

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This part explains about the conclusion and suggestion. In this part, Conclusion is the last depiction and a bunch of point of view after getting the result of the research. Then, suggestion contains guideline and summons for the reader, and the next researcher who are interested in doing similar research.

5.1 Conclusion

After conducting the research and exploring the research questions about the maxim clash that occurred in “Titanic Movie, it had been found that there were 21 data which contained maxim clash. The first is the maxim clash which is singular characteristic. Most of the maxim clash occurred between maxim of Quantity and maxim of Quality. The data of maxim Quantity clash to maxim of Quality are 9 data. They are conversation 4, 6,7,9,14,15,16,17 and 19. This type of maxim clash is the most commonly occurred in the movie. Furthermore, there were only one data of maxim clash between maxim of Quality and maxim of Quantity. It is conversation 21. The next data is maxim clash between maxim of Quality and maxim of Manner which is found in conversation 11. The next data is maxim clash between maxim of Quality and maxim of Relation which is found in conversation 13 and 18. The next data which is maxim clash between maxim of Relation and maxim of Quality that are found in conversation 10 and 12. And the last is the clash between maxim of Relation and maxim of Manner which is found in conversation 5.

The next two data are maxim clash which have plural characteristic. Plural characteristics mean one or more maxims clash to one or more maxims in the opposite. The first data is maxim of Quantity and Quality clash to maxim of relation. These data were found in conversation 2, 3 and 20. The last data is maxim of Quantity clash to maxim of Quality and Manner. This data was found in conversation 8.

By concerning the reasons of why people did the maxim clash, it can be concluded that there were several reason which caused the maxim clash in conversation. The first and the major fact in the movie is when people gave information more informative than was required, it is because they need to ensure that the participant understands about what on his/her mind was. This could also be concluded as a conceited attitude when the speaker would like the audience to know about the thing that was admired by the speaker.

Another reason of why people did the maxim clash is because people give information that contained a hidden purpose. The hidden purpose could be to trick the audience deliberately, or to avoid of being seemed ignorant of fool. People also give the information that was not relevance to the context because they could infer from the speaker that there was a hidden meaning. In this case, both of the speaker and audience already understand about the context. By considering the draw of the conclusion, it can be generally concluded that maxim clash will always occurred in conversation. When the maxim clash occurred, there must be something behind it.

5.2 Suggestion

Based on the finding and result of the research, there are some suggestions that can be beneficial for the next researchers who are interested to do similar research or even a research that has relevance to this research. This research will give contribution to comprehend the maxims of cooperative principle and the maxim clash that always occurred in daily conversation. Hopefully, the research could give inspiration and guidance for the further researchers to be more careful in doing research, so that, the result is going to be better than this research

For the university students who want to know more about the maxim clash of cooperative principle, this research could be used as a guidance and reference to know about the maxim clash and conversational maxim which is proposed by Grice. This research will be more useful for the university student to be more easier in order to master the cooperative principle which exists in our daily life.

Bibliography

Adolphs, S. (2008). *Corpus and Context: Investigating Pragmatic Functions in Spoken Discourse (Studies in Corpus Linguistics)*. Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing.

Grice, P (1975). *Syntax and semantics 3: Speech Arts, Cole et al. "Logic and Conversation"*. Harvard University Press.

Grice, P. (1989). *Studies in the Way of Words*. London: Harvard University Press.

Griifiths, P. (2006). *An Introduction to English Semantics and Pragmatics*. Edinburgh: Edinburg University Press

Hymes, D. (1974). *Foundations of Sociolinguistics: An Ethnographic Approach*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania

Leech, G. (1983). *Principles of pragmatics*. London and New York: Longman.

Mey, J. L. (2009). *Concise Encyclopedia of Pragmatics (2nd Ed)*. Denmark: University of Southern Denmark

Meyer, C. (2009). *Introducing English Linguistics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

Miller, S. (2006). *Conversation: a History of a Declining Art*. New York: Yale University Press

Mukaro, L., Mugari, V., Dhumukwa, A. (2013) Violation of Conversational Maxims in Shona. *Journal of Comparative Literature and Culture (JCLC)*, Vol 2 (No.4)

Oxford University. (2008). In *Oxford LEARNER'S POCKET Dictionary* (p. 74). UK: Oxford University press.

Rusliwa-Somantri, Gumilar. 2005. *Memahami Metode Kualitatif*. Faculty of Social and Politics: Universitas Indonesia

Wardhaugh, R. (2006) *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics (5th Ed)*. Australia: Blackwell Publishing ltd

Yule, G. (1996). *Pragmatics*. Walton Street: Oxford University Press.