Implicature and Image Schemes in Ransom Demands: A Cognitive-Pragmatic Perspective

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Abstract

This study investigates the interplay between implicature and image schemes in a selected of ransom demands as a type of forensic text through a cognitive-pragmatic study. It focuses on how meaning is constructed through image schemas and implicatures based on Wilson and Sperber's (2004) Relevance Theory and Johnson's (1987) Image Schema Theory. The analysis reveals that ransom demands often rely on the FORCE image schema, reflecting the coercive nature of the texts. Strongly implicated conclusions are found to dominate these texts, indicating intentions by the writer. The study highlights the role of context in shaping meaning and interpreting underlying threats, demands, and emotional manipulation embedded in the language. The findings aim to support the understanding of forensic texts and contribute to cognitive pragmatic studies.

**Keywords:** Forensic Linguistics, Forensic Texts, Ransom Demands, Cognitive Pragmatics, Implicature, Image Schema Theory, FORCE Schema

التضمين والمخططات الصورية في نصوص مطالب الفدية: منظور تداولي إدراكي

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المستخلص:

يتناول هذا البحث التفاعل بين التضمين النصي والمخططات الصورية في مجموعة مختارة من مطالب الفدية، بوصفها نمطًا من النصوص الجنائية، وذلك من منظور تداولي إدراكي. ويركّز على آليات تشكّل المعنى من خلال المخططات الصورية والتضمينات الحوارية، اعتمادًا على نظرية الملاءمة لويلسون وسبربر (2004) ونظرية المخطط الصوري لجونسون (1987). وقد كشفت النتائج أن مطالب الفدية تعتمد في الغالب على مخطط القوة الصوري، بما يعكس الطبيعة الإكراهية لهذه النصوص. كما تبيّن أن الاستنتاجات المستبطنة بقوة تشكّل السمة الغالبة في هذه الرسائل، مما يدل على نوايا المتكلم وأغراضه. وتبرز الدراسة أهمية السياق في بناء المعنى وتأويل التهديدات والمطالب والمناورات العاطفية الكامنة في اللغة. وتسعى هذه النتائج إلى تعزيز فهم النصوص الجنائية والمساهمة في إثراء الدراسات التداولية الإدراكية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: اللسانيات الجنائية، النصوص الجنائية، مطالب الفدية، التداولية الإدراكية، التضمين، نظرية المخطط الصوري، مخطط القوة (FORCE)

Implicature and Image Schemes in Ransom Demands: A Cognitive-Pragmatic Perspective

1.1 Introduction

This research presents the analysis of selected ransom demands using a cognitive-pragmatic approach. The analysis focuses on two models: Wilson and Sperber's (2004) Relevance Theory and Johnson's (1987) Image Schema Theory. The research identifies and categorizes the image schemes and implicatures embedded in the texts. It explores how these cognitive categories are used to convey their meaning and reflect emotional and psychological states. It has explicated how conceptual meanings are systematically structured depending on the human experience of more concrete concepts existed in the world like those associated with the human body (Ihsan, 2021: 6). This qualitative analysis is guided by interpretative reasoning, supported by an accurate forensic text. The data in this research consists of selected ransom demands collected from Olson's forensic linguistics (2008). These texts are used as representative texts of forensic communication, especially in criminal contexts where force, manipulation, and insistence are key components. Each text is analyzed to identify the underlying image schemas and types of implicatures.

1.2 Implicature in Ransom Demands

The analysis reveals various types of implicatures based on Relevance Theory, which they are Premises, Strongly Implicated Conclusions, and Weakly Implicated Conclusions. Premises are implied assumptions that must be accepted for the text to be understood, such as, "The clock is ticking." It means to imply a deadline and hurry without explicitly stating it. Strongly implicated conclusions, which these are conclusions that are directly intended and more easily inferred, as in the following threat "You know what will happen if you don't cooperate (Sperber and Wilson, 1986)." In this a threat, it is implied but clear to the reader. Finally, the weakly implicated conclusions are more open to interpretation and depend on the reader's inferential ability, as in; "Think about her safety." It refers that the implied conclusion, is non-cooperation risks harm, but it's not explicitly stated (Carston, 1988).

