

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter provides the conclusion of the study discussed in section 5.1, and also the suggestions discussed in section 5.2, which are composed by the researcher for future writers who want to conduct the similar study.

5.1 Summary and Conclusion

From this study which has been conducted, the researcher found that the four maxims were violated for 57 times in total. Statistically, the frequency of each maxim's violation was illustrated as follows: maxim of quantity being the most frequently violated maxim was violated 35 time (61.4%), and maxim of relevance was violated 20 times (35.08%). Meanwhile, the other two maxims—quality and manner—were both equally violated once (1.75%). These data can be seen from the table in chapter 4 (see **Table 4.1**)

In contrast, the frequency of each context of violation was illustrated as follows: situational context being the most frequent was found in 30 forms of violation (66.66%); cultural context was found in 9 forms of violation (20%); and, linguistic was found in 6 forms of violation (13.33%). These data can be seen from the table in chapter 4 (see **Table 4.2**)

In accordance to the submaxims, maxim of quality was violated because speaker was being dishonest. Maxim of quantity was violated mostly because the speakers gave too much unnecessary explanation in which they were trying to give more explanation to the receiver. Maxim of relevance was violated mostly

along with maxim of quantity because the speakers tried to avoid the subject matter by explaining other things more than the hearer was supposed to receive. Maxim of manner was violated once when the speaker was randomly interrupting other speaker by uttering unrelated subject of matter.

In accordance to the third research question, the researcher found that the most significant trait of response was given by the hearer who received the utterances that contained violation in maxim of relevance. The hearer mostly gave no response towards this utterance because they were likely to be trying to figure out the speaker's utterances. However, both speakers and hearers who were involved in the conversation were found to be oblivious towards the violation occurred during their conversation.

5.2 Suggestions

Having finished with the study, the researcher would like to propose some suggestions for the future writers or researchers in order to conduct a better study.

To begin with, the researcher suggests that the future researchers conduct the study of Grice's maxims by comparing violation with other forms of disobeying Grice's cooperative principles such as flouting. By comparing violation to flouting, the researcher may discover more about the significant difference between the two.

Another suggestion is related to the context used in this study. For the future researchers, it will be great if they use other variety of approaches. If they decide to use contexts as the approach, they can probably add more contexts related to

communication such as intrapersonal (communication with oneself) and interpersonal. Future researchers may also consider to analyse violation in other aspects such as in stand-up comedy performance, monologue, speech, etcetera.

Lastly, the researcher realizes that this study is not perfect. Therefore, it is important to notice the weakness of this study. Since this is a qualitative study, the biggest challenge is to avoid subjectivity. The technique of "*Investigator Triangulation*" that has been done in this study is indeed helpful to decrease the subjectivity; however, the researcher did not consider to ask an expert to help her observe the data. Therefore, it is important for the future researcher to ask for a help from an expert or lecturer of this field of study, so that the validity or trustworthiness of the study can be increased for these two elements are essential for a qualitative study.

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