

**AN ANALYSIS ON THE OVERSTATEMENTS IN THE
HEADLINES OF *THE JAKARTA POST***

THESIS

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**ENGLISH LETTERS AND LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT
HUMANITIES AND CULTURE FACULTY
THE STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MALANG**

2008

**AN ANALYSIS ON THE OVERSTATEMENTS IN THE
HEADLINES OF *THE JAKARTA POST***

Presented to

State Islamic University of Malang
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement
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2008

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MOTTO

أَقْرَأْ بِأَسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ ﴿١﴾ خَلَقَ الْإِنْسَانَ مِنْ عَلَقٍ ﴿٢﴾ أَلَمْ يَكُنْ الْأَكْرَمُ ﴿٣﴾
الَّذِي عَلَّمَ بِالْقَلَمِ ﴿٤﴾ عَلَّمَ الْإِنْسَانَ مَا لَمْ يَعْلَمْ ﴿٥﴾

- (1) “Proclaim! (Or Read!) in the name Of thy Lord and Cherisher, Who created”
- (2) “ Created man, out of A (mere) clot Of congealed blood”
- (3) “Proclaim! And thy Lord Is Most Bountiful”,
- (4) “ He Who taught (The use of) the Pen”,
- (5) “Taught man that which he knew not.

(Sura Al ‘Alaq, verse: 1-5)

DEDICATION

This Thesis is dedicated to

My father, Muhammad Yusuf

My mother, Siti Malikhah

My first Brother, Abdul Razaq

My second Brother, Ahmad Nurul Yahya

My third Brother, Ahmad Baihaqi Al-Afghani

All of my Families, Bani Kamsu and Bani Musthafa

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one by one

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29 March 2008

Siti Munadhifah

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ABSTRACT

Munadhifah, Siti. 2008. *An Analysis on the Overstatements in the Headlines of The Jakarta Post*. Thesis. English Letters and Language Department, Faculty of Humanities and Culture, The State Islamic University of Malang.
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Key words: Overstatement, Maxim, Headline.

This study focuses on analyzing the headlines of *The Jakarta Post* using Grice maxim which specified on the rhetorical strategy, namely overstatement. Overstatement is exaggerated statement which it is more imperative. The headline as the core of information in the form of sentence or utterance and the messages are conveyed implicitly. Based on the background, the research about An Analysis on the overstatements in the headlines of *The Jakarta Post* was conducted with the following problems: (1) How are the overstatements found in the headlines of *The Jakarta Post*? And (2) How are the maxims of quality and quantity flouted found in the headlines of *The Jakarta Post*?

This research was conducted using descriptive qualitative method based on Grice maxim. The data were in forms of sentences from the headlines of *The Jakarta Post*. The data were selected from the headlines of *The Jakarta Post* published from February 1 to February 29, 2008.

After the data obtained and analyzed, it is found that the maxims were flouted when the maxims are overtly broken by the journalist and the headlines were written by using the rhetorical strategy, namely overstatement. In addition, it is found that most of the data were flouting maxims, especially the maxims of quality and quantity. These used in the sentences which had some implied meanings. The sentences were often stated briefly or expressed in exaggeration which was classified as overstatement.

There were also some words from the data that were inclination to exaggerated sentence. The most words exaggerated on a verb in those utterances which function as the predicate. Beside that, it was found that there were some data exaggerated on an adjective which function as the negative meaning. Also, it was found that some data exaggerated on a noun which functions as the object, and some data exaggerated on a noun which functions as the subject.

Based on those findings, it is recommended for the journalists to consider or comprehend the rhetorical strategy particularly the overstatement when they write the headlines in order to make their utterances more efficient and will be understood easily. English teachers are suggested to pay attention to the significance of the overstatements in all kinds of communication to enrich the student's knowledge on the parts of discourse. It is also suggested for further researchers to use the other subjects of study, such as the utterances found on sport news or opinion column, to conduct the same field of research.

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the discussion about background of the study, statement of research problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study, and the definition of the key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

وَلَوْ جَعَلْنَاهُ قُرْءَانًا أَعْجَمِيًّا لَقَالُوا لَوْلَا فُصِّلَتْ آيَاتُهُ ۗ أَأَعْجَمِيٌّ وَعَرَبِيٌّ ۗ قُلْ ۗ
أُولَٰئِكَ هُوِيْنَادُونَ ۗ لِلَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا هُدًى وَشِفَاءٌ ۗ وَالَّذِينَ لَا يُؤْمِنُونَ
فِي ءَاذَانِهِمْ وَقُرْءَانَهُمْ وَهُوَ عَلَيْهِمْ عَمًى ۗ مِنْ مَّكَانٍ بَعِيدٍ ﴿٤٤﴾

“Had we sent this as Qur’an (in a language) other than Arabic, they would have said: “why are not its verses explained in detail? What! (A book) not in Arabic and (a messenger) an Arab? “Say: “It is a guide and a healing to those who believe; and for those who believe not, there is a deafness in their ears, and it is blindness in their (eyes): They are (as it were) being called from a place far distant!” (Surah Fussilat: 44)

People often say more than what is needed, perhaps to mark a sense of occasion, or respect. If they communicate by using overstatement, they exaggerate their statements, they speak more than what is necessary that may also convey implicatures. Overstatement is exaggerated statements, so it is too or more imperative (Hornby, 1987:601). It is violating the maxim of quantity by choosing a point that lies far beyond what is said, which is higher than actual state of affairs.

This study focuses on written communication, particularly on the newspaper. One can get much recent information from the newspaper which is the utterances often stated briefly or expressed in exaggeration. So, it is possible to find overstatement on the newspaper.

The Jakarta Post is used as the object of the research that will be specified on its headlines. It consists of 24 pages and comprises 9 sections, namely headlines, opinion, city, archipelago, national, world, business, features and sport. *The Jakarta Post* newspaper is published by PT Bina Media Tenggara under license No.197/SK/Menpen/SIUPP/A-6/1987 adj.No.545/Ditjen PPG/K/1992. It has been developed into a prestigious newspaper respected for its independent views and broad coverage of various international events.

The headlines of *The Jakarta post* are investigated in this study for it is the most important part of newspaper and denote to the essence of the news besides capturing the reader's attention in the first time. In addition, it often reflects the policy of the newspaper and it almost always based on certain presuppositions. In short, the headline must convey maximum of information with a minimum of language symbol.

There are also some researchers who conducted their studies in the same field. Khafidhoh (2004) studied the implicature used in *Clekit* in Jawa pos; while Farida (2003) discussed flouting and hedging maxim of utterances produced by apple farmers in Poncokusumo Malang. Furthermore, Fitriyah (2002) conducted her study on the discourse analysis on *Emha's Markesot Bertutur Lagi*. Djatmiko (1993) focused the theory of implicature to investigate the literary study on the Shakespeare's work "Othello". In addition, Hanifa (2001) studied the flouting of

the felicity conditions and conversational maxims in *Oliver Goldsmiths She Stoops to Conquer*. This research focuses on finding the overstatement which has not been much explored by current researchers.

1.2 Statements of the Research Problem

Based on the background of the study above, the problem of the study is:

1. How are the overstatements found in the headlines of *The Jakarta post*?
2. How are the maxims of quality and quantity flouted in the Headlines of *The Jakarta Post*?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Concerning the problems mentioned above, the objectives of this study are to give detailed explanation of how the overstatements found in the headlines of *The Jakarta Post* and the way maxims of quality and quantity flouted.