However, the research also aims to analyze the forensic texts of ransom demands and other threat communication based on Wilson and Sperber's model (2004) perspective. Some extracts were selected to identify the kinds of implicature in this category of forensic texts. As Wilson and Sperber (2004:142) assert, the ability of hearers depends on the samples to understand assumptions and concepts. The researcher will describe what the writer wants to give adequate evidence that the writer intends to convey to the reader to arrive the intended meaning of

information. According to this view adopted by Halliday and Hassan, a text is best considered as a unit of meaning rather than of form; a text does not consist of sentences but is realized by sentences (Alia and Sahera, 2010: 27). So, the reader needs more time to confirm the information, which the writer wants to send. The researcher draws premises and conclusions based on the design of the model. The reader uses the prior knowledge to fill in the gaps of the implicature and explicature's meaning through this theory (Carston and Hall, 2012). To understand the ransom demands and other threat communications, we will consider implicature and its two parts: implicated premises and implicated conclusions. Strong and weak implicatures that elicited in the texts, will also be explored. According to relevance theory, writing's meaning can be broken down into explicatures and implicatures (Sperber and Wilson, 2001). Wilson and Sperber assert that:

"Explicatures and implicatures are examples of meanings that have been explicitly and implicitly communicated. To create an explicature from the logical form, several inferential operations, includingdisambiguation, reference resolution, saturation, free enrichment, and ad hoc concept generation, must be performed. Next, the implicatures must be identified (implicated premises and implicated conclusions) (2004: 615)."

The researcher will investigate and analyze the texts (1–3) of Appendix 1 to show how they are described based on the particular types of implicature that paves the path to the cognitive pragmatic description. The following is an illustrative table for this model (1):

Table (1) Wilson and Sperber's (2004) Model of Implicature in Ransom Demands and Other Threat Communications in Appendix No. (1)

Text No.	Kinds of Implicatures		
	Implicated Premises	Strongly Implicated conclusiosns	Weakly Implicated Conclusions
1	✓	✓	
2	✓	✓	✓
3	✓	✓	

1.2.1 The Analysis of Text (1): Carlos the Jackal Ransom Note

For participating in the planning for an attack on the Organization of OPEC in Vienna on December 21, 1975, Carlos sent to the Austrian authorities the below ransom note:

"To the Austrian Authorities

We are holding hostage the delegations to the OPEC conference.

We demand the lecture of our communiqué on the Austrian radio and television network every two hours, starting two hours from now.

A large bus with windows covered by curtains must be prepared to carry us to the airport Of Vienna tomorrow at 7.00, where a full- tanked DC9 with a crew of three must be ready to take us and our hostages to our destination.

Any delay, provocation or unauthorized approach under any guise will endanger the life of our hostages."

Carlos explicates the following implicatures. They are implicated premises lead to the strongly implicated, and in other contexts as: "Any delay, provocation or unauthorized approach under any guise will endanger the life of our hostages," are strongly implicated conclusions of Carlos's written answer. The following table (2) illustrates the most important lines:

Table (2) Kinds of Implicatures in Text (1)

Text No.	The context of the texts		
	Implicated Premises	Strongly Implicated conclusiosns	Weakly Implicated Conclusions
1	*We are holding hostage the delegations to the OPEC conference.*	*Any delay, provocation or unauthorized approach under any guise will endanger the life of our hostages.*	*We demand the lecture of our communiqué on the Austrian radio and television network every two hours, starting two hours from now.*

The way he acts in the context of his notes is explicitly indicated and illustrated by the following extract: *"where a full- tanked DC9 with a crew of three must be ready to take us and our hostages to our destination (Olsson, 2008: 204),"* because Carlos can change his intended meaning from its situation. As a result, it is represented by *"A large bus"* to the *"airport Of Vienna."* All these implicatures are clear for the reader to conclude the right contextual assumption, it express strongly implicated and cognitively to impact the interpretation of the reader for the context of the text (Mazzone, 2018).

