

**A Comparative Study between Legislative and Executive
Indonesia Official Speeches
(Based on their Flouting and Hedging Maxims)**

Written by:
Achmad Mochammad
(03320052)

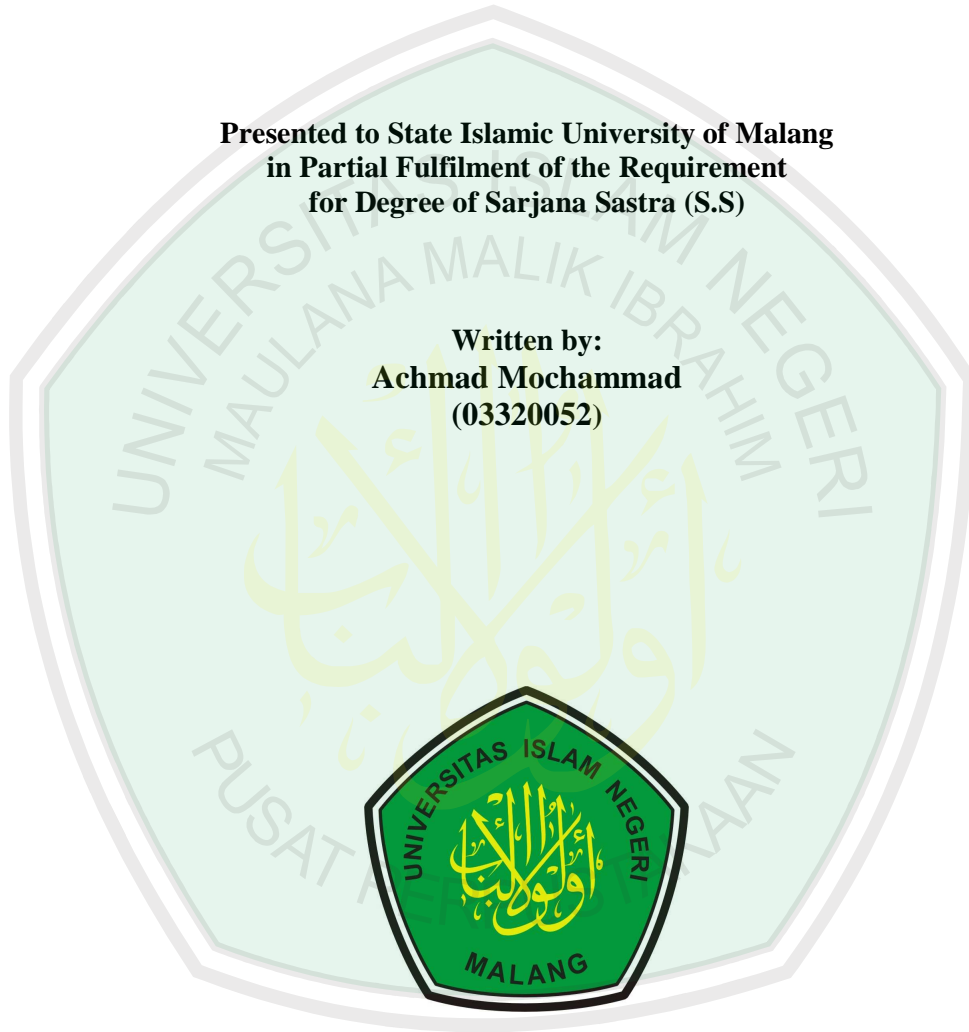


**ENGLISH LETTERS AND LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND CULTURE
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MALANG
2008**

**A Comparative Study between Legislative and Executive
Indonesia Official Speeches
(Based on their Flouting and Hedging Maxims)**

**Presented to State Islamic University of Malang
in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirement
for Degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S)**

**Written by:
Achmad Mochammad
(03320052)**



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2008**

APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that the sarjana's thesis of Achmad Mochammad entitled A Comparative Study between Legislative and Executive Indonesia Official Speeches (Based on their Flouting and Hedging Maxims) has been approved by the thesis advisor for further approval by broad of examiners.