1.4 Scope and Limitation

To avoid the broadening of this discussion and to make the research is manageable; the researcher has limitation. This study focuses on the overstatement in the headlines of *The Jakarta Post*. In this study, the headlines of *The Jakarta Post* published from February 1st to February 29th, 2008 issues are taken as the data. The overstatements analyzed are those in the headline, whereas the overstatements in other section will not be analyzed. The headline as the core of information in the newspaper is written in the form of sentence or utterance and

the messages which are often conveyed implicitly. Therefore, it is interesting to be analyzed by using Grice maxim.

1.5 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, the findings of this study are expected to be one of the sources in discourse studies, particularly on analyzing the overstatement in newspaper. Practically, it is expected that this study gives more empirical data on how to analyze the overstatement in newspaper. Therefore, it can be applied in teaching and learning process. This study is also expected to give an important direction for others who are interested in doing similar research in the same field in the future.

1.6 Definition of the Key Terms

The definitions of the key terms used in this study are as follows:

1. **Headline:** Line of words printed in large type at the top of page and as the title of *The Jakarta post*.
2. **Overstatement:** Exaggerated statements, it is too or more imperative.
3. ***The Jakarta Post:*** The newspaper consists of 24 pages that published by PT Bina Media Tenggara under license No.197/SK/Menpen/SIUPP/A-6/1987 adj. No. 545/Ditjen PPG/K/1992.
4. **Discourse Analysis:** The study of how human use language to communicate and in particular, how addresses work on the linguistic messages in order to interpret them.

5. Maxim of quality: The contribution should be as truthful as is required
6. Maxim of quantity: The contribution should be as informative as is required
7. Flouting Maxim: The basic assumption which is violated to inform their addressee of the extent to which they are abiding.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

The reviews below cover the discussion about implicature, cooperative principles, flouting maxim, previous study.

2.1 Implicature

A speaker's words often convey more than the literal meaning of the words uttered. The term implicature used by Grice to account for what a speaker can imply, suggest, or mean, as distinct from what the speaker literally says (Brown and Yule, 1983: 31). As a brief account of how the term 'implicature' is used in discourse analysis, Brown and Yule (1983:33) have summarized the important points in Grice's proposal. They would like to emphasize the fact that implicatures are pragmatic aspects of meaning and have certain identifiable characteristics. They are partially derived from the conventional or literal meaning of an utterance produced in a specific context, which is shared by the speaker and the hearer; and depend on recognition by the speaker and the hearer of the cooperative principle and its maxims.

An implicature is the result of an addressee drawing an inductive inference as to the likeliest meaning in the given context (Grundy, 2000: 80). Gasdar (1979: 49) says that an implicature is anything that is inferred from an utterance but that is not condition for the truth of the utterance. For example: The expression *Some of the students were at SAC* implicates in most contexts *Not all of the students*

were at SAC. (<http://www.sil.org/Linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAnImplicature.htm>).

There are two kinds of implicature, conventional and conversational implicature. Conventional implicature is an implicature that is a part of a lexical item's or expressions agreed meaning, rather than derived from principles of language use and not part of the conditions for the truth of the item or expression (Levinson 1983 127-128). For example, a speaker using the word *but* between coordinate clauses thinks that some contrast or concession relation is relevant between the clauses: "Adi isn't handsome, but he is good-looking". (<http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsConventionalImplicature.htm>).

Conversational implicature is an implicature that is drawn in accordance with pragmatic principles, such as the cooperative principle or the informativeness principle; rather than the meaning of a lexical item or expression. It is based on addressee's assumption that the speaker is following the conversational maxims or at least the cooperative principle (Levinson, 1983: 127-128, 131-132a). For example, "I have a black pen", it means that I have only one black pen and not more. (<http://www.sil.org/Linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsConversationalImplicature.htm>).

Conversational implicature must be treated as inherently indeterminate since they derive from a supposition that the speaker has the intention of conveying meaning and of obeying the cooperative principle (Brown and Yule, 1983:33).

Grice drew a distinction between what he termed 'generalized' and 'particularized' conversational implicature. Generalized conversational implicature arise irrespective to the context in which they occur. It is context-free. For example: *some* books are brought by Ana. It means, the same inferences (not all; not more) will always be drawn whatever the particular context. Particularized implicatures are inferences that we need to draw if we are to understand how an utterance is relevant in some context. It is context-bound. The meaning of the utterances "it's a big surprise for me" is derived not only from the utterance, but from the utterance in context. It is stated in different reactions between a girl who got a birthday surprise from her friends, and a boy who was told that his father had passed away because of an accident. So, the implicature would be what the addressee had to assume to render the utterance maximally relevant in its context. But, generalized conversational implicature has little or nothing to do with the most relevant understanding of an utterance; it derives entirely from the maxims (Grundy, 2000: 81-82).

2.2 Cooperative Principle

For a successful outcome of speech acts, in communication, there must be conditions to facilitate them. The language would not perfectly acceptable if there were no rules to follow during conversations. Then it would be perfectly acceptable to follow "Hi, how are you doing?" or just to lie to every statement we made. It is clear that in normal conversation it does not simply say whatever it please but, instead, follow some general guidelines as to what is acceptable and what is not. (<http://www.universalteacher.org.uk/lang/speech.htm>).

The success of a conversational depends on the various speakers' approaches to the interaction. One of the most basic assumptions it must make for successful communication is that both people in a conversation are cooperating. The way in which people try to make conversations work is sometimes called a co-operative principle: "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" (Renkema, 1993:9). The cooperative principle can be explained by four underlying rules or maxims, (they are also named Grice's maxims, after the language philosopher, H.P. Grice). They are the maxims of quality, quantity, relation and manner. Grice's four maxims can be expressed in synopsis as: be brief, be true, be relevant, and be clear (Grundy. 2000:74-75).

There are some reasons why people tend to use maxims; these maxims allow it to be briefer in communicating, since it does not need to say everything it would need to if, it was being perfectly logical. (it does not say "Razaq has four and only four books"). Also, they allow it to say things indirectly to avoid some of the discomfort which comes from saying unpleasant things directly. They also allow it to insult or deride people indirectly without as much danger of confrontation. They allow it to imply dissatisfaction or anger without putting it in a position where it will have to directly defend its views. One of the main uses of the maxims, aside from describing how communication generally takes place, is to signal the presence of indirect speech. (<http://www.ling.ohio-state.edu/-kdk/201/spring02/slides/pragmatics2-4up.pdf>)

1. Maxim of Quality: be as truthful as is required

Speakers should tell the truth. They should not say what they think is false, or make statements for which they lack evidence.

1. Do not say what you believe to be false. (i.e., “don’t lie)
2. Do not say that for which you lack adequate evidence. (i.e., “don’t say things which you can’t back up”)

Examples:

- a. Most of the third class students of SMAN 13 Malang always get good marks for their English test. So, they don’t have difficulties in understanding subject. Then it can be proved that the statement below is true:

English is easy

Being assumed to be well-founded gives rise to the implicature, the speaker believes or has evidence that it is. So, it fulfills the maxim quality.

- b. Fida is one of AL-HIKMAH AL-FATIMIYYAH students who will join the Arabic speech competition next Sunday. She knew that on Friday, the rules of the competition were announced, but she could not come because she was sick. Then, she asked her friend who will also join the competition. So, it is true when she asked:

What are the rules?

It fulfills the maxim of quality since it is assumed to be a sincere question, gives rise to the implicature that the speaker does not know, has a reason for wanting to know, and think the addressee does know.

2. Maxim of Quantity: say as much as is helpful

A contribution should be as informative as is required for the conversation to proceed. It should be neither too little, nor too much. (It is not clear how one can decide what quantity of information satisfies the maxim in a given case)

1. Make your contribution as informative as is required. (i.e., “Don’t say too little”)

2. Do not make your contribution more informative than is required. (i.e., “Don’t say too much”)

We usually assume that people tell us everything we need to know. When they do not say something, then we assume they simply do not know that information.