1.2.2 The Analysis of Text (2): Engima Machine, Ransom Demand

In the ransom note of Michael Smith, defense correspondent, the implicature of the note is to hand back a stolen Enigma machine in return for about a quarter of the £100,000; he states that it was taken from the current owner (Smith, 1998: 73). The relevance-theoretic analysis asserts that the reader is expected to construct a pleasant interpretation, which depends on the conceptual meaning and types of information. Sperber and Wilson (2002: 10) state that: "it is strongly implicated (or is a strong implicature) if its recovery is essential in order to arrive at an interpretation that satisfies the expectations of relevance raised by the utterance itself." The following table (3) represents the implicature belonging to each type:

Table (3) Kinds of Implicatures in Text (2)

Text No.	The context of the texts		
	Implicated Premises	**Strongly Implicated conclusiosns**	**Weakly Implicated Conclusions**
2	*I have been asked by the current owner the above Enigma machine*	*"I have been asked by the current owner the above Enigma machine, who purchased it in good faith to say and tell you now today, the unwitting person has no ultimate desire of depraving [sic] your august self or anyone the pleasure to see it again,"*	*It is though also not his position to freely give the possession for nothing either as the large sum is not to be lost that has been paid (here the police have blanked out the sum)*

The extract points to strong implicates through the current owner, who is the one who bought this machine honestly and is unable to deny that because he is the current owner. The implications in the context show some indeterminacy in explicature. Relevance theory provides this study with authentic importance. Sperber and Wilson show in the following lines: "It is weakly implicated if its recovery helps with the construction of an interpretation that is relevant in the expected way, but is not itself essential because the utterance suggests a range of similar possible implicatures (2002: 10)."

1.2.3 The Analysis of Text (3): Enigma Machine, Second Note

Based on the text analysis, there are implicatures in this note, as shown in illustrated text:

"I have been instructed to inform you that negotiations for the return of the G312

are hereby terminated, and further, that the machine will now be destroyed (209)."

The current owner implied something in his note, as he didn't write what was on his mind. Because the note represents a threat text, therefore he wants the middleman to demand a ransom from the Bletchley Park Trust. It will be difficult for him to get this. Therefore, the conclusions below are the most accessible in the context. Besides, they can also be justified by the assumption about the world that surely every ransom demand wants shareholders to pay money by returning it (to the Bletchley Park Trust.) In the following table (4), there are some implicatures that existed in this extract employed by the current owner:

Table (4) Kinds of Implicatures in Text (3)

Text No.	The context of the texts		
	Implicated Premises	**Strongly Implicated conclusiosns**	**Weakly Implicated Conclusions**
3	*"I have been instructed to inform you that negotiations for the return of the G312 are hereby terminated, and further, that the machine will now be destroyed."*	*"the machine will now be destroyed,"*	*"I have been instructed..."*

From the context, it is illustrated that implicated premises represented in this extract: *"I have been instructed to inform you that negotiations for the return of the G312 are hereby terminated, and further, that the machine will now be destroyed."* This means that the owner wants to demand a ransom from the Bletchley Park Trust. It has received a ransom letter offering to hand back a stolen Enigma machine. The most dominant implicature in this text is the strongly implicated conclusion. This represented by this extract "the machine will now be destroyed." The current owner wants BPT to pay his money. In terms of weakly implicated conclusion, BPT was instructed, as in "I have been instructed," to inform that negotiations for the return of the G312 are hereby terminated. The intended meaning of knowing that the current owner was the unwitting person of the Enigma machine. It is clear that it is not his position to freely give the possession for nothing either, as the large sum is not to be lost that has been paid.

1.3 Image Schemas in Ransom Demands

The analysis reveals that several image schemas are consistently used in ransom demands. These include: FORCE Schema, which is the most dominant in the data. It reflects force,

manipulation, insistence, pressure, and aggression, often conveyed through imperative structures and threats. For example:

"If you want to see your daughter alive again, you will transfer the money within 24 hours." In this extract, it uses FORCE to exert psychological pressure, suggesting consequences tied to action. In CONTAINER schema, is also present and used to express spatial and emotional boundaries. As in the following extract: "She is in a safe place." Here, the containment subcategory provides reassurance, while simultaneously implying restriction and control. At last, the PATH schema, which occurs less frequently but is relevant in expressing sequences of actions, as in: "Follow the instructions step by step to avoid any problems." This schema outlines a journey, suggesting the progression of events.