Malang, 27 December 2007

Approved by
Advisor,

Acknowledged by
Head of English Letters and
Language Department,

Drs. Nur Salam, M. Pd.
NIP. I31 602 091

Dra. Hj. Syafiyah, MA.
NIP. 150 246 406

Approved by
The Dean of Faculty of Humanities and Culture,

Drs. H. Dimjati Ahmadin, M. Pd.
NIP. 150 035 072

LEGITIMATION SHEET

This is to certify that the sarjana's thesis of A Comparative Study Between Legislative and Executive Indonesia Official Speeches (Based on their Flouting and Hedging Maxims) by Achmad Mochammad has been approved by the board of the examiners as the requirement for the degree of sarjana humaniora in English letters and language department faculty of humanities and culture at State Islamic University of Malang.

The Board of Examiners

Signatures

1. Dra. Rohmani Nur Indah, M. Pd. (Chair of Examiner)
NIP. 150 327 258

2. Drs. H. Dimjati Ahmadin, M. Pd. (Main Examiner)
NIP. 150 035 072

3. Drs. Nur Salam, M. Pd.
NIP. 131 602 091 (Secretary/Advisor)

Legitimated by
The Dean of Faculty of Humanities and Culture,

Drs. H. Dimjati Ahmadin, M. Pd.
NIP. 150 035 072

MOTTO

Verily, with every difficulty there is relief.

When thou art free (from thine immediate task), still labour hard.

And to thy lord turn (all) thy attention.

Men purpose, God disposes.

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to

*All my teachers who have taught me since I could not read until now I can explore the world
Especially, Mr. Nur Salam who given the great time to lead me in doing this thesis*

*My beloved and respectable father and mother
Muhammad Midchol Huda and Cholidah
for their great and endless love to teach and support my life*

*My brothers and sisters,
Ismail Anas, Nuriyatin Fiqhiyah, Muhammad Musyafak, Liyanatul Ulwiyah, M.
Khafidzuddin,
Siti Cholifah, M. Fatichul Huda, Susi Rahayu and Jaliyatul Hajjah you make my life so
colorful.*

*Thanks for your attention, support, sacrifice, and pray,
“I am happy to be the part of your family”*

*My sweetest, naughty, and funny little nephews and niece,
Ataqotul fitrotul Anasiyah, M. Kafana al-Kahfi and M. Ali Haidar
“Who always makes me cheerful in my life; I am proud of being your uncle”*

*All persons who provide the valuable knowledge, experiences, and supports for me since I was
in kindergarten until the last time I live in this world*

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Anwar Fuadi, Pak Daud, Rahmat, Fuad, Taufiq “mas ganteng”, Irfak, Sudarmanto, Desi,
Mbak Rofiq, Mas Fajar*

*Who always give me an enormous spirit in happiness and sadness.
All of friends in Pesantren Luhur, Pesantren Zig-Zag, F-1 / '03, al-Farobi: 5 / '03 and all
who know me as a friend or enemy, May Allah forgive our sin.*

*My old friends Yusuf, Sukardi, Supendik, Sholikudin, Supratno and his junta, also the people
who I cannot mention all*

*Thanks for your support, help and unforgettable friendship
And for everyone who loves me.*

*And also the loveable one, Dewi Farida Roziana who accompany me in this wild world. You
are the sun and the moon as my parent's purpose in naming me to be the one of Sayidina
Muhammad's followers.*

*The last and unforgotten, Mr. Sukardi and Mrs. Masfiah, also Utik, Afif and the cleaver,
Thoif*

May Allah bless us.

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Sholawat and Salam may be upon to our Prophet Muhammad SAW who has brought us in Islam.

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Moreover, I would like to state my sincere thank to my beloved and respectable father and mother Muhammad Midchol Huda and Cholidah for their

great and endless love to teach and support my life. Also my brothers and sisters, Ismail Anas, Nuriyatin Fiqhiyah, Muhammad Musyafak, Liyanatul Ulwiyah, M. Khafidzuddin, Siti Cholifah, M. Fatichul Huda, Susi Rahayu and Jaliyatul Hajjah for their endless love, moral and material support, and prayers.

