

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter presents the conclusions and suggestions of the study. The conclusions are drawn based on findings and discussions, while suggestions are specified for further research and also intended for those who are interested in this study.

5.1 Conclusions

Based on the findings and its discussions, there are some conclusions that can be noted. First, the finding showed that there are 51 times maxims flouted by Joko Widodo or Jokowi and there are 14 presuppositions found in Jokowi's answers when he flouted the maxims. The finding also revealed that the maxim of quantity and existential presupposition were the most frequently showed in Jokowi's answers. Second, the reason why Jokowi flouted the cooperative principles is because he failed to observe the maxims such as giving a long-winded answer, giving more or less information that was needed, giving incomplete data, the decision not to answer the question, and changing the topic of conversation. Third, there are 15 presuppositions found in Jokowi's answer when he flouted the cooperative principle's maxims. The dominant presupposition found in the analysis is existential presupposition and it was dominantly found when Jokowi flouted the maxim of quantity. Other than existential presupposition, lexical and factive presupposition also found when Jokowi flouted the maxims. Fourth, the reason why the presupposition dominantly found when Jokowi's flouted the maxims was because Jokowi use the Communication Game's strategy which is Being Informative. When speakers use this strategy, they possibly fulfill or flouted the maxim of quantity and in this study Jokowi dominantly flouted the maxim of quantity when he presupposed something.

5.2 Suggestions

The study of Grice's cooperative principle and presupposition are wide, but this research only focuses on flouting of the Cooperative Principle's maxims and presupposition that occur in radio interview setting. There might be some other fields where cooperative principle and presupposition analysis can be applied. Therefore, in further research on those other fields or situations and conditions, there are some suggestions that can be considered. First, in order to get good results of the research, it would be better for the researcher to have more literature reviews on the topic. Second, other fields such as sport interview, debate, or even politics are interesting subjects to be investigated. Third, the social media chat room, comments on social media posting or cyber conversation are also remarkable resource to be observed. The last, some other types of non-observing cooperative principle in addition to flouting are also available to be explored.

Hopefully, the present study would be valuable for those who are interested on linguistic field particularly and conversation in general. At last, I found that this study valuable for several reasons. First, language has been proved as crucial tool to convey meanings while pay attention to the audience, who is the target of communication. Second, language is used to get things done. There are no illogical statements that every language use is connected by discourse. Third, conversation aims can be reached by flouting the cooperative principle's maxims. Forth, speakers can hide, share and measure of how many they want the information they have to be known by public with flouting the cooperative principle's maxims.