The researcher adopts Mark Johnson's cognitive approach (CA) to image schemes (1987). Furthermore, to help the CPS deliver letters to the readers, the researcher uses categories of image schemes in the process of meaning-making based on the conceptual meaning of the context. Therefore, Johnson states that image schema means: "an important form of the cognitive conceptual structure. The image schemes are meaning structures obtained from the experience of how someone interacts with the world. As for the image schemas category, there are container schema, force schema, and path schema. They help the cognitive pragmatic study to understand the abstract into the concrete (1987: 78)."

In this research, the researcher will identify and analyze the characteristics of the FTs in terms of Johnson's image schemes depending on conceptual meaning to explore texts through the context as a representative of the view of reality in these texts and to investigate the interpretation behind. Therefore, at the beginning, the researcher analyzes the texts from (1–3) of Appendix 1. This is illustrated in the following table (5):

Table (5) Johnson's (1987) Image Schemes Categories in Ransom Demands and Other Threat Communications in Appendix No. (1)

Text No.	Image Schemes with Words Belong to Image Schema													
	FC					CN					PA			
	BLOCKAGE	*BALANCE*	*COUNTERFORCE*	*COMPULSION*	*RESTRAINT*	*SURFACE*	*CONTAINMENT*	*IN-OUT*	*FULL-EMPTY*	*CONTENT*	*SOURCE SCHEMA*	*SOURCE GOAL SCHEMA*	*GOAL SCHEMA*	*PATH-GOAL SCHEMA*	*SOURCE-Path-GOAL SCHEMA*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	
2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓							✓
3	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓			✓					✓

1.3.1 The Analysis of Text (1): Carlos the Jackal Ransom Note

Carlos the Jackal sent a ransom note to the Austrian authorities for participating in the planning for an attack on the Organization of OPEC in Vienna, which was released on December 21, 1975. Based on Johnson's CA (1987), the analysis of the selected data in Appendix 1 detects the predominance of the FORCE image schemes, which are conceptualizations of works that are performed by the writer to do something that may be done at some other time. However, it is logical to show the state of image schemes performing with a great power in the context of the text. The following example of text illustrates this point:

"We are holding hostage the delegations to the OPEC conference. ...on the Austrian radio and television network every two hours, starting two hours from now. A large bus with windows covered by curtains ...carry us to the airport Of Vienna tomorrow at 7.00, where a full- tanked DC9 with a crew of three must be ready to take us and our hostages to our destination. Any delay, ..will endanger the life of our hostages." (Olsson, 2008: 203)

Table (6) Johnson's (1987) Image Schemes in Text (1)

CM of Words &Expression	IS	Examples of Text	Description of the contexts
holding hostage covered carry us a full- tanked take us	**CN**	*"We are holding hostage the .. OPEC conference. …on the Austrian …A large bus with windows covered by curtains …carry us to the airport ..a full- tanked DC9 with a crew of three must be ready to take us and our hostages …"*	**Denotes containment relations for persons in intended meaning, is forced to go inside of another person.**
Any delay endanger to our destination every force	**FC**	**"Any delay, provocation or unauthorized approach under any guise will endanger the life of our hostages."**	**The force of a person applies to another person, object, thing strikes, impacts another person, object or thing is taken from or comes from inside another person and is forced out.**
ready to take carry *to the airport*	**PA**	"A large bus with windows…prepared to carry us to the airport Of Vienna where a full- tanked DC9 with a crew of three must be ready to take us and our hostages to our destination."	**Source or starting point, goal or endpoint, a series of contiguous locations connecting those two, and movement.**

Through the analysis of this text, it is illustrated in the above table (6) that the writer of the text was known. In the first line of the text, the CONTAINER image schema is extended to a large number of abstract concepts. The interpretation of the extract in above Table distincts the ideas by CM of the words "holding hostage", "covered", "carry us", "a full- tanked", "take us", which can be understood according to the context. It should be treated as an integral whole, including the following elements: CONTAINMENT, IN-OUT, SURFACE, FULL-EMPTY, CONTENT.

