

**A STUDY OF THE FLOUTING AND HEDGING MAXIMS
ON POLITICS ARTICLES FOUND IN *THE JAKARTA POST***

THESIS

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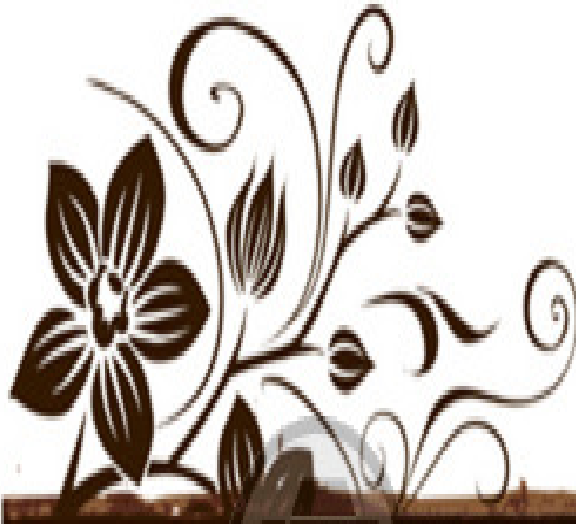
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MOTTO



**“Of God. Verily never
Will God change the
condition Of a people
until they change it
themselves
(With their own souls).”
QS. Ar-Ra’d 11**



DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to

My beloved father and mother,
for endless love, pray, guidance, care,
and everything you have done since I was born up to now.

My special one, my husband who would like to become 'imam' for
me,
for giving motivation, love, and unforgettable colorful memories.

My dearest two younger sisters,
for beautiful unforgettable togetherness.

All of my best friends in the boarding house,
for easy going friendship and creating unforgettable experiences.

And thank very much for all people whose help me
in the process of thesis writing.

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Hopefully, this thesis will be useful for anyone, who needs information related to this thesis. The constructive critics and suggestion are expected from all the readers.

Malang, October 2007

The Researcher

ABSTRACT

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Key Words: Flouting Maxim, Hedging Maxim.

Communication needs cooperation between the speaker and the hearer. They share the same assumption and expectation about the topic and how to develop their communication. Cooperative Principle and its maxims studied in Discourse Analysis are often referred to as they provide a lucid description of how listeners and readers can distill information from an utterance even though that information has not been mentioned outright. Then, it can be concluded that conversation or communication can go on smoothly if the Cooperative Principle is used. However, not all communications, either verbal or non-verbal, use four maxims. It disobeys of Grice's maxims either one maxim or more. Related to those phenomena, the research problems are explored, namely "What are the maxims flouted and hedged by the writer of politics articles found in *The Jakarta Post*?" and "When the maxims are flouted and hedged by the writer of politics articles found in *The Jakarta Post*?".

This study uses a descriptive qualitative design since the data were descriptively analyzed based on the Grice's theory of Cooperative Principle, especially how the maxims are flouted and hedged by the writer of politic articles in *The Jakarta Post*.

The finding of the study reveals that there are many kinds of flouting and hedging maxims found in the politic article of *The Jakarta Post*. The researcher finds that the highest number of the flouting maxims is overstatement, followed by metaphor, rhetorical question, and irony. Moreover for the hedging maxim, it has the higher number than rhetorical question and irony. From the study it is proved that the flouting and the hedging maxims of the Cooperative Principles as theorized by Grice do occur not only in conversational utterances but also in sentences in written discourse when the writers are delivering and maintaining their opinions.

From those findings, it is hoped that this study will be useful for the journalists to consider or comprehend the maxim particularly the flouting and hedging maxims when they write the article, especially on politic article. So, what they intend to convey will be easily understood by the readers.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

As social beings, people are dependent on others and they need to communicate with others. To get helps from others, they should convey their thoughts, feelings, and their needs through a language in a certain way. Those who receive the messages will do something as the response to them. Meanwhile, it is possible that they fail in their communication and it often causes unfulfilled aims. People have their own manner to express their ideas and their feeling to other people by using language. However, they have to follow the cultural system in which and on which language is used. It is needed to avoid misunderstanding between the speaker and the hearer. Wardhaugh (1986:274) states that in speaking to others, we make use of sentences, or to be more precise utterances.

Richard and Schmidt (1983:120) argue that people engaged in communication share common principles of communication leading them to interpret each other's utterances. Thus, communication is cooperative between the speaker and the hearer. They share the same assumption and expectation about the topic and how to develop their communication.

Cooperative Principle and its maxims which is studied on discourse are often referred to as they provide a lucid description of how listeners and readers can distill information from an utterance even though that information has not

been mentioned outright, so it can conclude that conversation or communication can go on smoothly if the Cooperative Principle is used.

According to Grice (1975), Cooperative Principle has four maxims: maxim of quantity, maxim of quality, maxim of relevance, and maxim of manner.

Grice (1975: 45-47) has described the Cooperative Principle with its four conversational maxims, which speakers are to fulfill in conversation. The maxims are outlined as follows:

1. Maxim of Quantity: Make your contribution just as informative as required
2. Maxim of Quality: Make your contribution one that is true
3. Maxim of Relation: Make your contribution relevant
4. Maxim of Manner: Avoid obscurity and ambiguity, be brief and orderly

However, not all communication either verbal or non-verbal communication uses four maxims or this Cooperative Principle. It disobeys of Grice's maxims either one maxim or more. It is called by 'flouting and hedging maxims'. Moreover, it is flouting when the speaker namely tautology, metaphor, overstatement, understatement, rhetorical question, and irony. Furthermore, the maxims are hedged when the information is not totally accurate but seems informative, well founded and relevant. The information is taken by quoting from another person's opinion.

Since the written discourse becomes the object of investigation, it is necessary to clarify that the study does not concern itself with some kind of discourse as is commonly known, for discourse analysis has its own parameters of analysis that focuses of how sentences in spoken and written language from larger meaningful units such as paragraphs, conversations, interviews, etc. In this

respect, the study does not deal with, for example, how the choice of articles, pronouns, and tenses affects the structure of the discourse as commonly practiced in Discourse Analysis, or the moves made by the speakers to introduce a new topic, change the topic, or assert a higher role relationship to other participants as is usually associated with what is called Conversational Analysis (Coudhart, 1985).

To see if the Gricean Principles also apply to written statements, we need to review several thoughts proposed by several experts concerning with writing. Brown and Yule (1986) suggest that any composition as one from the written communication between the writer and his/her reader. To do so the writer is imagining if he or she is in the process of communicating with someone i.e. the reader. This is certainly a difficult task. Corasso and Stanford (1983) state that learning to write involve certain skills in thinking, organization, and communicating. They further argued that these skills are the results of years of practice in listening, speaking, reading, and writing itself. Over the years, a great deal of control in language use in a sense of word choice, an awareness of logical units of thought, and an ability to select detail has been required. As so, one has mastered the difficult basics of language.

Newspaper is used as a means of communication in the form of written text between the writer and readers. The writer uses his language, thought, experience, and world view expressed in words, while the reader uses his language, thought, and world view to reconstruct and interpret the writer's words into idea to arrive at the writer's intended messages.

In this study the researcher focuses on *The Jakarta Post* newspaper as the object of the research that will be specified on politic articles. *The Jakarta Post* newspaper that is published in Indonesia by PT. Bina Media Tenggara on 1982 consists of 24 pages and comprises 11 sections, namely: politics, business, entertainment, advertisement, sport, world, opinion, city, people, national, and the archipelago (http://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Jakarta_Post).

This study also laid its foundation on Grice's view of Cooperative Principle or maxims. However, instead of utterances of everyday talks, this study has made to analyze the flouting and hedging of maxims happened on politics articles found in *The Jakarta Post* newspaper.

The object of this study is chosen because it is an international newspaper from Indonesia that is consists of the actual news, it means the most up to date news. The researcher is interested to study how the flouting and hedging of maxims happened in *The Jakarta Post* newspaper that indicates as the newspaper that has high quality, especially on politics articles. Politics articles are chosen because on politic, other aspects such as economic, social, education, government, etc, are discussed. Through politics, we know about the condition of the country, it contains the condition of economic, social, education, government, etc.

This study has relation to the previous research on the same fields. Hanifa (2001) investigates The Flouting of the Felicity Conditions and Conversational Maxims in Oliver Goldsmith's "She Stops and Conquer". Burhanuddin Syaifullah (2002) investigates The Theory of the Implicatures of the Caricatures of the Headlines used in The Jakarta Post. Harianto (2003) investigates Conversational

Maxims on the Special Terms Used by Indonesian Chatters in IRC Malang Cannel, and Rusdiana (2004) investigates Flouting and Hedging Maxims on Comic Strip "Born Loser" in The Jakarta Post Newspaper.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher is interested to investigate the flouting and the hedging on politics articles found in *The Jakarta Post* newspaper.

1.2 Problems of the Study

According to the background above, the researcher intends to answer the following questions:

1. What kind of maxims which are flouted and hedged by the writer of politics articles found in *The Jakarta Post*?
2. When the maxims are flouted and hedged by the writer of politics articles found in *The Jakarta Post*?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Referring to the research problems, this study intends:

1. To find what maxims are flouted and hedged by the writer of politics articles found in *The Jakarta Post*.
2. To describe when the maxims flouted and hedged by the writer of politics articles found in *The Jakarta Post*.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The findings of this study are supposed to give both theoretical and practical contributions on the area of discourse analysis. Theoretically, a major purpose of the study is to clarify the understanding of the important phenomena through the description of flouting and hedging of the Cooperative Principle as encountered in writing.

Practically, the finding is expected to give a somewhat clear description about the important of having knowledge of the Cooperative Principle proposed by Grice as the basis for writing skill. It was also expected to be one input in discourse analysis and to give knowledge how to analyze flouting and hedging maxims in written language. Hence, hopefully, this study provided contribution and important thing for others who are interested in doing further research in this area.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

Concerning the problems mentioned above, this study is focused on the study of flouting and hedging maxims on politics articles found in *The Jakarta Post* newspaper. The confined study areas suggest that the study is done only by investigating what and when the flouting and hedging of the maxims occur based on Gricean Cooperative Principle. Because of the limited time and to make easier, the researcher limited this research merely to analyze on politics articles of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper published from 2 up to 22 January 2007, one politics article from each newspaper, and only two paragraphs of each article. The

problems discussed are only the flouting and hedging maxims used on politics articles found in *The Jakarta Post* newspaper.

1.6 Definition of the Key Terms

1. Flouting maxim

Flouting maxim is the act in which the writer has deliberately lied, supplied insufficient information, ambiguous; irrelevant that makes the readers hard to understand in the form of rhetorical strategies, namely tautology, metaphor, overstatement, understatement, rhetorical question, and irony.

2. Hedging maxim

Maxims are hedged when the information is not totally accurate but seems informative, well founded and relevant. The information is taken by quoting from other person's opinion.

3. Cooperative Principle

A philosopher named Paul Grice in 1975 first proposed this principle. According to this principle, language used by a writer in writing should be true, relevant, and clear. In other words, the writer should obey the four maxims: maxim of quantity, maxim of quality, maxim of manner, and maxim of relevance.

4. Implicature

Implicature is anything that is referred from utterance but it is not a condition for the truth of utterance.