For example:

When Sulys just came home from campus, her brother -Antok- asked her to play guitar with him, but directly Sulys answered:

“I am busy”

From this answer, Antok understood that his sister did not want to play with him because she was busy. This kind of answer fulfills the maxim quantity, because it is informative and implicitly tells the refusal to play without telling too much information.

3. Maxim of Relation: make what you say bare on the issue at hand

Speakers’ contribution should relate clearly to the purpose of the exchange, it should be relevant.

For example:

Yahya was preparing his breakfast, a fried chicken, and put on the table. There was also a cat sitting under table. Yahya left his fried chicken for a moment and

went to the kitchen. Lastry was just coming when Yahya came out from the kitchen, but Yahya could not find it breakfast. Then he asked Lastry:

Yahya : “Where’s my fried chicken?”

Lastry : “I saw the cat was running through the window!”

Yahya as a competent speaker knows that Lastry means something like “The answer to your question is that the fried chicken has been eaten by the cat”. Of course, she does not say that- it works it out on the basis; first, that what she says is *relevant* to what he has been asked. If she mentions the cat, then the cat must be some kind of answer. This perhaps the most utterly indispensable and foundational assumption it make about the talk it hear that - it is relevant to what has immediately gone before. So, it fulfills the maxim of relation.

4. Maxim of Manner: be concise, to the point

1. Avoid obscurity of expression
2. Avoid ambiguity
3. Be brief
4. Be orderly

These maxims relate to the form of speech we use. Speakers should not use words they know their listeners do not understand or say things, which they know could be taken multiple ways. Speakers should also not state something in along, drawn-out way if they could say it in a much simpler manner.

For example:

On Baihaqi’s birthday, his friends planned to give a present for him. Then, they gathered to collect their presents and put them on a big box. After that, they

wrapped it. But they got a trouble to decorate it, because all of them were boys and there was only a girl, Heny.

Hakam: "Is there anyone who can make this present look good?"

Heny : "I can do it."

Heny's statement shows that she can decorate the present and does not do other things. It implies that she is a girl; and girls usually like to decorate and make something look beautiful. So, the statement above fulfills the maxim of manner because it is brief not ambiguous.

Using these assumptions, combined with general knowledge of the world, the receiver can reason from the literal, semantic meaning of what is said to the pragmatic meaning and induce what the sender intends to do with his or her words (Cook, 1989:29). Levinson (1983) says these maxims specify what the participants have to do in order to converse in a maximally efficient, rational, cooperative way: they should speak sincerely, relevantly and clearly whilst providing sufficient information. In order to access a meaning that is more representative of Grice's views, a close study of Grice's writing shows the concept of cooperation to be peripheral to his thought: the recurring issues are the distinction between sentence meaning and speaker-meaning, the idea of systematically in language, and the centrality of rationality to human action. (<http://www.leeds.ac.uk/Linguistic/WPL/WPL8.html#bethan>).

When we talk about people following the cooperative principle, this does not mean that they can consciously and explicitly formulate it to themselves. It means that people often act as though they know the principle just as they act as though they know the rules of grammar; in fact, there are very few people can

even begin to formulate them and nobody can formulate them completely (Cook, 1989:30). Grice does not maintain that participants in cooperative conversation follow these maxims but rather that “in most ordinary kinds of talk, the principles are being violated at some deeper level when talk does not proceed according to what is expected or when hearers assume that contrary to appearances”.

(http://www.georgetown.edu/faculty/ballc/ling361/ling361_ir2.html).

2.3 Flouting Maxim

There are some times when meaning is derived from deliberate violations or ‘flouting’ as Grice calls them of the co-operative principle, always provided that the sender intends the receiver does perceive them; if the sender does not intend violations of the principle to be perceived as such, or if the receiver does not realize that they are deliberate, then communication degenerates into lying, obfuscation, or simply breaks down altogether (Cook, 1989:31). Flouting a maxim is a particularly salient way of getting an addressee to draw inferences and hence recover an implicature (Grundy, 2000:78). The maxims are basic assumptions, and they can be broken. Grice distinguishes between the speakers successfully obey the rule and the one breaking the maxims such as by lying, which he termed violating or hedging maxims and overtly breaking them for some linguistic effect. Which is he calls flouting maxims. If one of the maxims is violated by some utterances, and yet we are still assuming that the person cooperates with us in communication, we can take the violation as a sign that something is being said indirectly. This is called **exploiting** or **flouting a maxim** (deliberately violating it). (<http://www.ling.ohio.state.edu/kdk/201/spring02/slides/pragmatics2-4up.pdf>).

It is possible to flout the quality without lying. From the example “I have called you million times”, it depends upon the assumption that they will be interpreted as deliberate flouting charge to ‘be true’. Note the importance of the sender’s correct estimation of the receiver’s state of knowledge. When we speak to a child or to someone from another culture, we can easily estimate this knowledge incorrectly (Cook, 1983:31). Just as the quality maxim can be flouted, the quantity maxim is violated in both directions: creating prolixity if we say too brief. We often say less than we need, perhaps to mark a sense of occasion, or respect; and we often say less than we need, perhaps to be rude, or blunt, or forthright. Sometimes we deliberately flout the charge to be relevant: to signal embarrassment or a desire to change the subject. Lastly, the maxim of manner is violated either for humor, or in order to establish solidarity between speakers and exclude an overhear from the conversation (Cook, 1989:31-32).

(1) Flouting the Maxim of Quality

In this case, speakers do not tell the truth or the information is lack of evidence; and sometimes the meaning is not literally true, which makes the maxim of quality flouted.

For example:

Arul is a new student of Islamic boarding school of AL-HIKMAH AL-FATIMIYYAH. She observed the Islamic boarding school that most of students like Ina. Then, she wondered about her and asked Baiq:

Arul : “What can you tell me about Ina?”

Baiq : “Ina is the most beautiful flower in garden.”

Baiq knows perfectly well that Arul knows that Ina not literally a flower. The implicatures of the response is that Ina has some characteristic that is analogous to being the most beautiful flower (and one that is relevant to Arul's question); the response is taken metaphorically.

(2) Flouting the Maxim Quantity and the Maxim of Relation

The maxim of quantity is flouted when the information is too informative (too much) or less informative (too little). Then, the maxim of relation is flouted if the contribution is not related to the purpose of exchange. So, it is irrelevant.

For example:

Nisa bought any kind of candies; she put it on the table because she wanted to go the bathroom. After she came from the bathroom, she could not find the candies.

Then she asked her mother:

Nisa : "Mom, where's my candies?"

Mother : "Your brother just passed here, you know that he loves candies, and he won't let any candies left."

Since mother is clearly in a position to say more about person who took the candies, this response invites Nisa to infer that the one who took it was her brother, but that mother is reluctant to say so.

(3) Flouting the Maxim of Manner

A contribution which is ambiguous or not orderly and causes the obscurity of expression will be categorized as flouting the maxim of manner.

For example:

Tata was preparing birthday surprise for her friend Novy. They are roommates in a boarding school. Tata had invited some friends to come to their boarding school.

So, early morning, they came one by one. But they had not been told yet, why they were invited. When Via came, she asked Tata:

Via : “Why did you ask me to come here?”

Tata : “its ee am ay s be I are tea aitch dee ay wye (by spelling the words Novy’s birthday)

By answering obscurely, Tata conveyed to Via the implicature that the information was a

There is a rhetorical strategy which has been considered flout of Grice maxim, namely overstatement. The following is the description:

2.3.1 Overstatement

If we communicate by using overstatement, we exaggerate our statements; we speak more than what is necessary that may also convey implicatures.

