense and aspects in spoken or student conversation, while others analyze from novels. The analysis of tense and aspect relates to the Semantics field. The analysis of tense and aspect in this research does not focus on its grammar, but it will be more focused on its meaning in utterance.

During the president's speech, many sentences grabbed the writer's attention in order to be analyzed. Yet, she cannot do it at one time. So, she has to create a very important thing to take. After watching the ceremony on TV and YouTube, she then comes to a decision about the problem she has to overcome. She only wants to analyze the tense and aspects that occur in President Joko Widodo's speech.

The aim of the research is to describe the tense and aspects of the president's utterances during his speech at the inauguration ceremony. To see the aim of the research, the research is a kind of descriptive research. This research is only focused on describing tense and aspects that might be found in President's speech. The writer does not want to analyze others. So, she will only focus on finding the kinds of tense in the speech as well as the kinds of aspects. The writer will describe the meaning of the predicate that is affected by its aspects.

The Situation

The situation of speaking can bring different meanings to the language used. The situation in using a language can be changed because of the use of the verb. Experts such as Vendler (1967), Saeed (2015), Smith (in Saeed, 2015), Hoffman (1993), and Kearns (2000) have explained the situation of speaking. They explain that situation of speaking relates to the use of tense and aspect in utterance. Saeed (2015:117) divided the situation into two categories based on its verb as static and dynamic; in which the dynamic situation is grouped into event and process. So, the elements of the meaning of verbs correlate to the difference of the situation type in speaking. One utterance can use the verb that shows any process, while others can use the verb to show an event.

In his book Semantics, Saeed (2015) explains that stative verbs, such as the verb be, have, know, and love allows the speaker to view a situation as a steady state, with no internal phase or changes. The speaker does not overtly focus on the beginning or end of the state. Even if the speaker uses a stative in the past. For example (2)" Mary loved to drive sports cars" does not have direct attention to the end of the state. The addressee does not know if or how the state ended: whether Mary's tastes changed, or she herself is no longer around. The description of the utterance is only on the relationship between the existence of Mary and sports cars for a while.

On the other hand, dynamic verbs can be classified into a number of types, based on the semantic distinctions durative/punctual and telic/atelic. These different verb types correlate to different dynamic situation types. One possible distinction with dynamic situation types is between events and processes. In events, the speaker views the situation as a whole. It can be seen from the example (3) "The mine blew up"; while in a process, we view the internal structure of a dynamic situation such as (4) "he walked to the shop". The differences between static and dynamic verbs are shown in the lexical terms (Saeed, 2015:18)

As a part of the dynamic situation, a speaker's point of view of a certain situation will be different whenever the situation shows its verbs as an event and a process. In the event, a speaker sees the situation as a unit. In contrast, a process is seen as the internal structure of a dynamic situation. Processes can be divided into several types; inchoative and resultative.

Inchoatives are processes where our attention is directed to the beginning of a new state, or to a change of state. As an example (5) "The ice melted" and (6) My hair turned grey". Resultatives are processes that are viewed as having a final point of completion; the attention is directed to the end of the process. For example, (7) "Ardal baked a cake" and (8) "Joan built a yacht". If the action of melting is interrupted in example 5 or may the hair stops turning grey as in example 6. The actions of melting and turning grey can still be true descriptions of what went on. However, if Ardal in example 7 and Joan in example 8 are interrupted halfway, then it is no longer true to describe them as having baked a cake or built a yacht. In some sense, to use a resultative have to describe a successful conclusion.

The Tense and Aspect

The English language is not the same as some languages in the world. The use of English can show the time of speaking. It is because when the time of speaking has changed, the English language shows the changes by the changing of the forms of the verbs. In English, aspect and tense interact in subtle ways and are marked on verbs in similar ways, often sharing composite endings.