5. Utterances

Utterances are the words written by the writer of politic articles on the Jakarta Post newspaper.

6. Discourse Analysis

The study of how human use language to communicate and in particular, how addresses work on linguistic messages in order to interpret them.

7. The Jakarta Post

The Jakarta Post is a daily English language newspaper in Indonesia, it is the largest English language newspaper in Indonesia. The newspaper was launched on 25 April 1983 by PT. Bina Media Tenggara.

8. Politics article

A literary composition about politics.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter will bring us to overview the general theories and concepts of discourse and discourse analysis, text and context, spoken and written discourse, implicature, Cooperative Principle, flouting maxims, hedging maxims, the nature of writing, and previous study.

2.1 Discourse and Discourse Analysis

2.1.1 Discourse

Discourse is a term, which is used in many theoretical discussions in literary studies and the social sciences. The term discourse is also used when linguists wish to refer to a piece of extended text or conversation which has some form of internal coherence and also has been interpreted differently since the concept of discourse analysis was declared. Cook (1989:6) states that discourse is a language in use for communication. It means all forms of language used in society whether spoken or written; then can be called as discourse. In addition, Edmonson (1981:4) says that discourse is structured events, which are manifested in linguistic behavior. It is said so since discourse is bound by structured event, which consists of both coherence and cohesive. Coherence is the harmony of the relationship among elements in discourse, while cohesive is the unity of discourse expresses one idea.

In the social sciences, a discourse is considered to be an institutionalized way of thinking, a social boundary defining what can be said about specific topic, or possible truth. Discourses are seen to affect our views on all things. In other words, the chosen discourse delivers the vocabulary, expressions, and perhaps also the style needed to communicate. Furthermore, discourse is also defined as the collection of the linguistic units that consists of phrase, clause, sentences, or paragraphs So, it can be concluded that discourse is related to the linguistics behavior or language in use in a society that is usually formed by coherence and cohesive sequence of sentences, consists of linguistic units and conveyed either in spoken or written language.

2.1.2 Discourse Analysis

As a term of discourse, the term of discourse analysis is also interpreted differently. Discourse analysis is a general term for a number of approaches to analyzing written, spoken, or signed language (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Discourse_analysis). Brown and Yule (1983:1) state that the analysis of discourse analysis, necessarily, the analysis of language in use. The discourse analysis committed to an investigation of what and how that language is use for. It means that discourse analysis is concern with language used for communication and how addresses work on the linguistic message in order to interpret them. In addition Cook (1989:1) explains that discourse analysis examines how stretches of language considered in their full contextual, social, and psychological context, become meaningful and unified for their users. It means

that how the language user employs texts to convey their intended meaning if related with the social and psychological interaction.

Stubbs (1983:1) states that discourse analysis is defined as (i) concerned with language use beyond the boundaries of a sentence or utterance, (ii) concerned with the interrelationships between language and society and (iii) as concerned with the interactive or dialogic properties of everyday communication.

According to Alvesson and Skoldberg (2000:205) define that discourse analysis concerns with the language use in social context and in particular with the interaction and dialogue between speakers. Moreover, discourse analysis claims that through language people engage in constructing the social world. There are three aspects to this. First, people actively create accounts on a basis previously existing linguistic resources. Second, they are continually and actively involved in selecting some of the infinite number of words and meaning construction available and in rejecting others. Third, the chosen construction has its consequences, the mode of expression has an effect, it influences ideas, generate responses and so on.

Understanding the speaker's intended message is insuperable from understanding the context of situation, which carries it, since both of them are interconnected in communication. Firth in Sobur (2001:10) states that language is only meaningful in its context of situation. He further argues that the study of discourse analysis is the study of context and text and its aim is to explain the relationship between the differences in shaping discourse.

2.2 Text and Context

2.2.1 Text

Text can be said as the representation of discourse. Roccoeur as quoted by Sobur (2001:53) says that text in spoken language implemented into written form. Furthermore, Brown and Yule (1983:190) state that text is the verbal record of a communicative event.

Language users employ text to convey their message to other people, since it is a set of sign which is transmitted from the sender to the receiver through the specific codes, those codes are interpreted by the receiver to arrive at the speaker's or writer's intended message. Besides, text is a technical term to refer to the verbal record of communicative act (Brown and Yule, 1983:6).

In the linguistic theory what is meant by text is not more than groups of letters, words, and sentences which use conventional sign system which it can reveal its intended message (Sobur, 2001:54). In addition, sentences are always hang together and interconnected in a text. It means that sentences display some kind of mutual dependence, they are not occurring at random. Besides, a text must be coherent as well as cohesive that the concept and relationships expressed should be relevant to each other thus enabling us to make plausible inferences about the underlying meaning, since the meaning of text is conveyed not by single sentences but by more complex exchanges in which participant's beliefs and expectation, the knowledge they share about each other and about the world and the situation in which they interact, play a crucial part.

A text consists of structured sequence of linguistic expression or constitutive rules. It means that a text should provide a list of constitutive rules by which a text is brought into being and is read as a text. A text should consider the cohesion (how do clauses hold together), coherence (how do the propositions hold together), intentionality (why did the speaker/writer produce this), informativity (how does it tell us), relevance (what is text for), and intextuality (what other texts does this one resemble). So, a text is a structured sequence of linguistic expression forming a unitary whole (Edmonson, 1981:4).

2.2.2 Context

Context is unity of discourse with considering the word at large, and it is influenced by the situation when we receive the messages, cultural, and social relationship within the participant, what we know and assume the sender knows. In addition, discourse analysis is describing text and context all together in the process of communication (Cook, 1989:10).

There are four kinds of context in communication or in the language use, physical context, epistemic context, linguistic context, and social context. Physical context refers to the place where the conversation happens, the object presented in communication and the action of language users in communication. Epistemic context is the background of knowledge shared by both of speaker or hearer. Linguistic context consist of utterances under consideration in communication. The last is social context, which means the social relationship and setting of speaker and hearer. Understanding the context of situation will make the reader or hearer easy in catching the implied message (Sobur, 2001: 57).

Hymes in Brown and Yule (1989: 38-39) states that the use of linguistic form identifies a range of meanings. Context can support a range of meanings. When a form is used in a context it eliminates the meaning possible to the form other than those the form can signal; the context eliminates from consideration the meanings possible to the form other than those the context can support. He also sets about specifying the features of context, which may be relevant to the identification of a type of speech event. He abstracts the role of: (1) *addressor* (the speaker or writer who produces the utterances) and *addressee* (the hearer or reader who is the recipient of the utterance). (2) *Topic* is what is being talked about. (3) *Setting* is where the event is situated in place and time, and in terms of the physical relations of the interactants with respect to posture and gesture and facial expression. (4) *Channel*, how is contact between the participants in the event being maintained by speech. (5) *Code*, what language, dialect or style of language is being used. (6) *Message-form*, what form is intended-chat, debate, sermon, fairy-tale, sonnet, love-letter, etc. (7) *Event*, the nature of the communicative event within which a genre may part of the larger in a church service. (8) *Key*, which involves evaluation-was it good sermon, a pathetic explanation, etc. (9) *Purpose*, what did the participants intend should come about as a result of the communicative event.

2.3 Spoken and Written Discourse

There are differences between spoken and written discourse. According to Wallace Chafe in Renkema (1993: 86), there are two factors, which explain the differences between spoken and written discourse. *The first factor* is responsible

for what Chafe calls integration in written language as opposed to the fragmentation that supposedly takes place in verbal interaction. This integration is achieved through, among other things, the use of subordinate conjunctions. These coordinate conjunctions occur more often in written language than they do in verbal interaction. *The second factor* is responsible for the detachment from reading public in written language as opposed to the involvement that is present with verbal interaction. Speakers and listeners are more involved in communication than writers and readers. This express it self, according to Chafe, in references to the participants in the conversation and comments on the topic of conversation. That the involvement in written language is not a great as made clear, among other things, by the more frequent use of the passive voice in which the person who is acting remains in the background.

The difference can also be described in terms of situation. Verbal interaction is a part of shared situation, which includes both speakers and listeners. In such a situation, information is also passed along trough means than other language, such as posture, intonation, hand gestures, and etc. moreover, speaker can quickly react to non-verbal reactions on the part of listeners. A written discourse, in other hand, is not part of a shared situation existing between writers and readers. Besides, Crystal (1993: 291) states that in spoken language there is an opportunity to rethink an utterance while it is in progress (starting again, adding a qualification), but error, once spoken cannot be withdrawn. However, in written error and other perceived indecencies can be eliminated in

later drafts without the reader ever knowing they were there. Interruptions, if they have occurred while writing, are also invisible in the final product.

There are some features, which characterize spoken language (Brown and Yule, 1983: 15-17). *First*, the syntax of spoken language is typically much less structured than that of written language. It means that spoken language contain many incomplete sentences, often simply sequences of phrases. Moreover, spoken language typically contains rather little subordination, and in conversational speech where sentential syntax can be observed, active declarative forms are normally found. *Second*, in written language an extensive set of metalingual markers exist to mark relationship between clauses (*that* complementisers, *when* or *while* temporal makers, so called logical connectors like *besides*, *moreover*, *however*, *in spite of*, *and etc.*), in spoken language the largely practically organized chunks are related by *and*, *but*, *then* and, more rarely, *if*. *Third*, in written language, rather heavily premodified non phrases (like that one) are quite common, it is rare in spoken language to find more than two premodifying adjectives and there is a strong tendency to structure the short chunks of speech so that only one predicate is attached to a given referent at a time. *Fourth*, whereas written language sentences are generally structured in subject predicate form, in spoken language it is quite common to find. *Fifth*, in formal speech the occurrence of passive construction is relatively infrequent. That use of the passive in written language, which allows non-attribution of agency, is typically absent from conversational speech. Instead, active constructions with inanimate group agents are noticeable. *Sixth*, in chat about immediate environment, the speaker may rely

on gaze direction to supply a referent. *Seventh*, the speaker may replace or refine expressions as he goes along. *Eight*, the speaker typically uses a good deal of rather general used vocabulary: *a lot of, got, do, think, nice, stuff, place* and *thinks like that*. *Ninth*, the speaker frequently repeats the same syntactic form several times over, as thus fairground inspector does. And *the last*, the speaker may produce a large number of prefabricated fillers: *will, I think, you know, if you see what I mean, of course and so on*.

2.4 Implicature

When addressee is trying to interact his knowledge with another, the result of mutual knowledge can be recognized the implicit meaning. The implicit meaning called implicature is result of an addressee drawing an inductive inference as to the likeliest meaning the give context. This mutual knowledge is derived from conventional implicature and conversational implicature.

According to Grice divides implicature into conventional implicature and conversational implicature. Conventional implicature is not truth conditional inferences that are not derived from super ordinate pragmatic principles like the maxims, but are simply attached by conventional or particular lexical items or expression. For example, when our children once choose of toothpaste on the grounds that it had colored stripes in it and the legend on the tube said, "*Actually fight decay*". The lexical item "*actually*" has a literal meaning or entailment – it means in reality or actuality, because it is closely associated with the particular lexical item, so, it can be said as conventional implicature (Grundy, 2000: 84).