Overstatement is exaggerated statement, so it is too or more imperative (Hornby, 1987:601). It is violating the maxim of quantity by choosing a point that lies far beyond what is said, which is higher than the actual state of affairs. For example: “Yusuf has *millions of birds* in his house”. It does not mean that his birds are exactly millions like what has been said, but it might be more than 20 or 30 birds. Because Yusuf’s house looks so crowded with the birds. Overstatement also conveys an excuse or an apology, for example: “I went to her house *so many times*, but she was not there. It means that I had gone to her house to pick her up for more than three times. That is why I used *many times* because I did not remember exactly how many times I went there, it was too often. Sometime, it also conveys the relevant criticism, for example: “Why do you always come late?”

It is stated after he or she came late for two or three times, but not all the times.

That is used so that he or she will not be late anymore.

2.4 Previous Studies

There were different perspectives which had been taken by some researchers, in discourse studies. Khafidhoh (2004) studied the implicature used in *Clekit* of Jawa Pos. She found that the implicature used in *Clekit* of Jawa Pos 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 caricature in *Clekit*. In addition, particularized implicature was used when the clarity, brevity and sufficiency of information were not given by the cartoonist to the readers. The context was required by the readers to understand the cartoonist's intended messages. In addition, she also found that the maxims of *Clekit* of Jawa Pos could be flouted or hedged, but she did not give detailed information about it. It was generally stated that the maxims were flouted when they are overtly broken, which usually use rhetorical strategies: Tautology, metaphor, overstatement, rhetorical question, and irony. Similarly, the maxims were hedged when the information seemed informative but was not totally accurate.

Farida (2003) investigated the flouting and hedging maxim of utterances produced by apple farmers in Poncokusumo Malang. She found that the maxims are flouted when they are overtly broken by apple farmers, such as by producing the utterance in the form of rhetorical strategies, namely: Tautology, metaphor, overstatement, understatement, rhetorical question, and irony. In this case the

maxim of quantity is flouted when the utterance produced in the form of tautology, overstatement, and understatement; while the maxim of quality is flouted when the utterance produced in the form of tautology, metaphor, overstatement, rhetorical question, and irony. Furthermore, the maxims are hedged when they are violated by apple farmers. The utterances were not totally accurate but seemed informative, well founded and relevant. Sometimes, the speaker did not take full responsibility for the truth of his utterance. In addition, they often quote other person's opinion.

Fitriyah (2002) studied the discourse analysis on Emha's *Markesot Bertutur Lagi*. She found that Emha uses implicature in his writing; he presupposed that the readers can understand what he writes. Emha makes many presuppositions and assumptions for the readers on his book. She found that Emha used reference, inference, presupposition and implicature in this literary work mostly. Emha uses *ia, dia, saya, kita, mereka* and *engkau* to refer to the same thing that is Markesot or Markesot friends, but sometimes he uses those pronouns to refer to different things. So, she found that Emha is not consistent in using reference.

Hanifa (2001) conducted her study on the flouting of the felicity conditions and conversational maxims in Oliver Goldsmith's *She Stoop to Conquer*. She found that the flouting of two rules of conversations has some functions: the first is to develop ridiculous plot, the second is to provide the readers of the drama with amusing situation, the third is to make the readers keep reading it, and the last is to criticize the existing habit. She also found that 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 questioning, the act of advising, and the act of promising.

Based on the description above, the study on the overstatement on the newspaper has not been analyzed. That is why, this study is chosen. So it is important to investigate the overstatement in the headlines of *The Jakarta Post*.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

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

3.1 Research Design

This study uses qualitative research because it discusses the data in the form of utterances or words. This study is classified as descriptive because the data of this study are explained descriptively. This design is used to analyze and interpret the data by using rhetorical strategy, namely: overstatement in the headlines of *The Jakarta Post*.

3.2 Research Subject

The subjects of this study are the headlines of *The Jakarta Post*. They serve some utterances or statements of the actual events, which is the utterances often stated briefly or expressed in exaggeration. Therefore, the utterances or words are classified and further analyzed using rhetorical strategy, namely: overstatement in the headlines of *The Jakarta Post*.

3.3 Data Source

The data source in this research is *The Jakarta Post* newspaper, particularly headline news published from February 1st to February 29th, 2008. These are taken to get the most up to date issues of some actual events.

3.4 Research Instrument

Research instrument is very important to obtain the result of the study for it is a set of method, which is used to collect the data, the key or the main instrument of this study is the research herself.

3.5 Data Collection

The data of this study are taken from the headlines of *The Jakarta Post* from February 1st to February 29th, 2008. To collect the data there are some steps that are done. First of all, reading *The Jakarta Post* published from February 1st to 29th, 2008 carefully. Then, taking note on the headlines. And the last, data reduction was done to meet the nature of the proposed research questions.

3.6 Data Analysis

After obtaining the data from the headlines of *The Jakarta Post* by using Grice maxim, then the data are analyzed as follows. Firstly, identifying the kinds of maxims on the data. Secondly, discussing and interpreting the data. And, finally, making conclusion as the result of the analysis to answer the research question.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the research findings and the discussion of the data. The data are classified based on the Grice maxim theory to answer the research problem. As the next part, the discussion and the interpretation are done by deriving conclusion.

4.1 Research Findings

The data which are obtained from the headlines of *The Jakarta Post* show some overstatements. Some of them also fulfill the maxims. There are 9 data which are taken from February 1st to February 29th, 2008 issues. Those are as follows:

Datum 1: Friday, 1 February 2008

Indonesia shocks favorites Australia in Tennis Fed Cup

What is literally written on the headline mentioned above is different from what is implied. Readers might require a certain intended message since the writer of this news in this case uses certain words that have certain meanings. So, the implicature is based on the reader's assumption that the maxim is deliberately broken or flouted.

Readers might draw the implied meaning from the headline above by giving the assumption that Australia suffered a surprise loss to Indonesia in the Fed Cup's Asia/Oceania zone competition. Ayu Fani Damayanti of Indonesia beat

Jessica Moore of Australia, while Sandy Gumulya of Indonesia beat Casey Dellacqua of Australia. It makes Australia shock.

The headline above can be classified as overstatement since the exaggerated sentence is used by the writer of this news which contains implied meaning, so the readers should not interpret merely on what is literally written on the headline above. It can be identified from the word 'shocks', which indicated exaggerated word. So, the exaggerated sentence is found from the word 'shocks' in that utterance as a verb which function as the predicate. The headline above does not mean that Indonesia really shocks favorites Australia but the Australians had lost two of their star players Samantha Stosur and Alicia Molik, to injure. So, it makes the Australia loss to Indonesia in the Fed Cup's Asia. By using the exaggerated sentence to convey the information to readers, the maxim of quality is flouted.

Datum 2: Saturday, 2 February 2008

Airport closed, thousands of travelers stranded

There is implied meaning from the headline above which indicates that it contains implicature. Readers might draw the implied meaning from the headline above by giving assumption that the bad weather and heavy rain show the temporary closure of the airport. The runways were closed because of cloud hanging over the airport area.

Overstatement exists on the headline above because it uses exaggeration sentence. It can be identified from the word 'thousands of travelers', which indicated exaggeration word. So, the exaggerated sentence is found from the word 'thousands of travelers' which in that utterance as a noun which function as the

subject. The headline above does not mean that the travelers are exactly thousands like what has been writing, but it might be more than 50 or 100 travelers. It is because the airport looks so crowded with the travelers. It violates the maxim of quantity by choosing a point that lies far beyond what is said, which is higher than the actual state of affairs. So, the maxim of quantity is flouted.