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Finally, I truthfully realize that this thesis still needs the constructive criticism and suggestion from the readers in order to make it perfect and hopefully it can be useful for the readers, especially for the English letters and Language Department.

Malang, December, 27, 2007

Achmad Mochammad

ABSTRACT

Mochammad, Achmad. 2007. A Comparative Study Between Legislative and Executive Indonesia Official Speeches (Based on their Flouting and Hedging Maxims). Thesis. English Letters and Language Department, Humanities and Culture Faculty, The State Islamic University of Malang.

The advisor : Drs. Nur Salam, M.Pd

Key words : Flouting and Hedging Maxims, Indonesia Official Speeches.

This research focused on the cooperative principle and its maxims toward the speeches of Indonesian executive and legislative officials which is delivered by Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, Imron Cottan, Agung Laksono and Hidayat Nur Wahid.

Based on that principle, this research is conducted in discourse analysis on flouting and hedging maxims toward the speeches of Indonesian executive and legislative officials. to avoid the research out of the purpose, the researcher just uses the data of SBY's speech which was delivered at The Indonesia Infrastructure Summit 2005 in Shang-ri La Hotel, Jakarta, 17 January 2005, the speech of the Indonesia ambassador for Australia, Imron Cotan at the 2005 Asian venture forum-Australia, Agung Laksono's speech, which is delivered in ASEAN Inter Parliamentary Myanmar caucus meeting and the speech of the chairman of the People Consultative Assembly of Republic of Indonesia, Hidayat Nur Wahid, which is delivered in Indonesia: Towards A Better Consolidated Democratic State In South East Asia. After getting the data, the researcher analyzes it using communicative principles which Grice purposed.

This study is classified as descriptive qualitative method, because the data use of the language result descriptive data, which contain the written word. Therefore, this study is included into descriptive qualitative one.

This research has obtained the results. In this research the researcher finds some data, base on Grecian theory between executive and legislative officials.

The executive and legislative officials often used metaphor in their speeches but the researcher finds the maxim hedged and flouted in metaphor, overstatement, tautology understatement, and rhetorical question in Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono speech. In the second speech by Imron Cotan, the researcher finds the maxims hedged and flouted in metaphor, overstatement, and understatement.

In the legislative speeches, the researcher finds the maxims hedged and flouted in metaphor and overstatement.

In this case, the researcher finds the executive officials violated the maxims more often than the legislative did.

Moreover, it is expected that this research is useful for politicians, teachers, students, and any other profession who has intention to deliver their speech based on Grecian theory and to obey and use all of the maxims.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter delivers the discussion about background of the study, statement of the research problem, objective of the study, scope and the limitation of the study, significant of the study, definition of the key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is the important means of communication. We use language to deliver our message from the addressor to addressee, speaker to listener. Language is also used by people to transfer their ideas, when we talk, we try to convey the listener about we are talking, how informative the topic delivered, well founded, relevant, and perspicuous these messages are.

Searle (1969) said:

"All linguistic communication involves linguistic act. The unit of linguistic communication is not, as has generally been supposed the symbols, words or sentences or even the token of the symbols or rather than the production or issuance of the symbols words or sentences is the performance of the speech act. To take the symbols, as message, is to take it as a produced or issued token".

Wardhaugh (1992:13) states that language involves a system of arbitrary vocal symbols of human communication. Communication requires the presence of cooperative principles, by these principles, the speaker can make the social agreement possible without complete agreement on all sides of an issue.

Communication must require the cooperative principles. Dealing with cooperative principles, Grice purposes some maxims. The maxims are phrased as

if they were prescriptive rules, but this is not how they are intended. Grice in Renkema (1993:11) had additional comments concerning the Cooperative Principle. First, the maxims are only valid for language use. Second, there are esthetic or social points of views. Grice suggests the maxim “be polite”. Third, overabundance of information does not necessarily have to mean that it is this maxim that is being violated, since it can also be seen as a waste of time and energy and thus as a violation of some efficiency principle. Fourth, some maxims are rather vague.