In addition, Hymes in Brown and Yule (1983: 37) Grice distinguished conversational implicature into generalized conversational implicature. He asserts that generalized conversational implicature is implicatures that arise without any particular context or special scenario being necessary. Moreover, Grundy (2000: 81-82) says that generalized conversational implicature arise irrespective of the context in which occurs and it has little or nothing to do with the most relevant understanding of an utterance. It derives entirely from the maxims, typically maxims of quantity and manner. Eventually, generalized conversational implicature is inferable without reference to special context. For example: “*some people believe in God*”, the implicature: “*not all in fact everyone does*”.

In contrast, Cook in Sobur (2001: 56), particularizes conversational implicature do require such specific context. It means that conversational implicature is derivable only in a specific context (context bound). Besides, all implicatures that arise from maxims of relevance are particularized for relevant utterances only with respect to the particular topic. In addition, most of the exploitation or flouting maxims can be categorized as particularized implicature.

2.5 Cooperative Principle

As far as the study is concerned, the Gricean Cooperative Principles becomes the underlying theoretical foundation of the investigation of flouting and hedging maxims. The Gricean Cooperative Principles refers to the concept of the philosopher Grice about the cooperative between the speakers in using the maxims, in general, a conversational exchange. For example:

A: Let's go to the movies.

B: I have an examination in the morning.

B's reply might appear not to be connected to A's remark. However, since A has made an invitation and since a reply to an invitation is usually either an acceptance or a refusal, B's reply is here understood as an excuse for not accepting the invitation (i.e. a refusal). B has used the 'maxim' that speaker normally gives replies, which are relevant to the question that has been asked.

Grice has suggested that there are four conversational maxims as follows:

1. Maxim of Quantity: try making your contribution just as informative as required and no more
 - Make your contribution just as informative as is required for the current purposes of the exchange.
 - Do not make your contribution more informative than is required
2. Maxim of Quality: try to make your contribution one that is true.
 - Do not say what you believe to be false.
 - Do not say that for which you lack evidence.
3. Maxim of Relevance: be relevant.
 - Make your contributions relevant.
 - Says things that are pertinent to the discussion.
4. Maxim of Manner: be perspicuous and specific.
 - Avoid obscurity of expression.
 - Avoid ambiguity.
 - Be brief (avoid unnecessary prolixity).

- Be orderly.

Grice and Grundy (2000) and Levinson (1992) argue that speakers intend to be cooperative when they talk. One way they talk. One way of being cooperative is for a speaker to give as much information as possible. Grice formulated his observation that when we talk we try to be cooperative by elevating this notion into what we called 'The Cooperative Principles'.

The Cooperative Principle states: "Make your conversational contribution such as is required, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you are engaged" Grice cited in Grundy (2000: 74). To make it clear it is necessary to provide some examples showing how an utterance obeys the maxims as stated earlier. All examples are adapted from Grundy (2000: 74-75):

1) *The students are making progress.*

2) *I don't drink.*

In terms of the maxim of quantity "make your contribution as informative as is required, the speaker provided all information that is needed and it gives rise to the implicature that the students are doing brilliant (sentence 1) and the speaker does not drink alcohol (sentence 2).

3) *Pragmatics is difficult*

The maxim of quality requires that speakers should make their contribution one that is true. So, 'Pragmatics is difficult' should be assumed to be true or well founded which invites the implicature that the speaker believes and has evidence that is difficult.

4) *You've got here now.*

Concerning the maxim of relation 'be relevant' the sentence gives rise to the most relevant implicature, meaning here on this very page of this thesis. The last example deals with the fourth maxim that is manner 'be perspicuous'

5) *They washed and went to bed.*

There are two successive activities in that order that first they washed and then is followed by the activity 'going to bed'.

2.6 Flouting Maxims

Besides obeying the maxims of conversation, the speakers and the hearers as participants of communication sometimes violate the maxims. The violation of the maxims can be done on purpose which invite implicatures. The violation of the maxims by Grice is called flouting maxims. Someone is said to flout a conversational maxim when he or she infringes the maxims intentionally to give rise to a certain conversational implicature. When conversational implicature is generated in this way, the maxim is said as 'being exploited' (Grice in Cole and Morgan, 1975: 52-53).

Flouting maxims can be found on the tautology, metaphor, overstatement, understatement, rhetorical question, and irony (Grundy, 2000: 76-77). A brief explanation is given below:

2.6.1 Tautology

Tautology is an unnecessary repetition of the same idea in different words. Hornby (1974: 886) states that tautology is saying something again in different ways without making one's meaning clearer or more forceful, needless repetition. For example: "He sat alone by himself".

Usually tautology flouts the maxim of quantity. But uttering a tautology, speaker encourages listener to look for an informative interpretation of the non-informative utterance, it may be an excuse (Goody: 225). For example: (a) *War is war* (b) *Boys will be boys*. It is also tautology because there are repetitions of words. Tautology may be a criticism, for example: *Your clothes belong where your clothes belong, my clothes belong where my clothes belong-look upstairs*. Moreover, tautologies serve similar function, for example a refusal of request: *If I will not give it, I will not (C.I. I mean it)*, or complain, for example: *If it is as a road, it is a road! (C.I. Boy, what a terrible road!)*.

2.6.2 Metaphor

Metaphor is the use of an expression, which means or describes one thing or idea *using* words of something else with very similar qualities. Hornby (1974: 553) states that metaphor is use of word to indicate something different from literal meaning. For example: "You are rose in the desert".

Metaphors are further category of quality violations, for metaphor is literally false. The use metaphor is perhaps usually on record, but there is possibility that exactly which of the connotations of the speaker intends may be of

record (Goody: 227). For example: *Harry is a real fish*. It means that he drinks of swims or is cold blooded like a fish.

Based on the definitions, the examples above are classified as metaphor because are not the real condition but it use symbolic.

2.6.3 Overstatement

Overstatement is an exaggerated statement that is made for special effect and is not mean to be taken literally. Hornby (1974: 600) states that overstatement is exaggerated statement, so it is too or more informative. It means that the speaker says more than is necessary that violating the maxim of quality. In another way, he may also convey implicatures. He may do this by the inverse of the understatement principle that is by exaggerating on choosing a point on a often lie far beyond what is said scale which is higher than the actual state of affair. For examples:

(1) *Now we have all been screwed by the cabinet (Sun headline)*

(2) *There were a million people in the room tonight.*

These examples are classified as overstatement because use exaggeration statements (we have all, a million people), therefore, the information's are more informative.

Moreover, over statement also coveys an excuse for being late and it could an apology for not getting in touch, for example: I try to call a hundred times, but there was never any answers. It is also could convey the relevant criticisms, for examples: (1) you never do the washing up. (2) Why are you always smoking?. Furthermore, if the speaker wishes to convey an off record sarcasm he might use

over statement as a trigger for the appropriate implicatures (Goody: 225). For example: Oh no, John, we never meant to cause you any trouble. Nothing could have been further from our minds. I cannot imagine how you could come to that conclusion. It is out of question. This example also exaggerated statement because the speaker gives more informative information.

2.6.4 Understatement

Understatement is a way of expressing a thought or an idea by its opposite. In Understatement the statement is less informative or too economical so it is not informative (Hornby, 1974: 940). Understatement is one way of generating implicatures by saying less than is required. Typical ways of constructing understatement are to choose a point on a scalar predicate (*e.g. tall, good, nice*) that is well below the point that actually describes the state of affairs (Goody: 222). For examples: “He was displeased” which is an understatement of “He was furious”.

2.6.5 Rhetorical Question

In Rhetorical question, one asked for the sake of effect, to impress people, no answer being needed or expected (Hornby, 1974: 728). For example:

- (1) *How many divisions have the people (attributed to Stalin).*
- (2) *How many times do I have to tell you? (C.I. to many).*
- (3) *What can I say? (C.I. Nothing, it is so bad).*

These examples are classified as rhetorical question because the speaker does not expect the answer from the hearers.

Sometimes the rhetorical question is evidenced only in sequencing. For examples:

A: I have not seen you at all to see if you are well. (C.I. I wasn't)

B: Where would you have been seen me? (C.I. too many)

A: No (trying to B's implicature, not to the literal meaning).

Rhetorical question usually uses the words that help to force the interpretation of questions (to push them on record), such as just event, ever (Goody: 229). For example:

A: did he even or ever come to visit me once while I was in hospital?

B: Just why would I have done that?.

2.6.6 Irony

Irony is the expression of one's meaning by saying something, which is the direct opposite of one's thoughts, in order to make one's remark forceful (Hornby, 1974: 450). By saying the opposite of what he means, again violation of quality maxims speaker can directly convey his intended meaning, if there are clues that is intended meaning is being conveyed indirectly (Goody: 226). It means irony refers to the sense of difference between what is asserted and what is actually the case. Verbal irony is a statement in which the implicit meaning intended by the speaker differs from what he ostensibly asserts. For example:

(a). *The world is most exciting politician (said of the unglamorous Bob Dole, the Republican Candidate in the 1996 American Presidential Election).*

(b). *John is the real genius (after John has done stupid things in a row).*

Based on the definition, these examples are classified as irony because the speakers said the opposite not the real condition.

2.7 Hedging Maxims

A hedge is any ‘deliberately ambiguous statement ‘or any equivocal statement. Maxims are hedged when the information is not totally accurate but seems informative, well founded and relevant. The information is taken by quoting from other person’s opinion. Grundy (2000: 79) states that the maxims hedged or intensifiers are that none of them adds truth-value to the utterances to which they are attached. This confirms that the hedges and intensifiers are more comment in the extent to which the speaker abiding by the maxims, which guided our conversational contribution than a part of what is said or conveyed. For example:

1) *All I know, smoking damages your health.* (The maxim of quantity is hedged).

In this utterance, the speaker is making the assertion that *smoking damages your health*. But by prefacing it with *all I know is*, the speaker simultaneously advises the addressee that the quantity of information being conveyed is limited. So, the speaker makes an assertion and at the same time advises the addressee of the extent to which they are observing the maxim. Thus, the maxim of quantity is hedged.

However, if the speaker had said:

2) *They say smoking damages your health.*

They say would be understood as a hedge on the maxim of quality and would serve as a warning to the addressee that the speaker's information might not be as well founded as would normally be expected. So, *all I know* in example 1 and *they say* in example 2 have a metalingual function, that is, they serve as glosses or comments on the extent to which the speaker is abiding by the conversational maxims.

Besides, the quality hedges may suggest that: (1) the speaker is not talking responsibility for the truth of his utterance. In this case speakers use some expression such: *I (thing..., believe..., assume...)*. (2) Stress S's commitment to the truth of his utterance (redress advice, criticism for making promise) by using some expression such: *I absolutely (deny, promise, and believe) that....* (3) Disclaim the assumption that the point of S's assertion is to inform H, with some expression like: *(As you know..., as it well know..., as you and I both know...)*. Quality hedges also have degrees of probability expressed in increasing doubt in this way: *He is (definitely, probably, may, might) come* (Goody: 169-171). However, quantity hedges may be used to redress complaints or request. Relevance hedges are useful ways of redressing offers or suggestions, and manner hedges can be used to redress all kinds of FTA_S (Goody: 176).