Datum 3: Monday, 4 February 2008

PKS remains tightlipped on political coalition

The headline above shows that the statement contains implicature because it has implied meaning. Readers might assume that PKS is one of the parties in our country which is meant the Prosperous Justice Party. It might show disagreement on the party's chances of building a political coalition. PKS does not want to follow with the political partisanship that has developed in Indonesia. It has made people think an Islamic party can cooperate only with another Islamic party and a nationalist with another nationalist.

The headline above can be categorized as overstatement since the exaggerated sentence is used by the writer of this news. It can be identified from the word 'tightlipped' in that utterance as an adjective which function as the negative meaning. The headline above does not mean that PKS remains tightlipped on every political coalition. Also, it does not mean that PKS will not gladly cooperate with another party but it mean that no matter what a party's background or ideology is, PKS will gladly cooperate with the party whose idea is to create total reform in this country.

Datum 4: Tuesday, 5 February 2008

KPK accuses BI secretary of tampering with evidence

The headline above shows implicature which contains implied meaning. Readers might draw the implied meaning from the headline above by giving assumption that KPK means The Corruption Eradication Commission. It has accused the secretary to the governor of Bank Indonesia of attempting to temper with evidence in a graft cases involving senior bank official.

The headline above can be classified as overstatement since the exaggerated sentence is used by the writer of this news. It can be identified from the word 'accuses', which indicated exaggeration word. So, the exaggerated sentence is found from the word 'accuses' in that utterance as a verb which function as the predicate. The headline above does not mean that KPK accuses BI secretary directly, but the KPK has to investigate all BI governors. This includes former senior deputy governor, Anwar Nasution, over his involvement in the channeling of the Bank Indonesia funds. Anwar Nasution was one of the governors who agreed to give Rp 5 billion in aid to each of the three former governors involved in the Bank Indonesia Liquidity Support Case. The KPK has to find out everyone who took the initiative in the use of the funds and who benefited from it. By using exaggerated sentence to convey the information to readers, the maxim of quality is flouted, since it is not the truth condition.

Datum 5: Wednesday, 6 February 2008

'Tempo' apologizes for controversial Da Vinci cover

Implicature is found on the headline above, because it has implied meaning. It might show an apology of a leading weekly magazine *Tempo* which

has apologized to the Catholic community for its cover depicting a satirical version of *The Last Supper* by Leonardo Da Vinci. The painting has a deep meaning for Catholics as it's about the holy journey of Jesus and his disciples, but *Tempo* has disrespected in replacing the holy persons with the corrupt Soeharto's family. The cover portrays the late former President Soeharto having dinner with his six children, following the same composition as Da Vinci's masterpiece.

Overstatement is found on the headline above because it uses exaggerated sentence. It can be identified from the word 'controversial', which indicated exaggeration word. So, the exaggerated sentence is found from the word 'controversial' in that utterance as an adjective which function as the negative meaning. The headline above does not mean that the editors of *Koran Tempo* newspaper really had controversial of the magazine's cover but it means that the editors of *Koran Tempo* newspaper had different interpretations about it. Since it is not the true condition, the maxim of quality is flouted.

Datum 6: Friday, 8 February 2008

Minister threatens to drop finals after city fan killed

There is implied meaning from the headline which indicates that it contains implicature. It might be to show disappointment or anger because of the death of a supporter during the semifinals. So, there will be no final match if the committee cannot guarantee that (a similar) accident will not happen.

Overstatement is found on the headline because it uses exaggeration sentence. It can be identified from the word 'city fan', which indicated exaggeration word. So, the exaggerated sentence is found from the word 'city fan' in that utterance as a noun which functions as the object. The headline above does

not mean that there are many supporters are killed but it means that only one supporter is killed not more. Since it is not literally true, the maxim of quality is flouted.

Datum 7: Friday, 8 February 2008

Super Tuesday, America's finest hour

What is literally written on the headline mentioned above is different from what is implied. The readers might require a certain time to understand the intended message since the writer of this news, in this case, uses certain word that has certain meaning. So the risen implicature is based on the reader's assumption that the maxim is deliberately broken or flouted.

Readers might draw the implied meaning from the headline above by giving assumption that there is a Super Tuesday in America not in another country. The implications of Super Tuesday were decided by differing voting mechanisms adopted by two parties. It shows the best of democracy at work.

The headline above can be classified as overstatement since the exaggeration sentence is used in the word "Super Tuesday" in that utterance the word 'Super' as an adjective which function as the negative meaning, and the word 'Tuesday' as a noun which function as the subject. The headline above does not mean that Tuesday is super day but it means that the program of an election in America that made on Tuesday saw the best democracy at work. By using the exaggerated sentence to convey the information to readers, the maxim of quality is flouted.

Datum 8: Saturday, 9 February 2008

McCain rallies Republican diehards

Implicature is found on the headline above because it has implied meaning. Its readers might draw the implied meaning from the headline above by giving assumption that McCain Rallies is one of the candidates from Republic party of an election in America. McCain rallies is definitely aware that he cannot succeed in that election, nor can his party prevail over the challenge he will face without the support of dedicated conservatives.

The headline above can be categorized as overstatement because it uses the word “diehards” that contains the exaggerated sentence. So, the exaggerated sentence is found from the word 'diehards' in that utterance as a verb which functions as the predicate. It does not mean that there is no other supreme party except Republic party but there is another party namely Democratic party featuring Barack Obama. That is why; the maxim of quality is flouted.

Datum 9: Monday, 11 February 2008

Obama pummels Clinton in White House clean sweep

Implicature is found on the headline above which contains implied meaning. Its readers might draw the implied meaning from the headline above by giving assumption that Obama is one of the senator in democratic election in the U.S. Senator Barack Obama swept the board Saturday, pummeling Hilliary Clinton in democratic nominating contest. Obama who is locked in a battle with Clinton for the party's nomination became the winner.

The headline above can be categorized as overstatement since the exaggerated sentence is used by the writer of this news that is “clean sweep”. So,

the exaggerated sentence is found from the word 'clean sweep' in that utterance the word 'clean' as an adjective which function as the negative meaning, and the word 'sweep' as a noun which function as the adverb of manner. The headline above does not mean that Clinton was defeated in election because in fact Clinton was ready to take back White House and take back her country. By using the exaggerated sentence to convey the information to readers, the maxim of quality is flouted.

Datum 10: Tuesday, 12 February 2008

Islamophobia 'brews in Holland'

There is implied meaning from the headline above which indicates that it contains implicature. Its readers might draw the implied meaning from the headline by giving assumption that there is Islamophobia that brews in Holland not in another country. Islamophobia is gaining ground in the Netherlands, with Muslim minorities facing rising violence and discrimination. The European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) found Islamophobia in the country to have "increased dramatically" since 2000, reporting that Muslims were "disproportionately targeted" by security policies and faced racist violence and discrimination.

The headline above can be classified as overstatement because it uses exaggeration sentence by using the word "Islamophobia". So, the exaggerated sentence is found from the word "Islamophobia" in that utterance as a noun which functions as the subject. Which phobia means strong fear or dislike, so, Islamophobia does not mean strong fear to Muslim but it means the population

which found in country's Muslim that had faced stereotyping and stigmatizing with the nature of Islam. That is way, the maxim of quality is flouted.

Datum 11: Tuesday, 12 February 2008

Obama beats Clinton in Grammy Awards

Implicature is found in the headline above because it has implied meaning. Its readers might require a certain time to understand the intended message since the writer of this news in this case uses certain word that has certain meaning. So, the risen implicature is based on the reader's assumption that the maxim is deliberately broken or flouted.