Grice’s point is that people generally interpret utterances on the assumption that the speaker is following these rules. In discourse studies, the cooperative principles and its maxims are often referred to as they provide a lucid description of how listeners can distill information from an utterance even though that information has not been mentioned outright (Renkema, 1993: 11). So, conversation or communication as well as speech can go on smoothly if the cooperative principles are used.

The appropriate communication can be analyzed by using discourse analysis. Discourse analysis is the study of how human use language to communicate and in particular, how addresses work on the linguistic messages in order to interpret them. Discourse analysis as the framework deal with the language users intend to convey, then has essential role in the study of language (Brown and Yule, 1983: 9).

Dealing with discourse analysis, there are two kinds of text, spoken text and written text. Spoken text is dealing with the verbal communication, where the

speech as a form of action and words as instruments with which action can be performed (Renkema, 1993: 7). Then, written text deals with printed record which has function to permit communication overtime and space beside shift language from the oral to the visual domain. Such as notice, text book, newspaper and etc.

This research focused on the cooperative principle and its maxims toward Legislative and Executive Indonesia Official Speeches. As Grice explained four maxims of cooperative principle as maxims quality (be true), maxims quantity (be brief), maxims relevance (be relevant), and maxims manner (be clear) as explained by Cook (1989: 29). When some person communicate not totally accurate but seem to informative well founded and relevant, although the speaker quotes the information from other person, the maxim will be hedged. The maxims are flouted when the speaker violates some maxims in producing the utterance in the form of rhetorical strategies such as tautology, metaphor, over statement, under statement, rhetorical question, and irony (Grundy, 2000: 76-77). In here, the researcher tries to analyze, this speech using discourse analysis. Discourse is also a symbol because it refers to reality and it also a symptom because a speaker or writer is trying to express something through it.

The effective speech must be applied when we want to transform our message to the addressee. In this thesis, the researcher tries to analyze the maxims used in Legislative and Executive Indonesia Official Speeches. These speeches are interesting that can be taken by other people as the insurance in explaining the Indonesian infrastructure and the text is focused in inviting the investors to be

Indonesian partners, to take advantage of the huge opportunity to invest in and to prosper together within Indonesian.

The speech can be understood, when the speaker concerns with the effective communication which contains cooperative principle and its maxims. Many researches are accomplished relating to discourse study since it refers to the use of language in the society. Discourse studies is very important, they give many information about the current existence and development of the use of language. The form of discourse study ranges from spoken or oral discourse to written discourse. The large form of discourse studies give huge change to everyone who is interested to do research in this field.

Furthermore, this research has a relation to the previous study on the same field. Zakiyah (2001) performed her research on Flouting and Hedging maxims in Mr.Pecut column on Jawa Post. Considering the reason above, it is very important for the researcher to conduct this research to focus on the type of flouting and hedging maxims on the written text of Legislative and Executive Indonesia Official Speeches

So, based on the phenomena above, it is urgent to investigate maxims flouted and hedged in Legislative and Executive Indonesia Official Speeches.

1.2 Statement of The Problem

1. What are the maxims flouted on Legislative and Executive Indonesia Official Speeches?
2. What are the maxims hedged on Legislative and Executive Indonesia Official Speeches?

1.3 Objective of The Study

1. To describe the maxims flouted in Legislative and Executive Indonesia Official Speeches.
2. To describe the maxims hedged in Legislative and Executive Indonesia Official Speeches.

1.4 Scope and Limitation of the Study

The research here is limited based on the theory of cooperative principles and its maxims found in the written speeches of Legislative and Executive Indonesia Official. The speeches are delivered by The President of The Republic of Indonesia, The Indonesia Ambassador for Australia, The chairman of the House of People of Representative of Indonesia and The Chairman of The People Consultative Assembly of Indonesia.

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study is conducted to get the significant data of maxims flouted and hedged in Legislative and Executive Indonesia Official Speeches, and to give a brief explanation in the area of flouting and hedging maxims, especially in the speeches mentioned above. Besides, it is used to provide suitable discussion about discourse analysis for every person who studies it.

1.6 Definition of the Key Terms

To avoid and to eliminate the ambiguity of this research, some terms in this study are defined as follows:

1. Implicature

Implicature is anything that is inferred from utterance but it is not a condition for the truth of utterance, which is occurred in this text.