2.8 The Nature of Writing

Good writing in English requires both good grammar and organization, and it is not only a matter of putting ideas into written form. Basically it is also another form of communication besides speaking. Brown and Yule (1983)

provided their argument about how human use language to communicate through written language and in particular how writer constructs linguistic messages for his audience and how his audience work on linguistic messages in order to interpret them. Concerning this, writing is a form of communication also has audience who in this case are the readers. Thus, through writing the writer tries to communicate his ideas, thoughts or intentions to the readers, and this type of communications obviously brings with it his purposes. The writer's purpose may take the notion of explaining or describing something to the readers or arguing against something, or even persuading the readers to do or to act on something.

Although writing can be said to have some similarities with speaking (as a form of communication), it should, however, not be considered to the same.

Pertaining to the differences between speaking and writing as forms of communications, Brown (2001) states:

.....Writing should not be assumed simply as the graphic presentation of spoken language, and that writing is much like speaking. The process of writing requires an entirely different set of competencies and is fundamentally different from speaking. One major theme in pedagogical research on writing is the nature of composing process of writing. Written products are often the result of thinking. Drafting and revising procedures that require specialized skills, skills that not every speaker develops naturally.

2.9 Previous Study

Some university students have done the study discourse analysis from many perspectives. Hanifa (2001) investigates the flouting of the felicity conditions and conversational maxims in Oliver goldsmith's she stoops conquer. She found that the flouting of the felicity conditions covers the flouting of the

preparatory rule, the sincerity rule, and the essential rule on the act of stating or giving information, the act of requesting or ordering, the act of questioning, the act of advising, and the act of promising. She also found that the flouting of two rules of conversations has functions to (1) develop ridiculous plot, (2) provide the readers of the drama with amusing situations, (3) keeps the readers to read it, and (4) criticize the existing habit.

Saifullah (2002) investigates the implicatures on the headlines used in the Jakarta Post. He found that the implicature used in the headlines of the Jakarta Post could be particularized and generalized implicature. Generalized implicature was used when the information being conveyed was clear, brief, in chronological order and no context was required by readers to understand the information in the headlines. In addition, particularized implicature was used when the journalist did not give the clarity, brevity, and sufficiency, and information to the readers. So, the readers to understand the journalist's intended messages required the context. Moreover, he also found that the maxims in the headlines were written by using rhetorical strategies, namely: metaphor, rhetorical question, hyperbole (overstatement), irony, tautology, and understatement. In addition, the maxims were hedged when the information was not totally accurate but it seems that it was informative, well founded and relevant. Further, the journalists often quote the information from other sources.

Hariato (2003) investigates the use of conversational maxims on the special terms used by Indonesian Chatters in IRC Malang Channel. He applies the maxims on the special terms are hedged and flouted the maxims for the Beginner

Chatters. The special terms are flouted the maxims when these terms are sent to the beginner chatters and these special term are hedged when the maxims the chatters sent less information of the messages on the special terms.

Rusdiana (2004) investigates flouting and hedging maxims on comic strip “Born Loser” in the Jakarta Post newspaper. She finds that the maxims are flouted when they are overtly broken by the speakers in the utterances of comic strip “Born Loser” such as producing the utterances in the form of rhetorical strategies, namely; tautology, metaphor, overstatement, understatement, rhetorical question and irony. In addition, the maxims are hedged when the utterances that produced are not totally accurate, invalid whether the information is right or wrong thus there is no responsibility for the truth of the utterances.

Based on the previous studies explanations, the writer would like to discuss flouting and hedging maxims in written language, which focuses on politics articles of the Jakarta Post newspaper.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses several aspects of the research method, which include research design, research subject, research instrument, data collection, data analysis, and triangulation.

3.1 Research Design

This study uses descriptive qualitative method. This called descriptive research, since the data were descriptively analyzed based on the Grice's theory of Cooperative Principle, especially how the maxims are flouted and hedged by the writer of politics articles in The Jakarta Post newspaper.

Qualitative method is used because this research does not deal with number at all but the data were in the form of words, utterances, and sentences. In addition, the data were not analyzed in statistical procedures.

3.2 Research Subject

The subject of this research is the newspaper of The Jakarta Post published from 2 up to 22 January 2007, especially on politics articles, and only two paragraphs of each article. It focuses on the flouting and hedging maxims.

3.3 Data Sources

The data sources in this research are the politics articles of “The Jakarta Post”. The data needed were gathered from those articles, which contains of flouting and hedging maxims. To find the data, the researcher only focused on one politics article from each newspaper and only two paragraph of each article of The Jakarta Post, which is one newspaper, consists of several politic articles.

3.4 Research Instrument

Research instrument is very important obtain the result of the study for it is a set of methods, which are used collect the data. The researcher is the key instrument of this research. She spent great deals of time reading and understanding the newspaper of The Jakarta Post, particularly its politics articles, classifying as well as analyzing the data in accordance with the Grice’s theory of Cooperative Principle.

3.5 Data Collection

This section describes how data about the flouting and hedging of the maxims were collected through several steps. First, look for The Jakarta Post newspaper published from 2 up to 22 January 2007. Second, reading and taking notes on politics articles to transcribe the data of sentences and utterances. Third, understanding the data, which have been transcribed. Fourth, selecting the data, which contain of flouting and hedging maxims.

3.6 Data Analysis

After obtaining the data from the politics articles of The Jakarta Post newspaper, the researcher then analyzes the data as follows:

1. Categorizing the data accordance with the flouting and hedging maxims.
2. Discussing and interpreting the data from each category based on Grice's theory of Cooperative Principle.
3. Discussing the whole data sources and continuing by making conclusion from the result of analysis to find out how the maxims were flouted or hedged.

3.7 Triangulation

Triangulation is used to increase one's understanding of whatever is being investigated and to get the validity of data from the field. In this study, the researcher used triangulation of the data source, which meant the researcher made document analysis in analyzing the politics articles of The Jakarta Post newspaper that specified in flouting and hedging maxims, to have better understanding.



CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This part of the data is obtained from the data sources. The analysis of the data is done by the formulating research question. The researcher analyzed the data based on Grice's theory of Cooperative Principle particularly its maxims, namely; maxim of quantity, maxim of quality, maxim of relevant, and maxim of manner. To answer the problems, the data are classified into flouting and hedging maxims. Flouting is the act in which the writer has deliberately lied, supplied in sufficient information, ambiguous; irrelevant that makes the readers hard to understand in the form of rhetorical strategies, namely; tautology, metaphor, overstatement, understatement, rhetorical question, and irony. In addition, hedging maxim means that the information is not totally accurate but seems informative, well founded, and relevant. As the next part, the discussion is done in which is geared toward deriving conclusion.

4.1 Research Findings

There are some data obtained from The Jakarta Post newspaper published on January 2007, start on 2 up to 22 January 2007 particularly on politics articles, only one politics article from each newspaper and only two paragraphs from each article, that can be classified into flouting and hedging maxims. Those are follows:

Data 1:

The Jakarta Post, Tuesday, January 2, 2007, the politics article under the title “*RI respects Iraqi regime’s decision to execute Hussein*”.

Paragraph 7

The following paragraph is quoted from the 7th paragraph of the politics article under the title “*RI respects Iraqi regime’s decision to execute Hussein*”:

“All agreed that Saddam should have been punished but not with capital punishment. **The execution does nothing but shows that the current administration is capable of taking harsh actions,**” Middle East expert at the University of Indonesia Broto Wardoyo told the *Post*.

Context:

This utterance is stated by Broto Wardoyo, a Middle East expert at the University of Indonesia as the response to the regime’s decision to execute Hussein. He states his opinion in the article under the title “*RI respects Iraqi regime’s decision to execute Hussein,*” written by Abdul Khalik.

When the speaker states the utterance, he uses an exaggerate statement in delivering his opinion, which makes the information more informative than what is required or it is categorized as overstatement by saying “*The execution does nothing but shows that the current administration is capable of taking harsh actions.*” Actually, it is enough to say, “*The execution of the current administration is capable of taking harsh actions*”, because it seems informative. Therefore, the speaker overtly flouts the first and the second maxims of quantity,

those are “*make your contribution as informative as is required*” and “*do not make your contribution more informative than is required.*”

Paragraph 15

The following paragraph is quoted from the 15th of the politics article under the title “*RI respects Iraqi regime’s decision to execute Hussein*”:

Mahathir who expressed “**horror and disgust**” over the trial and sentencing of Hussein, said the execution was sanctioned by U.S. President George W. Bush and British Prime Minister Tony Blair, **who labeled as war criminals.**

Context:

This utterance is stated by Broto Wardoyo, the Middle East expert at the University of Indonesia as the response to the regime’s decision to execute Hussein. He states his opinion in the article under the title “*RI respects Iraqi regime’s decision to execute Hussein,*” written by Abdul Khalik.

When the speaker states the utterance, he uses an exaggerate statement to convey his statement which is too strong and appears worse than he really is or it is indicated as overstatement and the speaker uses words to indicate something different from the literal meaning or uses symbolic by saying “*Mahathir who expressed “horror and disgust” over the trial and sentencing of Hussein,*” and “*U.S. President George W. Bush and British Prime Minister Tony Blair, who he labeled as war criminals.*” This utterance invites an implied meaning that Mahathir, U.S. President George W. Bush, and British Prime Minister Tony Blair are the very bad people (their attitudes are very bad). As the result, the speaker overtly flouts the first and the second maxims of quantity, those are “*make your*

contribution as informative as is required” and “*do not make your contribution more informative than is required.*” Besides, the speaker also overtly flouts the maxim of quality “*do not say what you believe to be false*” because he uses the word not in the real condition but uses symbolic or it is indicated as metaphor.

Data 2:

The Jakarta Post, Wednesday, January 3, 2007, the politics article under the title “*Lesson learned from Aceh – all politics is local.*”

Paragraph 4

The following paragraph is quoted from the 4th paragraph of the politics article under the title “*Lesson learned from Aceh – all politics is local.*”

GAM would probably have been **the political vehicle of choice for Irwandi and Nazar** if the group had been allowed to nominate candidates.

Context:

This utterance is stated by Endy M. Bayuni to give his commentary about political parties in Aceh to vote governor and deputy governor of Aceh. He states his opinion in the article under the title, “*Lesson learned from Aceh – all politics is local.*”

When the speaker states the utterance, he uses metaphor in delivering his opinion, because he uses the word not in the real condition but uses but uses symbolic by saying “*GAM would probably have been the political vehicle of choice for Irwandi and Nazar.*” It means that “politics” move like vehicle.

Therefore, in this utterance, the speaker overtly flouts the maxim of quality “*do not say what you believe to be false.*”

Paragraph 17

The following paragraph is quoted from the 17th paragraph of the politics article under the title “*Lesson learned from Aceh – all politics is local.*”

Remember, this country went through a series of bloody armed rebellions in the 1950s because of regional discontent over Jakarta’s iron-fisted rule. The military managed to suppress the rebellions by force, **but it could not kill the aspirations for a better deal and a fairer share of the cake.**

Context:

This utterance is stated by Endy M. Bayuni to give his commentary about political parties in Aceh to vote governor and deputy governor of Aceh. He states his opinion in the article under the title, “*Lesson learned from Aceh – all politics is local.*”

When the speaker states the utterance, he uses metaphor to convey his statement by saying “*but it could not kill the aspirations for a better deal and a fairer share of the cake*” In his statement, he uses the word not in the real condition but uses symbolic or same with “connotation” by saying “*kill the aspiration*”. It is indicated as metaphor. As the result, the speaker overtly flouts the maxim of quality “*do not say what you believe to be false.*”

Data 3:

The Jakarta Post, Thursday, January 4, 2007, the politics article under the title “*President tells regions to look up to Tangerang.*”

Paragraph 4

The following paragraph is quoted from the 4th paragraph of the politics article under the title “*President tells regions to look up to Tangerang.*”

“Tangerang municipality has been **able to renovate 220 schools all at once, and from its own budget.** This is a big achievement. The administration’s education policy is the first to fulfill national commitments to education. **It has my highest respect,**”
Yudhoyono said.