The readers might draw the implied meaning from the headline above by giving assumption that Barack Obama topped Clinton in another contest of the Grammy's. Obama win the Grammy for best spoken word album Sunday, for his audio version of his book *The Audacity of Hope: Thoughts on Reclaiming the American Dream*. Also, he won the spoken-word category in 2006 for his memoir *Dreams of My Father*.

Overstatement is found on the headline above, because it uses exaggeration sentence. It can be identified from the word 'beats', which indicated exaggeration word. So, the exaggerated sentence is found from the word 'beats' in that utterance as a verb which functions as the predicate. The headline above does not mean that Obama always topped Clinton in Grammy Awards but Though Clinton and Carter lost, they both have won the category previously (Clinton, twice). And Hillary Rodham Clinton took home a Grammy in 1996 for her audio version of the book *It Takes a Village*. By using the exaggerated sentence to convey the information to readers, the maxim of quality is flouted.

Datum 12: Wednesday, 13 February 2008

Eight parking buildings 'unsafe'

There is implied meaning from the headline above which indicates that it contains implicature. Its readers might draw the implied meaning from the headline above by giving assumption that there was eight parking buildings recently checked unsafe. So, they need to be renovated with stronger structures. Otherwise, the agency head will seal the buildings. The design of the buildings must be approved by an agency-appointed independent team prior to the renovations. The eight unsafe building included Cempaka Mas International Trade Center, Menteng Prada Apartment and Up- scale Mall Senayan City, all Central Jakarta, as well as Shopping Centers Plaza Semanggi and Prasaraya Grande in South Jakarta.

Overstatement is found on the headline, because it uses exaggeration sentence. It can be identified from the word 'unsafe', which indicated exaggeration word. So, the exaggerated sentence is found from the word 'unsafe' in that utterance as an adjective which function as the negative meaning. The headline above does not mean that eight parking buildings really 'unsafe' but only the Menara Jamsostek building, South Jakarta that really unsafe because the most recent accident took place last month at the Menara Jamsostek building, where a 42-year-old Chauffeur was killed after backing his car through a steel fence. By using exaggerated sentence to convey the information to readers, the maxim of quality is flouted.

Datum 13: Friday, 15 February 2008

Australian soccer progress confuses minister

The headline above contains implicature because it has implied meaning. Its readers might require a certain time to understand the intended message since the writer of this news in this case uses certain word that has certain meaning. So, the risen implicature is based on the reader's assumption that the maxim is deliberately broken or flouted.

The readers might draw the implied meaning from the headline above by giving assumption that there was soccer in Australia, the progress of which confuses the minister of Indonesia, Hassan Wirajuda. He came to Australia to sign the Indonesian-Australia security pact, known as the Lombok Treaty, with his hest. Hassan remarked what is difficult to understand is that Indonesia, with a population of some 240 million, most of whom are crazy about soccer, cannot send a decent foot ball team to the World Cup. Australia with a population of just over 20 million, most of whom are addicted to cricket, can send 50 formidable a team to the same World Cup. It could be that it is more difficult to choose 11 great players out of 240 million than to choose a similar team from 20 million. It could also be that Australia has a secret formula for soccer.

The headline above can be classified as overstatement since the exaggerated sentence is used by the writer of this news. It can be identified from the word 'confuses', which indicated exaggeration word. So, the exaggerated sentence is found from the word 'confuses' in that utterance the word as a verb which function as the predicate. The headline above does not mean that Indonesia really confuses about the progress in Australia but the minister want to develop as

Australian soccer that they have some ways to develop it. Such as importing many players from Eastern Europe, especially Croatia. By using exaggerated sentence to convey the information to readers, the maxim of quality is flouted.

Datum 14: Saturday, 16 February 2008

College shooting a frightening end to a long winter

Implicature is found on the headline above which contains implied meaning. Its readers might draw the implied meaning from the headline above by giving assumption that it has been one of the most severe winters in the history of Dekalb, a small sleepy college town 104 km west of Chicago. After coping with temperatures that sometimes dropped to below 20 degrees Fahrenheit, residents were looking forward to spring and Valentine's Day. But things took a horrible turn when a young man slipped into Cole Hall, took hostage of a teaching assistant and started shooting at the 135 students waiting for a Geography lecture to start.

The headline above can be categorized as overstatement because it uses exaggeration sentence. It can be identified from the word 'a frightening end', which indicated exaggeration word. So, the exaggerated sentence is found from the word 'a frightening end' in that utterance the word 'a frightening' as an adjective which function as the negative meaning, and the word 'end' as a noun which function as the object. The headline above does not mean that this accident really a frightening end to a long winter, since by the end, six people, including the gunman, were dead not more. Since it is not literally true, the maxim of quality is flouted.

Datum 15: Tuesday, 19 February 2008

America's gun culture and the terror within

There is implied meaning from the headline above which indicates that it contains implicature. Its readers might draw the implied meaning from the headline above by giving assumption that the U.S. has one of the highest gun-related homicide rates among industrialized countries. Hands shoot into the air and answers flow, attaching the cause to economic disparity, social disunity, and racial tension. Not a single one questioned America's penchant for guns.

Overstatement is found on the headline above, because it uses exaggerated sentence. It can be identified from the word 'gun culture', which indicated exaggeration word. So, the exaggerated sentence is found from the word 'gun culture' in that utterance as a noun which functions as the subject. The headline above does not mean that having gun is really a culture of America. The people who want to have it must have the license from the government but the Americans who have the gun too many so that they often use it in their fighting. By using exaggerated sentence to convey the information to readers, the maxim of quality is flouted.

Datum 16: Thursday, 21 February 2008

Obama hammers Clinton again

Implicature is found on the headline above, because it has implied meaning. Its readers might require a certain time to understand the intended message since the writer of this news in this case uses certain word that has certain meaning. So, the risen implicature is based on the reader's assumption that the maxim is deliberately broken or flouted.

The readers might draw the implied meaning from the headline above by giving assumption that Barack Obama pummels Hillary Clinton in Wisconsin and Hawaii. The results showed early Wednesday made it 10 wins in a row against his bitter rival in the Democratic White House race.

Overstatement is found on the headline above, because it uses exaggeration sentence. It can be identified from the word 'hammers' which indicated exaggeration word. So, the exaggerated sentence is found from the word 'hammers' in that utterance as a verb which functions as the predicate. The headline above does not mean that Obama really hammers Clinton but it means that Obama beat Clinton 58 to 41 percent in election at Midwestern. By using exaggerated sentence to convey the information to readers, the maxim of quality is flouted.

Datum 17: Friday, 22 February 2008

Civil society help required to fight terror, says ICG

The headline above contains implicature, because it has implied meaning. Its readers might draw the implied meaning from the headline above by giving assumption that civil society needs to play a bigger role in the fight against terrorism. The government can not do the task by themselves. They should cooperate with civil society to counter terrorist movements. ICG means the International Crisis Group. Participations on counter terrorism and transnational crime are expected to produce recommendations on how to fight transnational crimes.

The headline above can be classified as overstatement, because it uses exaggeration statement. It can be identified from the word 'required' which

indicated exaggeration word. So, the exaggerated sentence is found from the word 'required' in that utterance as a verb which function as the predicate. The headline above does not mean that only civil society can help required fighting terror but also the government, so, the government cooperates with civil social to counter terrorist movement. By using exaggerated sentence to convey the information to readers, the maxim of quality is flouted.