In grammar, we know the process from the bare verbs to their participles forms. So, it is known as tense in grammar. The tense is the time of the occurrence of an action. Tense logical approaches to time in natural language. As defined by Giorgi and Pianesi (1997:22), tenses are regarded as relational expressions that directly encode temporal relations between temporal entities. In English speaking, the tenses are seen to show their temporal relation by verb changes.

That time itself does not provide any landmarks in terms of which one can locate situations (Comrie, 2000:13). If time had a beginning, we do not know where that beginning was, so we cannot locate anything else relative to that beginning (other than, trivially, by saying that the situation is

posterior to that beginning. If time has an end, we do not know its location. Therefore, it is necessary to establish some arbitrary reference point, with reference to which we can then locate in time.

In addition, Cann (1993:241) stated that tense is a deictic category that locates in time the state of affairs described by a sentence. So, the tense is easily seen by the category of the verb used in a sentence. In English, there are three types of tense: present, past, and future tense. In these three tenses, all forms of the verbs will be changed whenever the time changes. By this deictic system, the speaker relates references to space and time to the 'here and now' of the utterance (Saeed, 2003). Most grammatical tense systems allow the speaker to describe situations as prior to, concurrent with, or following the act of speaking.

Furthermore, Lyons (2010) also stated that there are three kinds of tenses: Past tense, as in "He worked hard"; Present tense, as in "He works hard"; and Future tense, as in "He will work hard". The differentiation of the tenses is based on their verbs. That is why the verb will have different forms in different tenses. In grammar, the verbs in different tenses can be seen by the addition of the affix to its verbs. The verb in present will be attached by the affix -s/es; by the affixed ed/en in the past tense; and by preceding by the auxiliary modal in the future tense.

Relation to time, experts have explained the relationship between time and the message it conveyed. Tense and aspect systems both allow speakers to relate situations to time, but they offer different slants on time (Saeed, 2015:125). Tense allows a speaker to locate a situation relative to some reference point in time, most likely the time of speaking. Sometimes in English, this information is given by a temporal adverb. Usually in English, though, tense is marked on the verb by endings and the use of special auxiliary verbs.

Aspect systems allow speakers to relate situations and time, but instead of fixing situations in time relative to the act of speaking like tense does, aspect allows the speaker to view an event in various ways: as complete, or incomplete, as short as to involve almost no time, as something stretched over a perceptible period, or as something repeated over a period. On the other side, tense is inextricably linked to aspect, a speaker's choice of viewing a situation as complete or incomplete, stretched over time or punctual, depending on the aspectual parameters of the language (Saeed, 2015:325).

As Hockett (1958:237) in Saeed (2015) described aspects have to do, not with the location of an event in time, but with its temporal distribution or contour. By this explanation, it can be seen that the time or temporal range is the important thing to be viewed in aspect. A speaker will focus on the duration of the use of language, not on the time of using the language itself.

Comrie (2000) defined aspect as the different way of seeing the situation based on its internal temporal constituents. He (Comrie) said that aspect does not see the relation between the situation of time with its other time, it is more to see the relation of its internal temporal situation; in which a speaker

may state the differences because its relation of internal temporal situation (aspect) and external temporal situation (tense).

Aspect sees an event based on the beginning or the ending of the event that is shown by the time used. Lyons (2010) and Comrie (2000) divided aspects into perfective aspects and imperfective aspects. Others state aspect is how such events are presented as ongoing or complete (Cann, 1993:233). Comrie then divides the imperfective aspect into habituative, nonprogressive, and progressive. In his book titled Aspect, Comrie explained that the perfective sees the situation as an external, by not referencing the internal temporal structure; while the imperfective sees the situation from the inside, giving explicit reference to the internal temporal structure.

