

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This paper explores the realization of Cooperative Principle in real life, i.e. SBY's presidential interviews. This research seeks to find (1) the way the President flouts the cooperative principle in the presidential interviews, and (2) the function of the president's flouts of the cooperative principle in the presidential interview. The completion of this research is indicated in section 5.1 to be followed by corresponding commentaries and some suggestions are offered in section 5.2 based on the result of the present study.

5.1 Conclusions

The first research problem concerns the flouts of CP maxims in the SBYs presidential interviews. This study reveals eighteen (18) flouts made by the President. All of the maxims of Grice are flouted, i.e. maxim of Quantity (eight times), the maxim of Quality (seven times), the maxim of Relation (twice), and the maxim of Manner (three times). The flouts of the maxim of Quantity are indicated by open answers and detailed elements. Meanwhile, the flouts of the maxim of Quality are always indicated by hedging, open answers and detailed elements. The flouts of the maxim of Relation are indicated by indirectness, open answers and detailed elements; and then the flouts of the maxim of Manner are indicated by indirectness, open answers and detailed elements.

The second research problem concerns the functions of flouts of CP maxims made by the President. Eight functions are identified, i.e. face saving act, awareness, politeness, self-protection, interestingness, control of information, elaboration and ignorance. The ultimate goal of the flouts of the maxims is to create the speaker's positive political image over the public.

On the basis of the findings above, it can be said that: first, the flout of CP maxims is a daily phenomenon, including at administration sector. The flouts may be triggered by the tendency of the interviews to threaten government credibility since the controversies are still in progress because the problems had not been solved. In this case, SBY attempted to protect the face of his government. This is especially apparent in the ways the President responded to a closed question (yes/no question) in which SBY tended to avoid 'yes/no' answer and gave some explanations which were deviant and fail to answer the initial questions of the journalists.

Second, maxim flouts seems to be largely employed by politicians as confirmed by van Dijk (1998: 23). It is indicated by the use of indirectness, open question, and detailed element in their utterances. Generally, the flouts have functions to enhance their credibility. Such functions give a great contribution to build positive political image of the politicians.

Third, the study of maxim flouts can explore various social phenomena. It means that Grice's CP theory is still relevant to analyze utterances in daily interactions.

Fourth, flouting the maxim of quantity in journalism is beneficial for conversation members both interviewer and interview. For a journalists as interviewer, get more information from the interviewee is beneficial since they can obtain background information. Sometimes, it would be worthy to explore other angle of news which is more interesting than were questioned before. Otherwise, giving less information is also beneficial for the interviewee in order to maintain his positive image. Moreover, what are being questioned by the journalists related to the government credibility, public interest, etc. Therefore, giving less information is not intended to reduce cooperation with the partner of conversation. It can be concluded that flouting the maxim of Quantity is a necessary to do. Such phenomena above also shows that CP is not universal.

Fifth, the phenomenon of flouts in SBY's presidential interviews did not reduce the cooperativeness, especially the flouts of the maxim of Quantity. The over-information and lengthy explanations given by SBY did not make the interviewers (journalists) disappointed. This is because two considerations, i.e. (1) for journalists, over-information and lengthy explanation will help them to achieve a rich backgrounds and in-depth understanding of a phenomena; (2) cultural factor also helps the cooperativeness could still be maintained because between SBY with his Javanese cultural background or his position as a president and all journalists with a good understanding about Javanese culture, has mutual understanding to keep cooperativeness in conversation. The journalists understood that they should respect the cultural background of partner of conversation. Therefore, the Tolerant Principles (TP) such as *kurmat (homage)*, *empan-papan*

(awareness of one's place), *andhap-asor* (humble or modesty), and '*tepa-slira*' (thoughtful) proposed by Gunarwan (1994) may be considered in analyzing the behavior of social and language of Javanese people.

5.2 Suggestions

The present study offers some methodological and practical suggestions. The present study is delimited methodologically. It explores maxim flouts from a pragmatic point of view. Further, studies may see it from another perspective such as critical discourse analysis (CDA) or cultural studies. In addition, this study can be broadened in terms of its context of conversation or the SBY's ways delivered his views or messages, i.e. impromptu presidential speech or welcoming speech. It is worth studying also how paralinguistic elements (intonation, pitch, gestures, volume, etc) may flout the CP maxims.

In addition, there are also practical suggestions for teachers and politicians. In the context of teaching and learning, a teacher has a great role to enhance students' awareness about the existence of flouts and how to behave them. Since the awareness of flouts is a part of pragmatic competences as one of element of communicative competences. Meanwhile, in the context of political communication, by employing flouts politicians may enhance their positive image.