Datum 18: Saturday, 23 February 2008

Careful who you curse, you could end up in jail

Implicature is found on the headline above which contains implied meaning. Its readers might draw the implied meaning from the headline above by giving assumption that if anyone has to curse any government official in public for whatever reason, lash out at President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono or Vice President Jusuf Kalla. It is much safer. At least it is legally protected when someone vent their anger at the country's top leaders. That is not the case when it comes to their subordinates. Someone could even end up in jail.

The headline above can be categorized as overstatement since exaggerated sentence is used by the writer of this news. It can be identified from the word 'end up' which indicated exaggeration word. So, the exaggerated sentence is found from the word 'end up' in that utterance as a phrasal verb. The headline above does not mean that everyone that curses any government official in public, they could end up in jail but the government should have to watch who they curse and what they say, if that the true curse, they could not end up in jai, no matter how angry they feel about particular government officials or political. Since it is not literally true, the maxim of quality is flouted.

Datum 19: Wednesday, 27 February 2008

Obama's photo in tribal dress stirs controversy

There is implicature from the headline above which indicates that it contains implied meaning. It might show disappointment because Barack Obama dressed in traditional local garments. It causes a spat in the presidential campaign over what constitutes a smear. *The Associated Press Photograph* portrays Obama wearing a white turban and a wraparound white robe presented to him by elders in Wajir, in Northeastern Kenya.

The headline above can be categorized as overstatement since the exaggerated sentence is used by the writer of this news. It can be identified from the word 'stirs' which indicated exaggeration word. So, the exaggerated sentence is found from the word 'stirs' in that utterance as a verb which functions as the predicate. The headline above means that if Barack Obama's campaign wants to suggest that a photo of him wearing traditional Somali clothing is divisive. They should be ashamed. Hillary Clinton has worn the traditional clothing of countries she has visited and had those photos published widely. The maxim of quality is flouted for what is written is not the same with reality.

Datum 20: Thursday, 28 February 2008

Leave halal labeling to market: Producers

The headline above shows that the statement contains implicature because it has implied meaning. Its readers might assume that there are some controversial issues of halal labeling which should be left to the market to decide. Making halal certification mandatory will mean more money to spend. Therefore, the producers are expecting the issuance under the same window with the hygienic labels, which

are administered by the Drugs and Foods Monitoring Agency (BPOM), to save money.

Overstatement is found on the headline, because it uses exaggeration sentence. It can be identified from the word 'leave' which indicated exaggeration word. So, the exaggerated sentence is found from the word 'leave' in that utterance as a verb which functions as the imperative sentence. The headline above does not mean that the producers leave halal labeling without certain reasons but they have any reasons which there are so many permits they have obtain and it spend more money. Since it is literally not true, the maxim of quality is flouted.

4.2. Discussion

In order to clarify the answers of the research problems, the discussion of the findings needs to be done after the data are obtained and analyzed.

According to the first research problem which stated, “How are the overstatements found in the headlines of *The Jakarta Post*?” it was found that the data are classified as overstatement when the data were stated briefly or using exaggeration statement.

Furthermore, based on the second problem “How are the maxims of quality and quantity flouted in the headlines of *The Jakarta Post*?” it was found that that the maxims were flouted when the basic assumption made by the journalist were overtly broken. The maxim of quality was flouted when the statements had some implied meanings and they were not literally true. It is violated the maxim of quality, to be as truthful as is required. The maxims of

quantity were flouted when the information was too informative. It is violated the maxim of quantity, to say as much as is helpful and as informative possible.

Finally, there were also some words from the data that were inclination to exaggerated sentence. The most words in those utterances exaggerated on a verb which functions as the predicate. On the other hand, it was found that there were some words in those utterances exaggerated on an adjective which function as the negative meaning. Also, it was found that some of the data exaggerated on a noun which functions as the object and some of the data exaggerated on a noun which functions as the subject.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After the analysis and discussion were done in the previous chapter, then the conclusion and suggestion are made as the last part of this research. Based on the formulated research problem, the conclusion is drawn. The suggestion is given to the journalists, English teachers and further researchers.

5.1 Conclusion

It is indicated that the overstatements found when the data were stated briefly or using exaggeration statement, so it is too or more imperative. For example, *Indonesia shocks favorites Australia in Tennis Fed Cup*, it doesn't mean that there are no star players in Australia but it means that exactly the Australians have two star players, Samanta Stosur and Alicia Molik. Both of them are injuries. So, the Australians had lost two of their star players. It makes the Australia loss to Indonesia in the Fed Cup's Asia.

In addition, it was found that most of the data were flouting the maxims, especially the maxims of quality and quantity. The maxim of quality is flouted when the statement has some implied meanings and it was not literally true. For example, *PKS remains tightlipped on political coalition*, it does not mean that PKS will not gladly cooperate with the party but it means that no matter what a party's background or ideology is, PKS will gladly cooperate with the party whose idea is to create total reform in this country. The maxim of quantity is flouted when the information is too informative. For example, *Airport closed*,

thousands of travelers stranded, it is too informative (too much) and too brief because it does not mean that the travelers are exactly thousands like what has been write, but it might be more than 50 or 100 travelers. It is because the airport looks so crowded with the travelers.

On the other hand, the data were quality and quantity flouted, it used the sentences which had some implied meaning and also the sentences that were too informative. It might be caused by the consideration of the journalist that the readers always caught up with the news and were familiar with the news terms. Therefore, the data were often stated briefly or using exaggeration statement, which were classified as overstatement.

Finally, there were some words are found from the data as a verb, a noun and an adjective which inclination to exaggerated sentence. The most words exaggerated on a verb which functions as the predicate. For example, *McCain Rallies Republican diehards*, the exaggerated sentence is found from the word 'diehards' in that utterance as a verb which function as the predicate. It does not mean that there is no other supreme party except Republican Party but there is another party namely Democratic party featuring Barack Obama. Furthermore, the example from the data that exaggerated on an adjective which function as the negative meaning, *Eight parking building 'unsafe'*, the exaggerated sentence is found from the word 'unsafe' in that utterance as an adjective which function as the negative meaning. It does not mean that eight parking building really 'unsafe' but only the Menara Jamsostek building, South Jakarta that really 'unsafe' because the most recent accident took place last month at the Menara Jamsostek building, where a 42-year-old Chauffeur was killed after backing his car through a

steel fence. On the other hand, the example from the data that exaggerated on a noun which function as the object, *Minister threatens to drop finals after city fan killed*, the exaggerated sentence is found from the word 'city fan' in that utterance as a noun which function as the object. The headline above does not mean that there are many supporters are killed but it means that only one supporter is killed not more. In addition, the example from the data that exaggerated on a noun which function as the subject, *Islamophobia 'brews in Holland'*, and the exaggerated sentence is found from the word 'Islamophobia' in that utterance as a noun which function as the subject. Which 'Phobia' means strong fear or dislike, so, Islamophobia does not mean strong fear to Muslim but it means the population which found in country's Muslim that had faced stereotyping and stigmatizing with the nature of Islam.

5.2. Suggestion

Based on the findings, some suggestions are proposed. It is suggested for the writer of the headlines of *The Jakarta Post* to consider or comprehend the rhetorical strategy particularly the overstatement when they write the headlines in order to make their news and comments more efficient and will be understood easily. Therefore, there will be no more misinterpretation in understanding the information.

English teachers are suggested to pay attention to the significance of the overstatement in all kinds of communication to enrich the student's knowledge on the parts of discourse. In this case, it is expected that the students will understand clearly on kinds of maxims, especially maxims of quality and quantity. Also, it is

expected that the students will be understand clearly on the way maxims of quality and quantity are flouted. Thus, they will do the analysis in a wider perspective.