The FORCE schema is used to influence the cognitive pragmatic study. The study presents interesting interactions existing between the FORCE schema and the other kinds of image schemes to show how using some words activates a range of abstract concepts. The central idea, here, is that our ability to conceptualize, reason, and infer about experience depends on our bodily nature. In the case of the PATH schema, that is important for following a way, people always move along PATHS. A path has a start and an endpoint. In the following extract: *"take us and our hostages to our destination,"* there is a PATH start and an endpoint, and people relate connected objects by a connection that occurs in our spatial and temporal experience. In another example, as in *"Any delay, provocation or unauthorized approach under any guise will endanger the life of our hostages,"* there is a clear meaning that leads to threatening, which is a basic powerful device represented by *"Any delay"* which enables the human to understand the difficulties in this situation. That is to say, any delay will endanger life during the current times. The starting point, or the source of the path, is implicit, and it can be perceived based on the intended meaning in the context.

1.3.2 The Analysis of Text (2) Engima Machine, Ransom Demand

This ransom demand was made by Michael Smith, Defense Correspondent, on September 13, 2000. The content of the note (offering to hand back a stolen Enigma machine in return for about a quarter of the £100,000 it is worth) is taken from the current owner (Smith, 1998: 73). This situation displays a set of events in context, a writer's intention, opinions, and attitudes about an idea or a suggestion.

As in the extracts of the text below (Table 7), they contain image schemes denoting CONTAINMENT, as in *"current owner"* is the content, whereas *"Enigma machine"* is the CONTAINER. The CONTAINMENT schema is encoded by the spatial sense of the preposition in, as in *"who purchased it in good faith."* This means *"the Bletchley Park Trust"* will control it by receiving a *"ransom note"* offering to hand back a stolen Enigma machine in return for about a quarter of its cost. In *"any other person or official body involved in this matter,"* *"person or official body"* is the content, whereas *"the matter"* is the container. The CONTAINMENT

schema is encoded by the spatial sense of the preposition, as in *"in this matter,"* trying to reach a goal. The researcher finds resistance schemes in the second type of the above table that can appear simultaneously. Johnson (1987: 27) generalizes "the schemes into the force scheme. The FORCE scheme makes the experience of the body being transferred by external forces and forces to resist, transfer, and empower." He also states that "a force scheme refers to activities that show the power to do actions." However, Johnson's COUNTERFORCE is "a force that opposes another force," and "two equally strong, nasty, and determined force centers collide face-to-face, with the result that neither can go anywhere" (1987: 46), which means that we see force as composed of two counterforces. He treats COUNTERFORCE and BLOCKAGE as separate schemas. The former, with two identical forces applying to persons meeting "face-to-face," the researcher considers this as a mutual blockage because the two forces are identical. However, the human perspective makes a difference in describing different forces.

Table (7) Johnson's (1987) Image Schemes in Text (2)

CM of Words & Expression	IS	Examples of t Text	Description of the contexts
current owner Enigma machine in good faith person or official body matter	CN	*"I have been asked by the current owner the above Enigma machine,… in good faith…with no conditions of escape …person or official body involved…matter."*	Denotes containment relations for persons in intended meaning, is forced to go inside of another person.
the person who will be as the negotiating *afforded the same freedom of entanglement.* *on my insistence* *if no notice is to be seen*	FC	"It is also of utmost importance…the person who will be as the negotiating...afforded the same freedom of entanglement in this matter…involved only on my insistence…contact you to make this offer and for no other reason…if no notice is to be seen by the day of Monday as the 18th day in September then nothing else is to be said again,"	The force of a person applies to another person, object, thing strikes, impacts another person, object or thing is taken from or comes from inside another person and is forced out.
owner published notice in television or newspaper	PT	"A guarantee . . . that no pursuit of the unwitting new owner shall be made, this to get had by published notice in television or newspaper."	Source or starting point, goal or endpoint, a series of contiguous locations connecting those two, and movement.