2. Utterances

Utterances are the words spoken by The President of The Republic of Indonesia, The Indonesia Ambassador for Australia, The chairman of the House of People of Representative of Indonesia and The Chairman of The People Consultative Assembly of Indonesia.

3. Flouting maxims

The basic assumption which is overtly broken in getting an addressee to draw an inference and hence recover an implicature.

4. Hedging maxims

The basic assumption, which is violated to inform their addressee of the extent to which they are abiding.

5. Speech

Speech is defined as the spoken text by The President of The Republic of Indonesia, The Indonesia Ambassador for Australia, The chairman of the House of People of Representative of Indonesia and The Chairman of The People Consultative Assembly of Indonesia.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Discourse and Discourse Analysis

2.1.1 Discourse

Discourse is a term, which is used in many theoretical discussions in literary study and the social sciences. Cook described that discourse is language in use for communication. It means that all the written and spoken communication which refer to language can be called as discourse.

Furthermore, discourse is also defined as the collection of the linguistic unit that consists of phrase, clause, sentences, and paragraph.

The principle of language can be achieved if the speech situation is fulfilled. A speech communication comprises the elements:

- a. Addresser and addressee
- b. Context
- c. Goal
- d. Illocutionary act
- e. Utterance

The use of the abbreviation of addresser or speaker (S) and addressee or hearer (H) is not limited to the spoken language. Discourse analysis examines how stretches of language considered in their full contextual, social and psychological context, become meaningful and unified for their users (Cook, 1989:1).

In addition, Alvesson and Skolberg (2002:205) define that discourse analysis concerns with the language use in social context and in particular

interaction and dialogue between the speakers, there are three aspects to this. *First*, people actively create accounts on 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.

By the explanations above, understanding the speaker's proposed message is insuperable from understanding the context of situation, which brings it, since both of them are organized in communication.

2.1.2 Discourse Analysis

Discourse analysis is a general term for a number of approaches to analyze written, spoken, or signed language. The discourse analysis committed to an investigation of what and how that language is used for. It means that discourse analysis concerns with language used for communication and how addresses work on the linguistic message in order to interpret them.

2.2 Text and Context

2.2.1 Text

Text can be stated as the representation of discourse. The word text is simply convenient term to label the unit of written language.

Yule and Brown (1983) explained that text is a technical term to refer to the verbal record of communicative act. Whereas, Sobur (2001) said that text is spoken language implement into written form.

Therefore, text is structured linguistic expression forming a unitary whole.

2.2.2 Context

Cook (1989) stated that the context is all of the situation form out of the text which influences the language use such as language users and situation where the language is produced.

There are four kinds of context in communication or in the language use, first is physical context that refer to the place where the communication occurs, the object presented in communication and the action of language users in communicating. Second is epistemic context, which is the background of knowledge shared by both speakers and hearers or writers and readers. Third is linguistic context consisting of utterance under consideration in communicating. The last is social context, which means the social relationship and setting of speakers and hearers or writers and readers.

2.3 Reference

Speakers or writers use reference to allow the listeners or readers to identify something. Reference is more concerned on the linguistic form such as a proper noun, a definite or indefinite noun and pronoun (Yule, 1996: 17).

Reference can be in the form of endophoric that is related to the interpretation within a text and exophoric, which is related to the text, which lies outside the text (Brown and Yule, 1983: 192).

Reference is divided into three types: first is personal reference that is a reference by means of function in the speaking situation, through the category of person. Second is demonstrative reference, which is reference by means of location, and the last is comparative reference, it is reference by means of identity or similarity.

2.4 Inference

While we discuss about reference, it cannot be separated with the discussion of inference. In inference, the listeners or the readers have to infer correctly which entity the speakers or writers intend to identify by using a particular referring expression, since there is no direct relationship between entities and words.

Brown and Yule (1983) give details that inference is the process which the readers or the hearers must go through to get from the literal meaning of what is written and said to the speakers and writers intended to convey.