Taken from the president's speech, the writer would like to give a sample of analysis as follows: *Mimpi kita, cita-cita kita di tahun 2045 pada satu abad Indonesia merdeka mestinya, Insya Allah, Indonesia telah keluar dari jebakan pendapatan kelas menengah. Indonesia telah menjadi negara maju dengan pendapatan menurut hitung-hitungan Rp 320 juta per kapita per tahun atau Rp 27 juta per kapita per bulan. Itulah target kita. Target kita bersama.*

From the above data, it can be seen that the president stated some utterances. The first statement said that **"Mimpi kita, cita-cita kita di tahun 2045 …"**. This first statement seems to consist of tense and aspect. The tense used in this statement is seen to be the future tense. It can be seen from the use of certain words as well as by stating the statement, the president tells people about something that does not occur yet since it is all Indonesian dream about something in the future. For some views, the word "dream" or "*mimpi*" indicates that the action does not happen though the action of the dream has finished and stopped. Besides that, it is also supported by the phrase **"cita-cita kita di tahun 2045 …".** The phrase tells us that it will happen in the future years that are away from today.

Another future tense occurs in the last *statement* **"Itulah target kita. Target kita bersama".** The statement clearly states that some action does not happen yet but it will be a future plan for everyone, not only the government to think about the future. The specific use of the word "target" obviously shows future action. It is not the past or the present word that will happen at those tenses. The use of the word "target" means the speaker or addressee intends to pursue something in the future.

Besides its tenses, the above data also shows the aspect of the utterance. It can be seen from the use of some terms. The first is by the use of the word **"… mestinya, …".** The using of the word "mestinya" tells the addressee that an action has been done. The speaker usually shows regret for not doing something in the past. In English, the word "mestinya" relates to the phrase "should have …" in a conditional sentence. So, the use of the word "mestinya" indicates a conditional sentence that does not occur in reality. After seeing the use of the word "mestinya" in the above examples, the writer says that

the above example is a type of perfective aspect. The perfect aspect allows a speaker to emphasize the relevance of events in the past to the 'present'. Besides the above examples, other use of word that shows the perfective aspect can be seen from the statement "… telah menjadi negara maju dengan pendapatan menurut hitung-hitungan". The word 'telah' tells us that the action has been done and now the speaker feels the effect of the action. The word 'telah' shows the perfective aspect.

II.   RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The method used in this research is a descriptive qualitative method. This method will use data as it occurs as factual data using language and without any numbers (Cresswell, 2014; Nuryanti, 2019). Therefore, statistical analysis will not be needed in the analysis procedure. As Moleong (2007:6) explained that qualitative research is research, which has the result of an analysis procedure without using the statistical analytical procedure.

Furthermore, Cresswell (2014:4) added that the process of research involves emerging questions and procedures, data typically collected in the participant's setting, data analysis inductively building from particulars to general themes, and the researcher making interpretations of the meaning of the data.

The data of the research are utterances in which verbs consist of tense and aspect. In addition, the utterances can be identified in the president's speech. The choosing samples are done in a selective way which is based on sentences or utterances with the verbs consisting of tense and aspect. By doing this way, the research uses the oriented sample technique. So, the writer does only focus on choosing the sentences or utterances whose verbs imply the tense and aspect to become the source of data.

Data are taken from the ceremonial speech at the inauguration of President Joko Widodo on October 20th, 2019. The writer watched the ceremony on TV and looked for the recorded speech at https://youtu.be/yDdQ9pEfcnw. She watched the speech repeatedly in order to try to recognize some utterances she needed. During the listening process of the speech, the writer tried to transcribe the speech by herself. After thinking that she understood the whole speech, she downloaded the speech from https://nasional.tempo.co/read/1262065/isi-lengkap-pidato-pertama-presiden-jokowi-setelah-dilantik/full&view=ok and checked whether the transcribed speech she had written was the same as the speech she downloaded. It was done to avoid the mistakes in processing the data.

During the collection of the data, the writer also did the observation technique. She observed and wrote down some utterances which related to the types of different utterances as well as the purposes of using those utterances in speech. Data were grouped into their tenses and aspects by seeing the verbs used in the utterances which were based on the experts' theory. After grouping the data and writing them based on tense and aspect, the writer used the note-taking technique to support her research.

