CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains introduction which discusses the background of the study, statement of the problems, aims of the study, scope of the study, research methodology, and organization of the paper.

1.1 Background

As a social creature, having a conversation is necessary for people. A conversation could be held with diverse topic to talk about in any place and at any time. A conversation is a joint activity of two or more participants by using linguistic forms and non-verbal signals to communicate interactively (Brennan, 2010). According to Caires and Vieira (2010) a conversation is a structured, but not centrally coordinated, possibly concurrent, set of interaction between several participants with conversation context as the medium where partners interact.

Interview is an example of a conversation. According to Beaman (2000) interview can be used as a tool to obtain facts and expressing opinion or offering explanation. He also stated that interview can also aim to ask someone who is responsible for decision making to explain and justify their reason for their action. In a news broadcast, an interview is held between interviewer and interviewee to collect information. Clayman and Heritage (2002) claimed that although interview could be used as a way to gather information, not all interviewee's answer could be classified as a fact. There is no guarantee that the interviewee gives the correct answer because there is a possibility of misunderstanding as a result of miscommunication. To avoid misunderstanding in conversation, Grice (as cited in Paltridge, 2006) proposed cooperative principles in his paper entitled 'Logic and conversation'. The maxims in cooperative principles are applied to avoid misunderstanding in a conversation, there are maxim of quantity (make your contribution as informative as is required), maxim of quality (say what you believe as the truth and you have the evidence for it), maxim of relation (be

1

relevant to the interaction), and maxim of manner (say it clearly, briefly and orderly to avoid ambiguity or obscurity).

Before Grice's theory, in 1969-1975 presupposition actually became the central issue in linguistic which contrast with most generative linguistic theories in that period of time, according to Levinson (as cited in Ahmed, 2011). Paltridge (2006) stated that presupposition is assumed to exist between language users. A presupposition is an assumption which speakers made prior to making an utterance (Yule, 1996). Atlas (as cited in Horn and Ward, 2006) stated that not every assumption of common background could be a presupposition. He noted that there are two strategies of the Communication Game which relevant for the problem of presupposition. The strategies are Telling the Truth and Being Informative. Grice (as cited in Horn and Ward, 2006) stated that the maxims of conversation are the speaker's and hearer's interpretation when speaker means more than what he literally says and expect the hearer to recognize what he does. The neo-Gricean took note of Atlas's theory and the revealed that it could be used to explain inferences in Grice's statement. Later as the study of presupposition progress, the neo-Gricean revealed that factive-verb statements of a "know" is related with the application of the maxim of quantity in speaker's utterance because of Communication Game strategies proposed by Atlas and the maxims of relativity proposed by Atlas and Levinson (as cited in Horn and Ward, 2006). To identify the potential presuppositions, Yule (1996) proposed indicators or triggers. They are existential presupposition, factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, non-factice presupposition, and counterfactual presupposition.

There are previous studies conducted using cooperative principles and presupposition trigger. Šandová (2009) studied the differences of flouting and violating cooperative principle's maxims between male (Tony Blair) and female (Condoleezza Rice) top politicians by analyzing their interviews. The study found out that there were no significant differences of flouting and violating maxims between male and female politicians. The quantity maxim flouted the most by

2

both politicians and it happened because the "politicians realize that their audience is not informed about the issues discussed in such detail" (Šandová, 2009, p. 98).

In their study, Sikandar, Nadeem, Noor, Naeem and Nasreen (2012) found that the Prime Minister flouted the cooperative principle's maxims with intentions, such as proving himself, justifying his government and showing his authority. In the same political discourse, Priyatmojo (2012) revealed that conversational maxims were regularly exploited in Indonesian political language. The maxim of quantity was exploited by giving less or more information. The maxim of quality was exploited by giving untrue information which was intended to mislead the hearers or to get good political bargaining position. The relevance maxim was exploited by giving unrelated response with the topic in discussion and the manner maxim was exploited by giving coherent utterances.

In news discourse analysis, Zare', Abbaspour and Nia (2012) analyzed 40 news transcripts to find out the frequency of each presupposition triggers in the transcripts using Yule's classification of presupposition triggers. They found out that existential presupposition is being the most frequently used and that this presupposition is a constant property of news discourse. Other important result from the study is that factive trigger is used more than non-factive by the news writer. In the end of study, they concluded that lexical presupposition is more frequent in oral news discourse than in the written form of news and presupposing non-asserted presupposition does not seem to intrigue scriptwriters of written news genre. There are other researches who presented different study than what was presented above, but there are limited research of cooperative principles and presupposition in Indonesian political discourse.