Context:

This utterance is stated by President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono as the form of his respect to the achievement to the achievement of education in Tangerang. He states his statement in the article under the title “*President tells regions to look up to Tangerang*” written by Multa Fidrus.

When the speaker states the utterance, he uses an exaggerate statement about his statement that he made, which makes the information is too or more informative than is required by saying “*Tangerang municipality has been able to renovate 220 schools all at once, and from its own budget.*” and “*It has my highest respect.*” This utterance invites an implied meaning that Tangerang is so great in the achievement of education and no place which is greater to make the achievement of education than Tangerang. Therefore, in this utterance, the speaker overtly flouts the first and the second maxims of quantity, those are

“make your contribution as informative as is required” and “do not make your contribution more informative than is required.”

Paragraph 6

The following paragraph is quoted from the 6th paragraph of the s article under title *“President tells regions to look up to Tangerang.”*

“The central government allocated Rp.44 trillion from the sate budget this year to improve the education system. **This is the most money we have ever spent on education,** and, therefore, we are expecting to see results,” he said.

Context:

This utterance is stated by President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono as the form of his respect to the achievement to the achievement of education in Tangerang. He states his statement in the article under the title *“President tells regions to look up to Tangerang”* written by Multa Fidrus.

When the speaker states the utterance, he uses an exaggerate statement, which makes the information is too or more informative than is required by saying *“This is the most money we have ever spent on education.”* This utterance invites an implied meaning that it is the most money that ever spent on education and no one greater than it. As the result, the speaker overtly flouts the first and the second maxims of quantity, those are *“make your contribution as informative as is required”* and *“do not make your contribution more informative than is required.”*

Data 4

The Jakarta Post, Friday, January 5, 2007, the politics article under the title
“Democrats set to take control of U.S. Congress after 12 years.”

Paragraph 8

The following paragraph is quoted from the 8th paragraph of the politics
article under the title *“Democrats set to take control of U.S. Congress after 12
years.”*

The new Congress will open as Bush prepares to announce an
overhaul of his Iraq policy. Key proposals Bush is expected to
announce **in the next weeks is a short-term “surge” of thousand
of additional U.S. troops into Iraq.**

Context:

This utterance is stated by Stephanie Griffith, an agency France-Press
(Washington) as the writer of this article about Democrats that take back
control of the U.S. Congress after 12 years. She states in the article under
the title *“Democrats set to take control of the U.S. Congress after 12
years.”*

When the speaker states the utterance, she uses metaphor to convey his
statement because she uses the word not in the real condition but uses symbolic by
saying *“in the next weeks is a short-term “surge” of thousands of additional U.S.
troops into Iraq.”* In this case, the speaker uses the word *“surge of thousands of
additional U.S. troops”* which is indicated as connotation or something different
from literal meaning. Therefore, in this utterance, the speaker overtly flouts the
maxim of quality *“do not say what you believe to be false”*.

Besides, the speaker also uses an exaggerate statement, which makes the information is too or more informative than is required or it is categorized as overstatement by saying “*surge of thousands of additional U.S. troops.*” The speaker says it to emphasize her statement. As the result, the speaker overtly flouts the first and the second maxims of quantity, those are “*make your contribution as informative as is required*” and “*do not make your contribution more informative than is required.*”

Paragraph 15

The following paragraph is quoted from the 15th paragraph of the politics article under the title “*Democrats set to take control of U.S. Congress after 12 years.*”

The first important dogfight could come over Bush’s expected shakeup of Iraq war policy: Biden has already said he would appose any effort to increase U.S. troop levels.

Context:

This utterance is stated by Stephanie Griffith, an agencies France-Presse (Washington) as the writer of this article about Democrats that take back control of the U.S. Congress after 12 years. She states her statement in the article under the title “*Democrats set to take control of the U.S. Congress after 12 years.*”

When the speaker states the utterance, she uses metaphor in delivering her opinion, because she uses the word not in the real condition but she uses symbolic by saying “*The first important dogfight could come over Bush’s expected shakeup*

of Iraq war policy.” Here, the word “*dogfight*” is indicated as connotation of a war between Bush and Iraq. Therefore, the speaker overtly flouts the maxim of quality that is “*do not say what you believe to be false.*”

Data 5:

The Jakarta Post, Saturday, January 6, 2007, the politic article under the title “*RI disagrees on Myanmar draft.*”

Paragraph 13

The following paragraph is quoted from the 15th paragraph of the politics article under the title “*RI disagrees on Myanmar draft.*”

“So they want a totally different regime there. I am afraid that their support for Aung San Suu Kyi is in line with this motive,” he said.

Context:

This utterance is stated by Desra Percaya as the response on Myanmar draft. He states the utterance in the article under the title “*RI disagrees on Myanmar draft,*” written by Abdul Khalik.

When the speaker states the utterance, he uses an exaggerate statement to convey his opinion by saying “*So they want a totally different regime there,*” which is too strong and appears worse than he really is or it is categorized as overstatement. Actually, the utterance is informative without saying “*totally*” but he says “*totally*” to emphasize his statement. Therefore, the speaker overtly flouts the first and the second maxims of quantity, those are “*make your contribution as*

informative as is required” and “do not make your contribution more informative than is required.”

Paragraph 14

The following paragraph is quoted from the 14th paragraph of the politics article under the title “*RI disagrees on Myanmar draft.*”

Suu Kyi, a leading activist for democracy, **is being kept under house arrest by the military Junta.**

Context:

This utterance is stated by Desra Percaya as the response on Myanmar draft. He states the utterance in the article under the title “*RI disagrees on Myanmar draft,*” written by Abdul Khalik.

When the speaker states the utterance, he uses metaphor to convey his opinion by saying “*is being kept under house arrest by the military Junta,*” because he uses the word not in the real condition but uses symbolic by saying “*under house arrest,*” actually, the word “*house arrest*” as connotation of the word “in the prison.” As the result, the speaker overtly flouts the maxim of quality that is “*do not say what you believe to be false.*”

Data 6:

The Jakarta Post, Sunday, January 7, 2007, the politics article under the title “*Adam air families vent frustration at VP.*”

Paragraph 8

The following paragraph is quoted from the 8th paragraph of the politics article under the title “*Adam air families vent frustration at VP.*”

Another relative was quoted as saying, “**Ever since I’ve been here, I haven’t seen an atmosphere that a disaster has happened. I was tossed here and there. They didn’t ask my name.**”

Context:

This utterance is stated by one of the families of the missing Adam Air passengers as the form of his disappointment to the government over the earlier release of incorrect information. He states his statement in the article under the title “*Adam Air families vent frustration at VP,*” written by Andi Hajramurni.

When the speaker states the utterance, he uses an exaggerate statement to convey his statement which is too strong and appears worse than he really is or it is indicated as overstatement by saying “*Ever since I’ve been here, I haven’t seen an atmosphere that a disaster has happened. I was tossed here and there. They didn’t ask my name.*” Actually, the speaker doesn’t need to say it to emphasize the statement he made. Therefore, the information is more informative than what is required. As the result, the speaker overtly flouts the first and the second maxims of quantity, those are “*make your contribution as informative as is required*” and “*do not make your contribution more informative than is required.*”

Paragraph 18

The following paragraph is quoted from the 18th paragraph of the politics article under the title “*Adam Air families vent frustration at VP.*”

Hopefully, with a much more intensive search, helped by the Singaporean and the U.S. team, we can find the plane in one or two days,” Kalla said.

Context:

This utterance is stated by Jusuf Kalla as the response of the missing Adam Air passengers. He states his statement in the article under the title “*Adam Air families vent frustration at VP,*” written by Andi Hajramurni.

When the speaker states the utterance, he uses an exaggerate statement in delivering his opinion by saying “*Hopefully, with a much more intensive search,*” which makes the information too or more informative too or more informative than what is required or it is categorized as overstatement. Actually, the utterance is informative without saying “*a much*” but he says “*a much*” to strengthen and explain his opinion being conveyed more clearly. Therefore, the speaker overtly flouts the first and the second maxims of quantity, those are “*make your contribution as informative as is required*” and “*do not make your contribution more informative than is required.*”

Data 7:

The Jakarta Post, Monday, January 8, 2007, the politics article under the title “*RI will favor dialog over sanctions at UN.*”

Paragraph 5

The following paragraph is quoted from the 5th paragraph of the politics article under the title “*RI will favor dialog over sanctions at UN.*”

Several observers believe Indonesia has the potential to be an influential player **at the UN’s most powerful body.**

Context:

This utterance is stated by Dewi Fortuna Anwar, an International relations expert at the Indonesian Institute of Science to give her commentary about UN’s sanctions. She states her opinion in the article under the title “*RI will favor dialog over sanctions at UN,*” written by Abdul Khalik.

When the speaker states the utterance, she uses an exaggerate statement which makes the information is too or more informative than what is required or it is categorized as overstatement by saying “*at the UN’s most powerful body.*” This utterance invites an implied meaning that UN is so great and no institution, which is greater than UN. Therefore, in this utterance, the speaker overtly flouts the first and the second maxims of quantity, those are “*make your contribution as informative as is required*” and “*do not make your contribution more informative than is required.*” Besides, the speaker also overtly flouts the maxim of quality,

that is “*do not say what you believe to be false,*” because she uses the word not in the real condition but uses symbolic or it is indicated as metaphor.

Paragraph 15

The following paragraph is quoted from the 15th paragraph of the politics article under the title “*RI will favor dialog over sanctions at UN.*”

“Indonesia is willing to play a greater role on the council, but **are the big powers willing to listen to Indonesia?**” he said.

Context:

This utterance is stated by Hariyadi Wirawan, an international relation expert at the University of Indonesia about sanctions at UN. He states his statement in the article under the title “*RI will favor dialog over sanctions at UN,*” written by Abdul Khalik.

When the speaker is delivering his opinion, he states the utterance “*Are the big powers willing to listen to Indonesia?*” signifies that it is not a sincere question. It means that the speaker asking a question with no intention of obtaining an answer and it tends to break a sincerity condition on question, namely that the speaker wants the hearer to provide his with the indicate information. Meanwhile, he already knows the answer. In this case, this utterance is classified into rhetorical question because question asked is only to gain and affect and not affecting any answer, but also the speaker breaks the sincerity condition. Therefore, he flouts the truth maxim called maxim of quality that is “*do not say what you believe to be false.*”

Data 8:

The Jakarta Post, Tuesday, January 9, 2007, the politics article under the title “*Govt will urge regions to spend on development.*”

Paragraph 9

The following paragraph is quoted from the 9th paragraph of the politics article under the title “*Govt will urge regions to spend on development.*”

Growth in 2006 failed to get a kick-start after consumer spending was stymied by the 2005 fuel-price hikes, and government spending remained slow, despite the government having attempted to speed-up project approvals and funding disbursements. Bank lending also remained lower than expected.