III.   DISCUSSION

This section will analyze the data from the president's speech related to the tense and aspects. There are some utterances that are suspected to consist of the tense and aspects.

Data 1.

"Mimpi kita, cita-cita kita di tahun 2045 pada satu abad Indonesia merdeka mestinya, Insya Allah, Indonesia telah keluar dari jebakan pendapatan kelas menengah. Indonesia telah menjadi negara maju dengan pendapatan menurut hitung-hitungan Rp 320 juta per kapita per tahun atau Rp 27 juta per kapita per bulan. Itulah target kita. Target kita bersama".

Data 1 is taken from the first paragraph of the speech. Based on the first data, the writer sees the use of tense. The utterance of President's is "Mimpi kita, *cita-cita kita di tahun 2045 pada satu abad Indonesia merdeka"*. This first statement seems to consist of tense and aspect. The tense used in this statement is seen to be the future tense. It can be seen from the use of certain words as well as by stating the statement, the president tells people about something that does not occur yet since it is all Indonesian dream about something in the future. For some views, the word "dream" or "*mimpi*" indicates that the action does not happen though the action of the dream has finished and stopped.

Besides that, it is also supported by the phrase *"cita-cita kita di tahun 2045 …".* The phrase tells us that it will happen in the future years that are away from today. The utterance shows a future situation or condition that does not exist yet. It is also supported by the previous phrase "Mimpi kita, ..." which tells the hearer something that does not happen, yet it appears in someone's hope and dream. The action in this utterance means a future action of one goal.

Besides that, other segments of the utterance in data 1 "*Indonesia telah menjadi negara maju…"* also show the future action. The speaker of the utterance does not perform any action at the moment he speaks, yet because it is aimed for the next several years condition. The utterances in this first data show the use of future tense action that means to the reader about the speaker's plan. The word 'telah' tells us that the action has been done and now the speaker feels the effect of the action. The word 'telah' shows the perfective aspect. In English, the word 'telah' correlates with the word 'has, have, or had' which means the action has been done.

If the writer sees the first data, it can be said that the aspect that occurs in this data talks about unaccomplished situations through the phrase "cita-cita". It is because the action will be seen in its accomplishment several years from now. This situation also can be found in the second paragraph of the speech. So that it is said a perfect aspect with unaccomplished action. The utterance has been said and it is perfect while the action is seen as unaccomplished action.

Data 2.

"Kita sudah hitung, sudah kalkulasi, target tersebut sangat masuk akal dan sangat memungkinkan untuk kita capai. Namun, semua itu tidak datang otomatis, tidak datang dengan mudah. Harus disertai kerja keras, dan kita harus kerja cepat, harus disertai kerja-kerja bangsa kita yang produktif".

The above data is taken from the third paragraph of the President's speech. From this data, it can be seen the utterance *"Kita sudah hitung, sudah kalkulasi, target tersebut sangat masuk akal dan sangat memungkinkan untuk kita capai"* indicates some actions have been done before. The actions are "*hitung, kalkulasi*". In the utterance, the actions were preceded by the use of the word "sudah". By the use of the word 'sudah' in "*Kita sudah hitung, sudah kalkulasi",* the speaker wants the hearer to understand that he has done some actions. By seeing this utterance, the writer finds the data uses past tense action, and the actions have stopped or finished.

The second utterance of this data "*Harus disertai kerja keras, dan kita harus kerja cepat, harus disertai kerja-kerja bangsa kita yang produktif"* shows the action of speaker's moments of speaking. This action seems to be the ongoing action, that means the speaker is doing the action by stating "… *dan kita harus kerja cepat, harus disertai kerja-kerja bangsa kita yang produktif."* So, the writer can say this present tense action means an ongoing action. By using the phrase "kita harus ….", the speaker needs not only him to do the future actions, yet he also needs his addressee to have the willing to do the action from the moment of his speaking.