In the third type of the above table, a PATH contains SOURCE-PATH GOAL SCHEMA. It is a series of intermediate points that they occupy, and the goal is the final location where it ends. According to Johnson's IS (1987: 28), "the image schema results from our recurring bodily experiences of moving from one place to another along a certain way." He contends that, *"PATH schema is not only for physical movements but for any process involving a change from an initial*

state to an end state." For example: *"A guarantee...that no pursuit of the unwitting new owner shall be made, this to get had by published notice in television or newspaper" (209)."* This means the note arises from an initial state to be from a middleman acting on behalf of the *"current owner"* to an end state, *"Bletchley Park Trust."* Here, the researcher finds two individuals with the same intention. This means that a *"current owner"* has experience and knows his direction of coming in and going out, whereas *"Bletchley Park Trust"* does not know in which directions to go to find the stealer. When one is on the wrong path, the universe purposely makes things not go in one's favour so that one will be forced back onto one's true path.

1.3.3 The Analysis of Text (3) Engima Machine, Second Note

This note represents a threat text, and the writer of the text is usually anonymous. Olson (2008: 142) asserts that "the writer of the text is usually anonymous. Table (8) illustrates the image schemes and the conceptual meaning of the words or expressions manifesting the situations:

Table (8) Johnson's (1987) Image Schemes in Text (3)

CM of Words & Expression	IS	Examples of t Text	Description of the contexts
have been instructed	CN	*"I have been instructed."*	Denotes the containment relations for another of another person.
destroyed	FC	*"…and further, that the machine will now be destroyed."*	The force object, thing strikes is taken from inside another person and is forced out.
return hereby	PT	"that negotiations for the return of the G312 are hereby terminated."	goal or endpoint

The above table demonstrates that the owner seems to be involved in this matter as stated in (8). He reports the situation of the Enigma machine, who purchased it in good faith and advises the readers of its consequences. where nobody gets away from the consultation because he will face problems and difficulties. In terms of CONTAINER, there isn't referring to any kind of a subcategory. Only a CONTAINMENT scheme, which expresses his knowledge of insecurity that causes threat, as in *"I have been instructed to inform you... that the machine will now be destroyed."*

The second type of image scheme is the FORCE image scheme. It is expressed that he is forced to apply to another person and an object to impact another person or object. It is taken from inside another person and is forced out (Lakoff and Johnson, 2003).. Dissatisfaction appears in the current owner's situation when he describes how his note hurts the 'Middleman' to demand a ransom from the Bletchley Park Trust and that he blames himself because he is an unwitting

person and has no ultimate desire to deprive anyone of the pleasure to see it again. But it is also not freely to give his possession for nothing either, because the large sum was not to be lost that has been paid. The RESISTANCE, COUNTERFORCE and BLOCKAGE as subcategory schemas are also clear in this text:

"I have been instructed to inform you that negotiations for the return of the G312 are

hereby terminated, and further, that the machine will now be destroyed (209)."

Intuitively, it is very important be considered carefully that the conceptual meaning of the words 'inform' and 'destroyed' has other images of BALANCE, COUNTERFORCE, and COMPULSION. The intention of police is to force him to return the Enigma Machine or they will destroy it.

In terms of the PATH scheme that reflects the movement of a goal to an endpoint represented by the persons, they consist of SOURCE SCHEMA and PATH-GOAL SCHEMA subcategories where the current owner mirrors his situation in the conceptual meaning of the words: 'return' and 'hereby' that appear in *"that negotiations for the return of the G312 are hereby terminated."* Here, the person who attempts to negotiate with the middleman seems never to have arrived at a result and is regarded as 'an endpoint' of having a movement.

1.3 Interaction Between Implicatures and Image Schemes

The interaction between image schemes and implicatures plays a key role in shaping the meaning of ransom demands. For example: FORCE schema often integrets with strongly implicated conclusions to reinforce force. CONTAINER schema interacts with weakly implicated meaning, suggesting boundaries or restrictions and PATH schema often leads the text to guide the reader through steps or consequences.

In this research, there is a focus on the use of image schemes and implicature with its kinds represented in forensic texts. It is worth noting to mention that the objectives of the study were (1) to examine some types of image schemes and implicatures represented in ransom demands and (2) to investigate the interpretation behind the usage of image schemes and implicatures in these forensic texts. The researcher wants to find types of image schemes and implicatures in forensic texts. Image schemes help to understand the context of implicature. They interact through the experience with the world to understand the abstract meaning rather than the concrete meaning (Mazzone, 2021).