Context:

This utterance is stated by Urip Hudiono as the writer of the article under the title “*Govt will urge regions to spend on development*” about the development of budget in Indonesia.

When the speaker states the utterance, he uses an exaggerate statement to convey his statement which is too strong and appears worse than he really is or it is indicated as overstatement by saying “*Growth in 2006 failed to get a kick-start.*” The speaker uses the word “*a kick-start*” to emphasize the statement he made. Therefore, the information is more informative than what is required. As the result, the speaker overtly flouts the first and the second maxims of quantity, those are “*make your contribution as informative as is required*” and “*do not make your contribution more informative than is required.*” Besides, the speaker also overtly flouts the maxim of quality, that is “*do not say what you believe to be*

false,” because he uses the word not in the real condition but uses symbolic or it is indicated as metaphor.

Paragraph 14

The following paragraph is quoted from the 14th paragraph of the politics article under the title “*Govt will urge regions to spend on development.*”

In the banking sector, BI governor Burhanuddin Abdullah recently said that **the central bank was considering a carrot-and-stick scheme to encourage the banks** to disburse their excess liquidity as loans rather than investing it in central bank bills and government bonds.

Context:

This utterance is stated by Urip Hudiono as the writer of the article under the title “*Govt will urge regions to spend on development*” about the development of budget in Indonesia.

When the speaker states the utterance, the speaker uses metaphor to convey his statement by saying “*the central bank was considering a carrot-and-stick scheme to encourage the banks,*” because he uses the word not in the real condition but uses symbolic. In this case, the word “*carrot-and-stick scheme*” as connotation or something different from literal meaning. Therefore, the speaker overtly flouts the maxim of quality that is “*do not say what you believe to be false.*”

Data 9:

The Jakarta Post, Wednesday, January 10, 2007, the politics article under the title “*Govt finally sees light at end of the economic tunnel.*”

Paragraph 7

The following paragraph is quoted from the 7th paragraph of the politics article under the title “*Govt finally sees light at end of the economic tunnel.*”

Indonesia’s economy has hit some turbulence over the past two year, with growth in 2005 slipping to 5.6 percent following that year’s fuel price hikes, which caused resurgent inflation and curbed spending. Growth remained sluggish in the first part of last year before bouncing back to 5.5 percent by the third quarter on easing inflation and interest rates, and accelerated government spending.

Context:

This utterance is stated by Urip Hudiono as the writer of the article under the title “*Govt finally sees light at end of the economic tunnel,*” about the development of economical aspect from year to year.

When the speaker states the utterance, he uses metaphor in delivering his opinion by saying “*Indonesia’s economy has hit some turbulence over the past two year,*” because he uses the word not in the real condition but uses symbolic. In this case, the speaker uses the word “*hit some turbulence*” as connotation of “*the plans to solve the problems.*” Therefore, the speaker overtly flouts the maxim of quality that is “*do not say what you believe to be false.*”

Paragraph 8

The following paragraph is quoted from the 8th paragraph of the politics article under the title “*Govt finally sees light at end of the economic tunnel.*”

To further stimulate growth, the government plans to focus on developing the economic potential of the country's SMEs, **and is currently drafting a package of policies to achieve this goal.**

Context:

This utterance is stated by Urip Hudiono as the writer of the article under the title "*Govt finally sees light at end of the economic tunnel,*" about the development of economical aspect from year to year.

When the speaker states the utterance, he uses metaphor in delivering his opinion by saying "*and is currently drafting a package of policies to achieve this goal,*" because he uses the word not in the real condition but uses symbolic. In this case, the speaker uses the word "*drafting a package of policies*" as connotation or something different from literal meaning. Therefore, the speaker overtly flouts the maxim of quality that is "*do not say what you believe to be false.*"

Data 10:

The Jakarta Post, Thursday, January 11, 2007, the politics article under the title "*RI submits United Nations text deploring Israeli raids.*"

Paragraph 5

The following paragraph is quoted from the 5th paragraph of the politics article under the title "*RI submits United Nations text deploring Israeli raids.*"

The Indonesia text stressed that "there can be no military solutions...**and negotiation is the only viable way to bring peace and prosperity** to peoples throughout the Middle East."

Context:

This utterance is stated by Agence France-Presse as the writer of “*RI submits United Nations text deploring Israeli raids,*” about UN text deploring Israeli raids.

When the speaker states the utterance, he uses an exaggerate statement about his statement that he made, which makes the information is too or more informative than what is required by saying “and negotiation is the only viable way to bring peace and prosperity.” This utterance invites an implied meaning that there is no solution to solve the problem. As the result, in this utterance, the speaker overtly flouts the first and the second maxims of quantity, those are “*make your contribution as informative as is required*” and “*do not make your contribution more informative than is required.*”

Paragraph 7

The following paragraph is quoted from the 7th paragraph of the politics article under the title “*RI submits United Nations text deploring Israeli raids.*”

But he said he conveyed the well-known U.S. view that “initiatives designed to single out one party provide an unfair, **illegitimate snapshot of the situation** that (does not) take into account the context.” Such unhelpful, unbalanced statements, initiatives do not contribute to peace in the region and we made those views clear,” Wolff said.

Context:

This utterance is stated by U.S. acting Ambassador Alejandro Wolff to give his opinion about United Nations text deploring Israeli raids in the

article under the title “*RI submits United Nations text deploring Israeli raids,*” written by Agence France-Presse.

When the speaker states the utterance, he uses metaphor about his statement that he made by saying “*illegitimate snapshot of situation,*” because he uses the word not in the real condition but uses symbolic. In this case, the word “*snapshot of situation*” is indicated as connotation or something different from literal meaning. Therefore, the speaker overtly flouts the maxim of quality that is “*do not say what you believe to be false.*”

Data 11:

The Jakarta post, Friday, January 12, 2007, the politics article under the title “*Govt terminates Exxon contract in Natuna field*”.

Paragraph 1

The following paragraph is quoted from the 1st paragraph of the politics article under the title “*Govt terminates Exxon contract in Natuna field*”.

The government has finally decided to terminate its oil and gas contract with Exxon Mobil Corp. in the Natuna D-Alpha area of the Natuna Sea, **although the American oil giant insists the contract remains valid.**

Context:

This utterance is stated by Ary Hermawan as the writer of the article the title “*Govt terminates Exxon contract in Natuna field*” about Exxon contract in Natuna field.

When the speaker states the utterance, the speaker uses an exaggerate statement which makes the information is too or more informative than is required or it is indicated as overstatement by saying “*although the American oil giant insists the contract remains valid*”. The speaker uses the word “the American oil giant” to emphasize the statement he made. It means that the American oil is so great and no other which is greater than the American oil therefore, the speaker overtly flouts the first and the second maxims of quantity, those are “*make your contribution as informative as is required*” and “*do not make your contribution more informative than is required*”.

Paragraph 9

The following paragraph is quoted from the 9th paragraph of the politics article under the title “*Govt terminates Exxon contract in Natuna field*”.

The U.S. based firm has spent US \$ 400 million on exploring the block, **the biggest in Southeast Asia with 46 trillion cubic feet of recoverable gas reserves**, while state oil company Pertamina has not so far led to actual production, however.

Context:

This utterance is stated by Ary Hermawan as the writer of the article the title “*Govt terminates Exxon contract in Natuna field*” about Exxon contract in Natuna field.

When the speaker states the utterance, he uses an exaggerate statement which makes the information is too or more informative than is required or it is indicated as overstatement by saying “*the biggest in Southeast Asia with 46 trillion cubic feet of recoverable gas reserves*”. The speaker uses the word “*the*

biggest” to emphasize the statement he made the second maxims of quality, those are “*make your contribution as informative as is required*” and “*do not make your contribution more informative than is required*”.

Data 12:

The Jakarta Post, Saturday, January 13, 2007, the politics article under the title “*RI businesses hail ASEAN pacts.*”

Paragraph 5

The following paragraph is quoted from the 5th paragraph of the politics article under the title “*RI businesses hail ASEAN pacts.*”

The Indonesia-Malaysia and Thailand triangle, which has a total population of 100 million people, is already heavily integrated, as shown by the intensive agricultural trade between Aceh and southern Thailand and **the heavy flow of people and goods between Sumatra and Malaka**, Johor and Pinang, he added.

Context:

This utterance is stated by the chairman of the Riau Chamber of Commerce, Arsyadjuliandi Rachman about the signing of two sub-regional agreements by four members of the ASEAN. He states his statement in the article under the title “*RI businesses hail ASEAN pacts,*” Written by Abdul Khalik.

When the speaker states the utterance, the speaker uses metaphor to convey his statement by saying “*and the heavy flow of people and goods between Sumatra and Malaka,*” because he uses the word not in the real condition but he

uses symbolic. In this case, the speaker uses the word “*the heavy flow of people and goods,*” that is categorized as connotation, because the words “flow” usually identical with water or the liquid thing. Therefore, the speaker overtly flouts the maxim of quality that is “*do not say what you believe to be false.*”

Besides, the speaker also uses an exaggerate statement which makes the information is too or more informative than is required or it is indicated as overstatement by saying “*and the heavy flow of people and goods between Sumatra and Malaka,*” The speaker uses the word “*the heavy flow of people and goods*” to emphasize the statement he made the second maxims of quality, those are “*make your contribution as informative as is required*” and “*do not make your contribution more informative than is required*”.

Paragraph 14

The following paragraph is quoted from the 14th paragraph of the politics article under the title “*RI businesses hail ASEAN pacts.*”

“The expansion of air links will boost interaction and business among people in the sub-region. For instance, it will cost people much less to travel from one point in the area to another in a different country. If I want to go to Davoo city from Manado then I don’t have to go to Jakarta. **It cuts distances a lot,**” he told *The Jakarta Post*.

Context:

This utterance is stated by Bernardino M. Vega chairman of the North Sulawesi chamber of Commerce and industry as the response of the signing of two sub-regional agreements by four members of the ASEAN. He states his statement in the article under the title “*RI businesses hail ASEAN pacts,*” written by Abdul Khalik.

When the speaker states the utterance, the speaker uses metaphor to convey his statement by saying “*It cuts distances a lot,*” because he uses the word not in the real condition but uses symbolic. The speaker uses the word “*It cuts distances*” that is categorized as connotation or something different from literal meaning. As the result, the speaker overtly flouts the maxim of quality that is “*do not say what you believe to be false.*”

Data 13:

The Jakarta Post, Sunday, January 14, 2007, the politics article under the title “*China, Russia veto U.S. draft resolution on Myanmar.*”

Paragraph 2

The following paragraph is quoted from the 2nd paragraph of the politics article under the title “*China, Russia veto U.S. draft resolution on Myanmar.*”

The rare double veto by China and Russia came despite attempts **by the United States to water down the draft’s language.** Nine countries backed the text, which was co-sponsored by Britain.

Context:

This utterance is stated by Gerard Azikou, an Agence France-Presse as the writer of the article under the title “*China, Russia veto U.S. draft resolution on Myanmar,*” about U.S. draft resolution on Myanmar.