In addition, the aspect in this data occurs as two different aspects. At the beginning of the data, the aspect shows a complete action, which is a perfect aspect. The perfect aspect here means a complete action that accomplishes its goal. It can be supported by the use of the word 'sudah' which means complete and accomplished action.

On the other hands, the next utterance "*Harus disertai kerja keras, dan kita harus kerja cepat, harus disertai kerja-kerja bangsa kita yang produkti."* tells reader about progressive aspect that does not complete and finish yet. So, it can be said that this aspect is a progressive aspect and incomplete action.

Data 3.

"*Meningkatkan produktivitas adalah hal lain yang menjadi prioritas. Jangan lagi kerja kita **berorientasi** proses, tapi harus berorientasi pada hasil-hasil yang nyata".*

Data three is taken from the seventh paragraph. From the data above, the writer finds utterances consist of tense and aspect. It can be seen that the data above uses future tense to show future action and the aim to be reached in the future. The future action here uses the phrase "menjadi prioritas" which tells readers about an unreached action by the speaker. The use of the word "berorientasi" also shows a future action

that will be reached by someone via some different actions. Furthermore, by using this phrase, the writer finds that the data shows its future tense action.

The aspect used in the data shows the progressive aspect. It can be seen from the use of the word "meningkatkan". It means that the action in this utterance is in its progress, yet not finished. That is why, the result of the action is not accomplished by the speaker. By using the word "meningkatkan" means that the action is doing the process of one action, that is the process of increasing the action.

Data 4.

"Seringkali birokrasi melaporkan bahwa program sudah dijalankan, anggaran telah dibelanjakan, dan laporan akuntabilitas telah selesai. Kalau ditanya, jawabnya "Program sudah terlaksana Pak".

Data four is taken from eight paragraphs. This data has two different tenses. The first part of the data "seringkali birokrasi melaporkan …" shows the use of the past tense. It is because the use of the word 'melaporkan' tells the reader about past actions that finish in the past. Besides that, the whole utterance in this data shows the complete action that has been done in the past. It is also supported by the use of the word 'sudah' that tells readers about some actions that have been done by speakers. The writer thinks the data above uses the past tense action.

Based on this data, the aspect uses here is the perfect aspect. By using the word 'sudah', the speaker tells a complete action that has been done and accomplished by the speaker. By this situation, the writer thinks data four has an accomplishment situation that means its perfect aspect.

Data 5.

"Pemerintah akan mengajak DPR untuk menerbitkan 2 undang-undang besar. Pertama, UU Cipta Lapangan Kerja. Kedua, UU Pemberdayaan UMKM."

The above data shows the future action that was prepared by the speaker. It can be seen by the use of utterance *"Pemerintah akan mengajak DPR untuk menerbitkan 2 undang-undang besar. Pertama, UU Cipta Lapangan Kerja. Kedua, UU Pemberdayaan UMKM."* This utterance tells readers that some actions are not performed by the speaker, yet it is going to be prepared and planned. It is shown by the use of the phrase "akan mengajak". So that this utterance tells us that the action is about the future action and the writer thinks the data is using the future tense.

The data above also uses the progressive aspect which means an incomplete aspect. By seeing the utterance above, the writer concludes that the action is not done. So that it is an incomplete action, but it may be found in its progress. So that the writer can say the action in this data is in its progressive aspect with the incomplete meaning of action.

IV.   CONCLUSION

After doing the analysis of the President's speech during his inauguration speech ceremony, the writer thinks that the tenses that appear in his speech are the Past tense, The Present Tense, and The Future tense. Each action shows a different meaning to the hearer. In addition, not only tense becomes the focus of the analysis but also its aspect. Based on the analysis, the writer concludes that the aspects found in President's speech are the Perfect aspect with unaccomplished action; the Perfect aspect with complete action; and the progressive aspect with progressive incomplete actions.

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