

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion of the present study and offers suggestion for further research. The conclusion is presented based on the findings and the discussion in the previous chapter, while suggestions are presented later.

#### 5.1 Conclusion

The present study applied the cooperative principle which proposed by H. P. Grice in his paper 'Logic and Conversation' in 1975. The classification of non-observance of the maxim by Thomas (1995) was also deployed in this study. The theory was employed to analyze the data taken from the dialogue of BBC TV series: *Sherlock* episode 1 entitled 'A Study in Pink'.

Based on the findings, the research found that the occurrence of the observing maxim and non-observance of the maxims are varied depend on each character. However, the occurrences of infringing and suspending of maxims were not found in the dialogues.

The main character Sherlock Holmes performed non-observance of the maxim more than observing maxims. It indicates that Sherlock Holmes mostly did not realize of his failing to observe the maxims. On the other hand, the character John Watson tended to observe the maxims rather than performing non-observance of the maxim.

It was presented in the table 4.2 that Sherlock has performed all of the classification of non-observance of maxims. The ratio between observing the maxims and non-observance of maxims produced by Sherlock Holmes is 41,1% and 58,9%. It is up to 22,1%, Sherlock Holmes flouted maxim of relation. According to the result, flouting maxim of relation is the most occurrence of non-observance of maxims produced by Sherlock Holmes. Flouting maxim of quantity

has been the second rank as the most occurrence of non-observance of maxim performing by Sherlock Holmes. It reaches up to 17,7% as floating maxim of quantity and followed by violating maxim of quality (6,3%) and flouting maxim of quality (4,4%) .

The finding indicates that main character Sherlock Holmes tends to withhold the information. It is because he assumes that everyone understood what he was talking about since in the drama the trait of Sherlock is genius. It is also depicted when he called the other character as an idiot. Sometimes, he uttered such the word with no intention of implying a lie and deceiving the hearer, he meant it. Therefore, it seems that he was flouting maxim of quality in fact he observed the maxims.

It was also found that Sherlock Holmes is a good talker. Sometimes, when the other characters stated the utterances which are flouting maxims, Sherlock also responded it with the same kind of flouting maxims. It makes his trait in the drama intelligent, knowledgeable, witty, and sharp.

By stating information which the interlocutor has not figured it out, Sherlock performed flouting maxim of quantity, as in flouting maxim of quantity the speaker is not expected to give information less or more informative as is required (Grice, 1975). Mostly, Sherlock Holmes also flouted maxim of relation whenever he thought that something was not really important, he always skipped to discuss it. In the end, the interlocutors are often bewildered by Sherlock's utterance. They are always difficult to understand what Sherlock implied by stating something. It was because sometimes he was too straightforward in expressing his utterance.

With regard to the perlocutionary effects of utterances produced by Sherlock Holmes, the example of perlocutionary effects found in the dialogue are irritating, amazing, annoying, insulting, impressing, distracting, amusing and prompting. Basically, all of the positive perlocutionary effects such amazing, impressing and amusing are generated by character John Watson even though in

the beginning John Watson has also expressed his irritating. It reflects the treatment of Sherlock Holmes to character John Watson.

## **5.2 Suggestion**

This present study investigated the realization of observance and non-observance of the maxim by the characters in BBC TV series: *Sherlock*. It is suggested that the study of cooperative principle will be continued by other linguistic student. Further research may also employ this study by conducting a similar research with the newest data. A new study may be conducted to continue to investigate the next episode of Sherlock TV series since it contains so many seasons and episodes. The further research of cooperative principle in *Sherlock* TV series can be deployed as a comparison with present study.