It is rare for Indonesian politicians to speak foreign language. Joko Widodo who also known as Jokowi rarely speaks English in a long duration and that is the reason why the researcher did this study. Using Grice's cooperative principle and Yule's presupposition trigger, this study try to analyze how Jokowi responds to questions proposed by Waleed Aly, the interviewer from ABC Radio

3

while they talk using English language. Since the preliminary research indicates that flouted maxims are dominant, this current study focused on investigating the flouting of Cooperative Principle's maxims and the presupposition occured when Jokowi flouted the cooperative principle's maxims. The data is the transcript of a video interview taken from Pemprov DKI's youtube channel. The video entitled "29 Mei 2013 Gub. Bpk. Jokowi Wawancara ABC Radio tentang 'Future Development of Jakarta'".

1.2 Statement of Problems

The research is associated with the following research questions:

1. What maxims are flouted in Joko Widodo's answers to ABC Radio's questions?
2. What are presuppositions underlined in Joko Widodo's answers when he flouted the maxims?

1.3 Aims of the Study

The research is aimed at:

1. Discovering the types of maxims flouted in the interview.
2. Revealing the presuppositions underlined in Joko Widodo's answers.

1.4 Scope of the Study

This study is included in a pragmatic study because it identifies a particular language used by a speaker. The study focuses on investigating the maxims which were flouted and the presuppositions underlined in Joko Widodo's answer from the interview with ABC Radio by using the Grice's non-observance of maxims and Yule's presupposition trigger.

1.5 Methodology of the Study

The data from an interview video entitled "29 Mei 2013 Gub. Bpk. Jokowi Wawancara ABC Radio tentang 'Future Development of Jakarta'" are transcribed,

4

identified, classified and discussed. According to Bucholtz (2000) political issues associated with transcription often easier for discourse analyst to see in transcripts produced outside the discipline. The methods are attempted to identify the maxims flouted in Joko Widodo's answer and the presuppositions occurred in the answers. The data source was taken from Pemprov DKI's youtube channel.

1.5.1 Data Collection

Constitution of Indonesia articles 36 of The Flag and the Language (1945) stated that the national language of Indonesia shall be the Bahasa Indonesia or the Indonesian Language. Furthermore, Law no. 24 of 2009 on The National Flag, Language, Emblem and and Anthem described how Indonesian language as the formal language should be used in state official documents, in educational institutions, in memorandum of understanding, and in both national and international forum. These are the possible reason of why it is rare for Indonesian politicians to speak foreign language. Joko Widodo or Jokowi also rarely speaks English in a long duration and that is the reason why the researcher did this study. This present study tried to analyze how Jokowi responds to questions proposed by Waleed Aly, the interviewer from ABC Radio while they talk using English language. The data was sorted and analyzed through the following steps:

1. Transcribing the interview.
2. Marking Joko Widodo's answers and responses.

1.5.2 Data Analysis

The data have been collected in the form of the transcription from an interview video entitled "29 Mei 2013 Gub. Bpk. Jokowi Wawancara ABC Radio tentang 'Future Development of Jakarta'". This data was analyzed by using Grice's non-observance maxims and presupposition trigger. The data was analyzed through the following steps:

1. Identifying the pairs of questions and answers (or response) in the interview.

5

2. Classifying Jokowi's answers and responses using Table Analysis of Maxims and Table Analysis of Presupposition.
3. Discussing the results of the analysis.

1.6 Organization of the Paper

This paper was divided into five chapters as follows:

Chapter I (Introduction)

It discussed background of the study, statement of the problems, aims of the study, scope of the study, research methodology, and organization of the paper.

Chapter II (Theoretical Foundation)

It contained theoretical foundations. This chapter explains the basic why the research problem was being investigated and implied other literatures which related with the study.

Chapter III (Research Methodology)

It explained about the methodology used in the study, data sources and framework of data analysis is included in this section as well.

Chapter IV (Findings and Discussions)

This chapter discussed and explained the result of the research which consisted of findings, data presentation and discussion of the findings.

Chapter V (Conclusions and Suggestions)

It presented the conclusions of the research findings and the suggestions for further research.