Table (9) Johnson's (1987) of Image schemes and Wilson and Sperber's (2004) of implicature in the first type of Ransom Demands and Other Threat Communications in Appendix No. (1)

Text No.	Image Schemes															Kinds of Implicatures		
	CN					FC					PA					IM	SIC	WIC
SUB-CATEGORIES	SURFACE	CONTAINMENT	IN-OUT	FULL-EMPTY	CONTENT	BLOCKAGE	BALANCE	COUNTERFORCE	COMPULSION	RESTRAINT	SOURCE SCHEMA	SOURCE GOAL SCHEMA	GOAL SCHEMA	PATH-GOAL	SOURCE-Path-GOAL SCHEMA	Implicated Premises	Strongly Implicated conclusions	Weakly Implicated Conclusions
1	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	
2		✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓	
3		✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	

The following table (9) shows three types of image schemes, including CONTAINER IMAGE SCHEMES, which are divided into SURFACE, CONTAINMENT, IN-OUT, FULL-EMPTY, and CONTENT. FORCE IMAGE SCHEMES indicated as BLOCKAGE, BALANCE, COUNTERFORCE, COMPULSION, and RESTRAINT. Besides, PATH IMAGE SCHEMES identified as SOURCE SCHEMA, SOURCE GOAL SCHEMA, GOAL SCHEMA, PATH-GOAL SCHEMA, and SOURCE-PATH-GOAL SCHEMA. Meanwhile, types of implicatures will be classified in this study, which are considered as strongly and weakly implicated conclusions indicated by premises implicated. In this section, the researcher tries to investigate and correlate between the texts from (1–3) based on the particular types of implicature and image schemes. The above table is an illustration of these two models from (1-3) in the first type of forensic texts.

4.3.1.1 The Correlation Between Johnson's (1987) and Wilson and Sperber's (2004) Models in Text 1

In *"Carlos the Jackal Ransom Note,"* it talked about participating in the planning for an attack on the Organization of OPEC in Vienna. However, this writer's intention pay the closest attention. The conceptual meaning to the words, as in: *"Any delay, endanger, to our destination, and every*

force," is an important meaning and interesting interaction. Carlos felt hate for his hostages. In sum, he felt angry and complus with those hostages. Based on Wilson and Sperber's (2004) model of comprehension procedure, a relevance-theoretic approach for examining the cognitive pragmatic interpretation of language stated that one of the types of implicature was the intended meaning of the context employed by using texts. The reader can identify implicated premises that lead to suitable understanding to reach implicated conclusions that are deduced from the explicatures of the utterance and the context. This is relevant as much as possible for the reader to understand as a threat. Thus, in this text, the implicated premises lead to arriving strongly implicated conclusions as parts of the interpretation the situation. The following table illustrates the relation between two models in text 1:

Table (4.46) The Correlation Between Two Models in Text 1

Text No.	Image Schemes															Kinds of Implicatures		
	CN					FC					PA					IM	SIC	WIC
SUB-CATEGORIES	SURFACE	CONTAINMENT	IN-OUT	FULL-EMPTY	CONTENT	BLOCKAGE	BALANCE	COUNTERFORCE	COMPULSION	RESTRAINT	SOURCE SCHEMA	SOURCE GOAL SCHEMA	GOAL SCHEMA	PATH-GOAL	SOURCE-Path-GOAL SCHEMA	Implicated Premises	Strongly Implicated conclusiosns	Weakly Implicated Conclusions
1	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	

In this note, there may show an emotional activity that involved a change of endangering the life of their hostages, but there is no feeling could exist more than force them to move. For this reason, the text could be categorized into one of the schemes (FORCE) and implicatures (strongly) to be integrated between them. The way he acts in the context of his notes is explicitly indicated and illustrated clearly for the reader by all these implicatures to conclude the right contextual assumption, and cognitive to impact the interpretation of the reader for the context of the text.

4.3.1.2 The Correlation Between Johnson's (1987) and Wilson and Sperber's (2004) Models in Text 2

This ransom demand, it made by Michael Smith, Defense Correspondent, on September 13, 2000. According to the cognitive pragmatics, it states one of the characteristics of force image and

strongly of implicature are put in a cognitive next to a pragmatic to form a new theory of CP as they were alive.