When the speaker states the utterance, the speaker uses metaphor about his statement that he made by saying “*by the United States to water down the draft’s language,*” because he uses the word not in the real condition but uses symbolic.

The speaker uses the word “*to water down the draft’s language*” which is categorized as connotation or something different from literal meaning. Therefore, the speaker overtly flouts the maxim of quality that is “*do not say what you believe to be false.*”

Paragraph 9

The following paragraph is quoted from the 9th paragraph of the politics article under the title “*China, Russia veto U.S. draft resolution on Myanmar.*”

“China believes there’s no need for the UN Security Council to get involved,” he noted, adding “**the council should not usurp the powers of (other) organs of the UN.**” The United States said it was “deeply disappointed” by the rejection of the resolution.

Context:

This utterance is stated by China’s UN Ambassador Wang Guangnya to give his opinion about U.S. draft resolution on Myanmar. He states his opinion in the article under the title “*China, Russia veto U.S. draft resolution on Myanmar,*” written by Gerard Azikou.

When the speaker states the utterance, he uses metaphor in delivering his opinion by saying “*the council should not usurp the powers of (other) organs of the UN,*” because he uses the word not in the real condition but uses symbolic. In this case, the speaker uses the word “*organs of the UN*” which is categorized as connotation or something different from literal meaning. Therefore, the speaker overtly flouts the maxim of quality that is “*do not say what you believe to be false.*”

Data 14:

The Jakarta Post, Monday, January 15, 2007, the politics article under the title “*Pragmatism guiding RI diplomacy on Myanmar.*”

Paragraph 18

The following paragraph is quoted from the 18th paragraph of the politics article under the title “*Pragmatism guiding RI diplomacy on Myanmar.*”

In other words, human security.

Context:

This utterance is stated by Meidyatama Suryadiningrat as the writer of the article under the title “*Pragmatism guiding RI diplomacy on Myanmar.*” He states his opinion as the response to the Indonesia’s decision to the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) resolution against Myanmar.

In this case, the writer writes “*In other words, human security,*” which is less informative than what is required and the writer doesn’t make the contribution as informative as what is required. Therefore, the writer overtly hedged the first maxim of quantity that is “*make your contribution as informative as is required.*” Besides, this utterance is also not clearly stated what the utterance means and creates an ambiguity without knowing the context. Therefore, this utterance is also categorized as hedging maxim of manner because it is not clearly stated and make an ambiguity without knowing the context.

Paragraph 24

The following paragraph is quoted from the 24th paragraph of the politics article under the title “*Pragmatism guiding RI diplomacy on Myanmar.*”

We must always take sides!

Context:

This utterance is stated by Meidyatama Suryadiningrat as the writer of the article under the title “*Pragmatism guiding RI diplomacy on Myanmar.*” He states his opinion as the response to the Indonesia’s decision to the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) resolution against Myanmar.

In this case, the writer writes “*We must always take sides!*” which is hedged by the writer because this utterance is not totally accurate which makes the information is less informative than what is required because it makes the readers don’t understand the utterance without knowing the context. Therefore, the speaker overtly hedged the first maxim of quantity that is “*make your contribution as informative as is required.*” Moreover, this utterance is also not clearly stated what the utterance means and creates an ambiguity. Therefore, this utterance is also categorized as hedging maxim of manner, because it is not clearly stated and makes an ambiguity without knowing the context.

Data 15:

The Jakarta Post, Tuesday, January 16, 2007, the politics article under the title "*ASEAN caucus slams Indonesia's lack of resolve on Myanmar issue.*"

Paragraph 12

The following paragraph is quoted from the 12th paragraph of the politics article under the title "*ASEAN caucus slams Indonesia's lack of resolve on Myanmar issue.*"

Djoko, who is also **a member of the House of Representatives foreign affairs commission**, said lawmakers on the body would seek to redefine Indonesia's position on Myanmar.

Context:

This utterance is stated by caucus coordinator Djoko Susilo about Indonesian legislators grouped in a caucus on Myanmar. He states his statement in the article under the title "*ASEAN caucus slams Indonesia's lack of resolve on Myanmar issue.*"

When the speaker states the utterance, he uses metaphor in delivering his opinion by saying "*a member of the House of Representatives foreign affairs commission,*" because he uses the word not in the real condition but uses symbolic. In this case, the speaker uses the word "*the House of Representatives*" which is categorized as connotation or something different from literal meaning. Therefore, the speaker overtly flouts the maxim of quality that is "*do not say what you believe to be false.*"

Paragraph 18

The following paragraph is quoted from the 18th paragraph of the politics article under the title *"ASEAN caucus slams Indonesia's lack of resolve on Myanmar issue."*

They pledged government ministers would be summoned **to the House** to explain future policy decisions to lawmakers so as to protect Indonesia's international image.

Context:

This utterance is stated by AIPMC members Soeripto and Jefri Mase as the response of Indonesian legislators grouped in a caucus on Myanmar. He states his opinion in the article under the title *"ASEAN caucus slams Indonesia's lack of resolve on Myanmar issue."*

In this case, the speaker says the word *"to the House"* which is less informative than what is required and the speaker doesn't make the contribution as informative as what is required. Therefore, the speaker overtly hedged the first maxim of quantity that is *"make your contribution as informative as is required."* Besides, this utterance is also not clearly stated what the utterance means and creates an ambiguity without knowing the context. The speaker doesn't explain what kind of house that he means. Therefore, this utterance is also categorized as hedging maxim of manner because it is not clearly stated and make an ambiguity without knowing the context.

Data 16:

The Jakarta Post, Wednesday, January 17, 2007, the politics article under the title "*Elections provide chance for ex-rebels to rule Aceh.*"

Paragraph 3

The following paragraph is quoted from the 3rd paragraph of the politics article under the title "*Elections provide chance for ex-rebels to rule Aceh.*"

Jamil is good at picking winners. He voted for the successful pair of Irwandi Yusuf and Muhammad Nazar-two former GAM leaders-in the gubernatorial poll and supported the winning GAM-backed Pidie regency candidates of Mirza and Nazir during the election parties in Aceh.

Context:

This utterance is stated by Nani Afrida as the writer of the article under the title "*Elections provide chance for ex-rebels to rule Aceh,*" about the election parties in Aceh.

When the writer states the utterance, she uses metaphor to convey her statement by writing "*Jamil is good at picking winners,*" because she uses the word not in the real condition but uses symbolic. She writes, "*At picking winners*" which is categorized as connotation or something different from literal meaning. Therefore, in this utterance, the speaker overtly flouts the maxim of quality that is "*do not say what you believe to be false.*"

Paragraph 9

The following paragraph is quoted from the 9th paragraph of the politics article under the title "*Elections provide chance for ex-rebels to rule Aceh.*"

When the votes for the Dec.11 polls were counted, GAM backed independents outperformed their rivals from the established parties, **becoming the single largest successful political affiliation in the province**, winning six of Aceh's 19 regencies, and two of its four municipalities.

Context:

This utterance is stated by Nani Afrida as the writer of the article under the title "*Elections provide chance for ex-rebels to rule Aceh,*" about the election parties in Aceh.

When the writer states the utterance, the writer uses an exaggerate statement to convey her statement which makes the information is too or more informative than what is required or it is categorized as overstatement by saying, "*becoming the single largest successful political affiliation in the province.*" The writer uses the word "*the single largest successful political affiliation,*" to emphasize the statement he made. Therefore, the speaker overtly flouts the first and the second maxims of quantity, those are "*make your contribution as informative as is required*" and "*do not make your contribution more informative than is required.*"

Data 17:

The Jakarta Post, Thursday, January 18, 2007, the politics article under the title "*Sale of illegal coffee from RI threatens rare species.*"

Paragraph 8

The following paragraph is quoted from the 8th paragraph of the politics article under the title "*Sale of illegal coffee from RI threatens rare species.*"

Illegally grown coffee is exported to at least 52 countries, but most of the companies buying the coffee were probably unaware of its illegal origins, the report title "**Gone in an instant**" found.

Context:

This utterance is stated by the World Wildlife Fund about coffee grown illegally in an Indonesian park. He states his statement in the article under the title "*Sale of illegal coffee from RI threatens rare species,*" written by Agencies of The Jakarta Post.

When the speaker states the utterance, he uses an exaggerate statement in delivering his opinion which makes the information is too or more informative than what is required or it is categorized as overstatement by saying, "*Gone in an instants.*" The speaker says the word "*Gone in an instants,*" to emphasize his statement. Therefore, the speaker overtly flouts the first and the second maxims of quantity, those are "*make your contribution as informative as is required*" and "*do not make your contribution more informative than is required.*"

Besides, the utterance "*Gone in an instants*" is also hedged by the speaker because this utterance is not totally accurate which makes the information is less

informative than what is required. Therefore, the speaker overtly hedged the first maxim of quantity that is *"make your contribution as informative as is required."* Moreover, this utterance is also not clearly stated what the utterance means and creates an ambiguity without knowing the context. Therefore, this utterance is also categorized as hedging maxim of manner because it is not clearly stated and make an ambiguity without knowing the context.

Paragraph 17

The following paragraph is quoted from the 17th paragraph of the politics article under the title *"Sale of illegal coffee from RI threatens rare species."*

Swiss food giant Nestle, one of the companies mentioned in the report, responded by "launching an effort to clean up part of its supply chain and advise farmers on how to produce higher-quality coffee." The WWF said.

Context:

This utterance is stated by Nazir Foad, WWF Indonesia as the response of coffee illegally in an Indonesian park. He states his opinion in the article under the title *"Sale of illegal coffee from RI threatens rare species,"* written by Agencies of The Jakarta Post.

When the speaker states the utterance, the speaker uses an exaggerate statement to convey his statement which makes the information is too or more informative than is required or it is categorized as overstatement by saying *"Swiss food giant Nestle."* The speaker uses that utterance to emphasize his statement. It means that Swiss food Nestle is so big and there is no company, which is bigger than Swiss food Nestle. Therefore, the speaker overtly flouts the first and the

second maxims of quantity, those are "*make your contribution as informative as is required*" and "*do not make your contribution more informative than is required.*"

Data 18:

The Jakarta Post, Friday, January 19, 2007, the politics article under the title "*Govt mulling more rice imports, intervention to keep prices low.*"

Paragraph 4

The following paragraph is quoted from the 4th paragraph of the politics article under the title "*Govt mulling more rice imports, intervention to keep prices low.*"

Bayu declined to **specify how much more rice the government might have to import**, saying this would be determined after a full assessment of the situation in March.

Context:

This utterance is stated by Bayu Krisnamurthi about the rice imports.

He states his statement in the article under the title "*Govt mulling more rice imports, intervention to keep prices low,*" written by Urip

Hudiono.

When the speaker is delivering his opinion, he the *utterance* "*How much more rice the government might have to import?*" signifies that it is not a sincere question. It means that the speaker asking a question with no intention of obtaining an answer and it tends to break a sincerity condition on question, namely that the speaker wants the hearer to provide his with the indicate

information. Meanwhile, he already knows the answer. In this case, this utterance is classified into rhetorical question because question asked is only to gain an affect and not affecting any answer, but also the speaker breaks the sincerity condition. Therefore, he flouts the truth maxim called maxim of quality that is *“do not say what you believe to be false.”*

Paragraph 10

The following paragraph is quoted from the 10th paragraph of the politics article under the title *“Govt mulling more rice imports, intervention to keep prices low.”*

“We want to bring rice prices back to their levels in November before they started increasing. Those levels were favorable for both growers and consumers,” he said.