It is also suggested for further researchers to use the other subjects of study, such as the utterances found on sport news or opinion columns, to conduct the same field of research. It is because the utterances usually stated briefly or using exaggeration statement. So it is also expected that the next researchers use triangulation to get the validity of the acceptable result of research.



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The table of summary from the headlines of *The Jakarta Post*

No	Date	The headlines	Literal meaning	Exaggerated on
1.	1 February 2008	Indonesia shocks favorites Australia in Tennis Fed Cup	It does not mean that Indonesia really shocks favorites Australia but the Australians had lost two of their star players Samantha Stosur and Alicia Molik, to injure. So, it makes the Australia loss to Indonesia in the Fed Cup's Asia	The exaggerated sentence is found from the word 'shocks' in that utterance as a verb which function as the predicate
2.	2 February 2008	Airport closed, thousands of travelers stranded	It does not mean that the travelers are exactly thousands, but it around 50 or 100 travelers. It is because the airport looks so crowded with the travelers	The exaggerated sentence is found from the word 'thousands of travelers' in that utterance as a noun which function as the subject
3.	4 February 2008	PKS remains tightlipped on political coalition	It does not mean that PKS remains tightlipped on every political coalition but it means that no matter what a party's background or ideology is. PKS will gladly cooperate with the party whose idea is to create total reform in this country	The exaggerated sentence is found from the word 'tightlipped' in that utterance as an adjective which function as the negative meaning
4.	5 February 2008	KPK accuses BI secretary of tampering with evidence	It does not mean that KPK accuses BI secretary directly, but the KPK has to investigate all BI governors. This includes former senior deputy governor, Anwar Nasution, over his involvement in the channeling of the Bank Indonesia funds. Anwar Nasution was one of the governors who agreed to give Rp 5 billion in aid to each of the three former governors involved in the Bank Indonesia Liquidity Support Case. The KPK has to find out everyone who took the initiative in the use of the funds and who benefited from it	The exaggerated sentence is found from the word 'accuses' in that utterance as a verb which function as the predicate

5.	6 February 2008	'Tempo' apologizes for controversial Da Vinci cover	It does not mean that the editors of <i>Koran Tempo</i> newspaper really had controversial of the magazine's cover but it means the editors of <i>Koran Tempo</i> newspaper had different interpretations about it	The exaggerated sentence is found from the word 'controversial' in that utterance as an adjective which function as the negative meaning
6.	8 February 2008	Minister threatens to drop finals after city fan killed	It does not mean that there are many supporter are killed but it means that only one supporter is killed not more	The exaggerated sentence is found from the word 'city fan'. In that utterance the word 'city' as a noun which function as the object, and the word 'fan' as a noun which function as the object
7.	8 February 2008	Super Tuesday, America's finest hour	It does not mean that Tuesday is super day but it means that the program of an election in America that made on Tuesday saw the best democracy at work	The exaggerated sentence is found from the word 'Super Tuesday'. In that utterance the word 'Super' as an adjective which function as the positive meaning, and the word 'Tuesday' as a noun which function as the subject
8	9 February 2008	McCain Rallies Republican diehards	It does not mean that there is no other supreme party except Republic party but there is another party namely Democratic party featuring Barack Obama	The exaggerated sentence is found from the word 'diehards' in that utterance as a verb which function as the predicate
9	11 February 2008	Obama pummels Clinton in White House clean sweep	It does not mean that Clinton was defeated in election because in fact Clinton was ready to take back White House and take back her country	The exaggerated sentence is found from the word 'clean sweep'. In that utterance the word 'clean' as an adjective which function as the negative meaning, and the word 'sweep' as a noun which function as the adverb of manner

10.	12 February 2008	Islamophobia 'brews in Holland'	Phobia means strong fear or dislike, so, Islamophobia does not mean strong fear to Muslim but it means the population which found in country's Muslim that had faced stereotyping and stigmatizing with the nature of Islam	The exaggerated sentence is found from the word 'Islamophobia' in that utterance as a noun which function as the subject
11.	12 February 2008	Obama beats Clinton in Grammy Awards	It does not mean that Obama always topped Clinton in Grammy Awards but Though Clinton and Carter lost, they both have won the category previously (Clinton, twice). And Hilllary Rodham Clinton took home a Grammy in 1996 for her audio version of the book <i>It Takes a Village</i>	The exaggerated sentence is found from the word 'beats' in that utterance as a verb which function as the predicate
12.	13 February 2008	Eight parking buildings 'unsafe'	It does not mean that eight parking buildings really 'unsafe' but only the Menara Jamsostek building, South Jakarta that really unsafe because the most recent accident took place last month at the Menara Jamsostek building, where a 42-year-old Chauffeur was killed after backing his car through a steel fence	The exaggerated sentence is found from the word 'unsafe' in that utterance as an adjective which function as the negative meaning
13.	15 February 2008	Australian soccer progress confuses minister	It does not mean that Indonesia really confuses about the progress in Australia but the minister want to develop as Australian soccer that they have some ways to develop it. Such as importing many players from Eastern Europe, especially Croatia	The exaggerated sentence is found from the word 'confuses' in that utterance as a verb which function as the predicate
14.	16 February 2008	College shooting a frightening end a long winter	It does not mean that this accident really a frightening end to a long winter, since by the end, six people, including the gunman, were dead not more	The exaggerated sentence is found from the word 'a frightening end'. In that utterance the word 'a frightening' as an adjective which function as the negative meaning, and the word 'end' as a noun which function as the object

15.	19 February 2008	America's gun culture and terror within	It does not mean that having gun is really a culture of America. The people who want to have it must have the license from the government but the Americans who have the gun too many so that they often use it in their fighting	The exaggerated sentence is found from the word 'gun culture'. In that utterance the word 'gun' as a noun which function as the subject, and the word 'culture' as a noun which function as the subject
16.	21 February 2008	Obama hammers Clinton again	It does not mean that Obama really hammers Clinton but it means that Obama beat Clinton 58 to 41 percent in election at Midwestern	The exaggerated sentence is found from the word 'hammers' in that utterance as a verb which function as the predicate
17.	22 February 2008	Civil society help required to fight terror, says ICG	It does not mean that only civil society can help required fighting terror but also the government, so, the government cooperates with civil social to counter terrorist movement	The exaggerated sentence is found from the word 'required'. In that utterance the word 'required' as a verb which function as the predicate
18.	23 February 2008	Careful who you curse, you could end up in jail	It does not mean that everyone that curses any government official in public, they could end up in jail but the government should have to watch who they curse and what they say, if that the true curse, they could not end up in jail no matter how angry they feel about particular government officials or political	The exaggerated sentence is found from the word 'end up' in that utterance as phrasal verb
19.	27 February 2008	Obama's photo in tribal dress stirs controversy	It means that if Barack obama's campaign wants to suggest that a photo of him wearing traditional Somali clothing is divisive. They should be ashamed. Hillary Clinton has worn the traditional clothing of countries she has visited and had those photos published widely	The exaggerated sentence is found from the word 'stirs' in that utterance as a verb which function as the predicate
20.	28 February 2008	Leave halal labeling to market: Producers	It does not mean that the producers leave halal labeling without any reasons but they have certain reasons which there are so many permits they have obtain and it spend more money	The exaggerated sentence is found from the word 'leave' in that utterance as a verb which function as the imperative sentence

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1.	22 January 2008	Konsultasi Proposal, Revisi BAB I dan III	
2.	8 February 2008	Acc BAB I dan III, Konsultasi dan Revisi BAB II	
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5.	25 Maret 2008	Acc BAB IV dan V	
6.	29 Maret 2008	Acc Keseluruhan	

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