Table (4.47) The Correlation Between Two Models in Text 2

Text No.	Image Schemes															Kinds of Implicatures		
	CN					FC					PA					IM	SIC	WIC
SUB-CATEGORIES	*SURFACE*	*CONTAINMENT*	*IN-OUT*	*FULL-EMPTY*	*CONTENT*	*BLOCKAGE*	*BALANCE*	*COUNTERFORCE*	*COMPULSION*	*RESTRAINT*	*SOURCE SCHEMA*	*SOURCE GOAL SCHEMA*	*GOAL SCHEMA*	*PATH-GOAL*	*SOURCE-Path-GOAL SCHEMA*	*Implicated Premises*	*Strongly Implicated conclusions*	*Weakly Implicated Conclusions*
2		✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓	

There are subcategories of FORCE schema found in the note. FORCE schema means the activities that show the power to do actions. Then, the conceptual meaning of the words in the text 2, indicates that Michael Smith, Defense Correspondent, presents an offer to hand back a stolen Enigma machine in return for about a quarter of the £100,000 it is worth, which is taken from the current owner who purchased it in good faith.

Furthermore, the researcher also finds the implicature type to show how important the negotiating medium will be afforded the same freedom of entanglement in this matter. Depending on the conceptual meaning of words, the implicated premises in *"I have been asked by the current owner of the above Enigma machine, who purchased it in good faith, to say and tell you now today that the unwitting person has no ultimate desire of depraving [sic] your august self or anyone the pleasure to see it again,"* provide the text with implicature. It contains explicature to lead strongly implicated. It also indicates not only literal meaning but interpretation of the context to explore further contextual assumptions. It concludes to be strongly implicated since the extract is used to denote a movement of people and comes from inside another person and is forced out.

4.3.1.3 The Correlation Between Johnson's (1987) and Wilson and Sperber's (2004) Models in Text 3

The most dominant implicature in this text is the strongly implicated conclusion as in table 4.16. This represented by this extract "the machine will now be destroyed." There is a power to

force them obeying their orders. It has received a ransom letter offering to hand back a stolen Enigma machine. Where the owner wants to demand a ransom from the Bletchley Park Trust.

Table (4.48) The Correlation Between Two Models in Text 3

Text No.	Image Schemes															Kinds of Implicatures		
	CN					FC					PA					IM	SIC	WIC
SUB-CATEGORIES	*SURFACE*	*CONTAINMENT*	*IN-OUT*	*FULL-EMPTY*	*CONTENT*	*BLOCKAGE*	*BALANCE*	*COUNTERFORCE*	*COMPULSION*	*RESTRAINT*	*SOURCE SCHEMA*	*SOURCE GOAL SCHEMA*	*GOAL SCHEMA*	*PATH-GOAL*	*SOURCE-Path-GOAL SCHEMA*	*Implicated Premises*	*Strongly Implicated conclusiosns*	*Weakly Implicated Conclusions*
3		✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	

It also expressed that he is forced to apply to another person to impact another person. It is taken from another person and is forced out. This note represents a threat. This is why this note is considered the FORCE image scheme. It is very important to consider carefully the conceptual meaning of the words 'inform' and 'destroyed' to show police intend to force him to return the Enigma Machine or they will destroy it. The meaning of the context is explicit by integrating between FORCE image schema and the strongly implicated conclusion.

1.4 Conclusion

Based on the qualitative analysis of ransom demands, this study concludes that cognitive-pragmatic study, specifically image schemas and implicatures are essential in understanding of forensic texts. The study also helps to explain how meaning is constructed and communicated in contexts, such as ransom situations. The findings illustrate that FORCE, CONTAINER, and PATH image schemas play significant roles in framing the meaning of the text. At the same time, implicatures help readers infer meaning beyond what is explicitly stated, with strong implicatures being more dominant in ransom demands. The study confirms the hypotheses proposed in the beginning and supports the idea that forensic communication can be effectively analyzed through the perspective of cognitive pragmatics. It also emphasizes the need for a contextual and inferential understanding of language in forensic texts.

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