Context:

This utterance is stated by Bayu Krisnamurthi about the rice imports.

He states his statement in the article under the title *“Govt mulling more rice imports, intervention to keep prices low,”* written by Urip

Hudiono.

When the speaker states the utterance, he uses metaphor to convey his statement by saying *“We want to bring rice prices back to their levels in November,”* because he uses the word not in the real condition but uses symbolic. In this case, the word *“to bring rice prices”* that categorized as connotation or something different from literal meaning. It seems informative if the speaker adds the utterance by saying, *“to bring down rice prices.”* Therefore, the speaker

overtly flouts the maxim of quality that is “*do not say what you believe to be false.*”

Data 19:

The Jakarta Post, Sunday, January 21, 2007, the politics article under the title “*Goody evicted as racism row rumbles on.*”

Paragraph 12

The following paragraph is quoted from the 12th paragraph of the politics article under the title “*Goody evicted as racism row rumbles on.*”

“Oh my God,” Goody said. “**That’s pretty intense. That explains a lot of things...it’s nasty.**”

Context:

This utterance is stated by Jade Goody from the British reality TV show Celebrity Big Brother which causes a conflict between Britain and India because of racism. He states his statement in the article under the title “Goody evicted as racism row rumbles on,” written by Tariq Panja.

In this case, the speaker uses an irony by saying “*That’s pretty intense. That explains a lot of things...it’s nasty,*” which is the direct opposite of one’s thoughts, in order to make one’s meaning. Firstly, the speaker says praise but after that the speaker gives an abuse. It means irony refers to the sense of difference between what is asserted and what is actually the case. As the result, the speaker overtly flouts the maxim of quality that is “*do not say what you believe to be false.*”

Paragraph 21

The following paragraph is quoted from the 21st paragraph of the politics article under the title “Goody evicted as racism row rumbles on.”

“What we are seeing is a noxious brew of old-fashioned class conflict, straightforward bullying, ignorance and quite vicious racial bigotry,” said Trevor Phillips, chair of the Commission for Equality and Human Rights. “It is outrageous, and it is unpleasant.”

Context:

This utterance is stated by Trevor Phillips, chair of the Commission for Equality and Human Rights as the response to the conflict between Britain and India about racism in the article under the title “Goody evicted as racism row rumbles on,” written by Tariq Panja.

When the speaker states the utterance, he uses an exaggerate statement to convey his statement which makes the information is too or more informative than is required or it is categorized as overstatement by saying “*a noxious brew of old-fashioned class conflict, straightforward bullying, ignorance and quite vicious racial bigotry.*” The speaker says it to emphasize his statement. This utterance invites an implied meaning that racism’s conflict is a very bad conflict and there is no conflict, which is worse than racism’s conflict. As the result, the speaker, the speaker overtly flouts the first and the second maxims of quantity, those are “*make your contribution as informative as is required*” and “*do not make your contribution more informative than is required.*”

Data 20:

The Jakarta Post, Monday, January 22, 2007, the politics article under the title “*Kalla says media should foster peace in Indonesia.*”

Paragraph 7

The following paragraph is quoted from the 7th paragraph of the politics article under the title “*Kalla says media should foster peace in Indonesia.*”

The Vice President pointed to the recent, rapid spread of the video of former Iraqi president Saddam Hussein’s execution as one example of how new technology speeds information to consumers. **Hi-tech communications sometimes delivers first-hand information faster than the news media can.**

Context:

This utterance is stated by Vice President Jusuf Kalla as the response to the great impact of media. He states his opinion in the article under the title “*Kalla says media should foster peace in Indonesia,*” written by Wasti Atmodjo.

When the speaker states the utterance, he uses metaphor in delivering his statement by saying “*Hi-tech communications sometimes delivers first-hand information faster than the news media can,*” because he uses the word not in the real condition but uses symbolic. In this case, the speaker uses the word “*delivers first-hand information*” which is categorized as connotation or something different from literal meaning. Therefore, the speaker overtly flouts the maxim of quality that is “*do not say what you believe to be false.*”

Paragraph 16

The following paragraph is quoted from the 16th paragraph of the politics article under the title “*Kalla says media should foster peace in Indonesia.*”

There are huge disparities in information accessibility between developed and under-developed countries, however: Internet usage in North America is at 70 percent, while it is 50 percent in Australia and Oceania and 40 percent in Europe. **It is much lower in the rest of the world:** Africa and Asia stand at 15 percent or less. Overall, only 15 percent of the world’s 6.5 billion people use the Internet.

Context:

This utterance is stated by Vice President Jusuf Kalla as the response to the great impact of media. He states his opinion in the article under the title “*Kalla says media should foster peace in Indonesia,*” written by Wasti Atmodjo.

When the speaker states the utterance, he uses an exaggerate statement to convey his statement, which makes the information is too or more informative than what is required or it is categorized as overstatement by saying “*It is much lower in the rest of the world.*” The speaker states it to emphasize his statement. Actually, the speaker is enough to say, “*It is lower in the rest of the world*” without, adds the word “*much*”. It seems informative. But, in this utterance, the speaker adds the utterance by saying “*It is much lower in the rest of the world*” to strengthen his opinion being conveyed. Therefore, the speaker overtly flouts the first and the second maxims of quantity, those are “*make your contribution as informative as is required*” and “*do not make your contribution more informative than is required.*”

4.2 Discussion

After obtaining the data, the researcher needs to discuss the findings in order to clarify the answers of research questions. There are two research questions, those are "What kind of maxims which are flouted and hedged by the writer of politics articles found in *The Jakarta Post*?" and "When the maxims are flouted and hedged by the writer of politics articles found in *The Jakarta Post*".

Based on the first problem "What kind of maxims which are flouted and hedged by the writer of politics articles found in *The Jakarta Post*", it is found that the maxim of quantity and maxim of quality are flouted by the writers when they are delivering and maintaining their opinions in the form of articles, such as by producing the utterance in the form of rhetorical strategies, namely; metaphor, overstatement, irony, and rhetorical question. In addition, it is found that the maxim of quality and maxim of manner are hedged when the writers are delivering and maintaining their statements.

Moreover, based on the second problems "When the maxims are flouted and hedged by the writer of politics articles found in *The Jakarta Post*?" It is found when the utterance is produced by using metaphor; the maxim of quality is flouted. In this case, the writer uses the word not in the real condition but uses symbolic or what is literally said is different from what is implied. For example: "*the heavy flow of people and goods between Sumatra and Malaka?*" written by Abdul Khalik in the article under the title "RI businesses hail ASEAN pacts".

Besides, the maxim of quantity is also flouted when the writer produces the utterance in the form of overstatement. In this case, the writer uses exaggerate

statement of utterances to convey his opinion which is too strong appears worse than he really is. Therefore, the information become too or more informative than what is required. For examples: *“becoming the single largest successful political affiliation in the province”* written by Nani Afrida in the article under the title *“Elections provide chance for ex-rebels to rule Aceh”* and *“at the UN’s most powerful body,”* written by Abdul Khalik in the article under the title *“RI will favor dialog over sanctions at UN”*.

Moreover, the maxim of quality that is *“do not say what you believe to be false”* is also flouted when the writer produces the utterance in the form of rhetorical question. In this case, the writer signifies that it is not a sincerity condition on question, namely that the writer wants the readers to provide his with the indicate information. For example: *“Are the big powers willing to listen to Indonesia?”* written by Abdul Khalik in the article under the title *“RI will favor dialog over sanctions at UN”*. Besides, the first point of maxim of quality *“do not say what you believe to be false”* is also flouted when the writer produces the utterance in the form of irony. In this case, what is spoken by the writer expresses one’s meaning by writing something which direct opposite of one’s thoughts, in order to make one’s remark is forceful. For example: *“That’s pretty intense. That explains a lot of things...its nasty”* written by Tariq Panja in the article under the title *“Goody evicted as racism row rumbles on”*.

In addition, it is found the maxims are hedged when the utterance produced is not totally accurate but it seems informative, well founded and relevant. In this case, the maxim of the quantity that is *“make your contribution as*

informative as is required” is hedged when the writer produces his opinion being conveyed is less informative. For example: “*We must always take sides!*”

Moreover, the maxim of manner is also hedged when the utterance is not clearly stated and ambiguity without knowing the context. For example: “*Gone in an instant*”.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After obtaining and analyzing the data sources in the previous chapter, the researcher presents the conclusion and suggestion at the last part of this research. The conclusion is drawn based on the formulated research questions whereas suggestion is intended to provide contribution to the next researchers who are interested in doing further research in this area.

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the previous chapter, the conclusion of the writing can be formulated as follows:

The maxims are flouted if the information more informative than what is required, ambiguous, uses symbolic or connotation, and not relevant. The maxims are flouted when there are overtly flouts by the writers in the articles when they are delivering and maintaining their opinions in the politics articles of The Jakarta Post, such as by producing the utterance in the form of rhetorical strategies, namely; metaphor, overstatement, rhetorical question, and irony.

In addition, the maxims are hedged if the utterances produced are not totally accurate but seem informative, well founded and relevant. The maxim of quantity is hedged when the writer's opinion being conveyed is less informative. Besides, the maxims of manner are also hedged when the utterance is not clearly

stated and makes an ambiguity without knowing the context. For examples: "*In other words, human security*" and "*Gone in an instant.*"

The study reveals that there are many kinds of flouting and hedging maxims found in the politic article of The Jakarta Post. The researcher finds that the highest number of the flouting maxims is overstatement, followed by metaphor, rhetorical question, and irony. Moreover for the hedging maxim, it has the higher number than rhetorical question and irony.

From the study it is proved that the flouting and the hedging maxims of the Cooperative Principles as theorized by Grice do occur not only in conversational utterances but also in sentences in written discourse when the writers are delivering and maintaining their opinions. The flouting occurs at all levels of all maxims of Grice's Cooperative Principles theory except the maxim of relevant, because in the data sources, the sentences is relevant or have relation to the discussion. However, although it is very difficult to obey and use all of the maxims in written discourse, especially in the form of article, it is essential and efficiently in communication through writing, therefore, communication can go on smoothly.

5.2 Suggestion

According to the findings of this research, it is suggested that the findings will be one input in the field of discourse analysis, particularly the using of Cooperative Principles in the written statements. It is also recommended that the next researchers can use Grice's maxims to conduct the research on the other

areas. Furthermore, it is also suggested to provide contribution for the next researchers who are interested in doing further research in the same area of the research in different topics.

For the journalists, it is recommended to consider or comprehend the maxim particularly the flouting and hedging maxims when they write the article, especially on politic article. So, what they intend to convey will be easily understood by the readers.

The last, the researcher delivers suggestion to the future researchers who have the same interest to analyze the flouting and hedging maxims. To complete the findings of this research, the researcher suggests that the next researchers focus their studies on the other aspects which are not covered in this study. The researcher hopes that the result of this study is going to lead the next researchers who conduct the same field of research as the reference or comparison that might be relevant to their researches.

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