2.5 Implicature

Implicature is defined as how hearers or readers manage to work out the complete message when the speakers or the writers mean more than they say or write. Implicature is also defined as anything that is inferred from an utterance but

that is condition for the truth of the utterance (<http://plato.stanford.edu/entries/implicature/>).

Brown and Yule defined that the term of implicature is used by Grice to account for what a hearer or reader can imply, suggest or mean as distinct from what the speakers or the writers literally say.

For example: the expression of *some of the students submitted the written task in the office*. Implicates in most context *not all the students submitted the written task in the office*.

There are two kinds of implicature, first is conventional implicature which is an implicature that is a part of a lexical item's or expression's agreed meaning, rather than derived from principles of language use and not part of the condition for the truth of the item or expression (Levinson, 1983: 127-128). For example, the expression: she is not beautiful, *but* good looking.

The other implicature is conversational implicature, Levinson (1983) described as the implicature which is drawn in accordance with pragmatic principles, such as the cooperative principle or the informative 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. For example: Farina has a white veil, it means that she has only one white veil and not more.

Conversational implicature as Brown and Yule described 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.

Further more, Grice differentiated the conversational implicature as “generalized” conversational implicature that come up irrespective to the context in which they occur (context-free). Such as: *I buy some candies*. It means the same inferences, not all; not more. And the next is particularized implicature which is inference that we need to illustrate if we want to understand how an utterance is relevant in some context (context-bound), for example: *Oh, my god. I never have been like this before*. It has different meaning, when it said by a girl who gets a gift from her mother (surprised) than a boy who lost his lovely brother.

2.6 Cooperative Principles

To make the communication more effective, we must concern with many factors, such as what is a contextually appropriate topic, who is our hearer, how to open, maintain, and close the communication. Herbert Paul Grice formulated that successful communication proceed according a principle, known and applied by all human being. The effective communication requires cooperative situation between the speaker and the hearer. Richard and Schmidt (1983) argued that people share common principle of communication that lead interpretation of each other's utterance. They work together to accomplish shared mutually goal. Grice introduced the ideas that a successful communication precedes according factors to a principle. He described the principle as the cooperative principle with its four maxims.

Cooperative principle is a principle of conversation that was purposed by Grice. He stated that participant expect that each will make a conversational

contribution such as required, at the stage at which it occurs, by accepted purpose or direction of the talks exchange.

The communication can go well if the speaker can be cooperative that means the speaker speaks with a viable communicative purpose so that the hearer recognizes the purpose. Then the cooperative hearer means trusting the speaker who has a reasonable purpose in speaking and doing the necessary work to recognize that purpose.

Grice divide Cooperative principle into four basic conversational maxims, such maxims quality (be true), maxims quantity (be brief), maxims relevance (be relevant), and maxims manner (be clear) (Rankema. 1993: 92).

The rational reasons, why we must use these principles; these principles permit us to be briefer in communicating, since we do not need to say everything we would need to if we were being perfectly logical. For example: we do not need to say "*we have four tickets and only four tickets*". These maxims also allow us to say things indirectly to avoid some of discomfort, which comes from saying unpleasant things directly. Its also allow us to insult or deride people indirectly without as much danger of confrontation. Its also allow us to imply dissatisfaction or anger without putting us in a position where we will have to directly defend our views. The main use of these principles, aside from describing how communication generally takes place, is to signal the presence of indirect speech.

2.7 Maxims

2.7.1 Maxims of Quantity

When we make conversation, we have to make our contribution as informative as is required and do not make our contribution more informative than is required (for the purposes the exchange) as Grice states in Grundy (2000: 74). Consequently, the participant's contribution to communication should be just as informative as it requires; it should not be less informative or more informative.

2.7.2 Maxims of Quality

We do not say what we believe to be false and do not say that for which we lack adequate evidence. It means that you must say only what you believe to be true and adequately supported (Grundy, 2000: 74). It means, each participant's contribution has to be truthful and based on sufficient facts.

2.7.3 Maxims of Relation

The utterance should be relevant with the topic being discussed (Grundy, 2000: 74). Therefore, each participant's contribution should be relevant to the subject of conversation. It is sometimes called super maxim because it is central to the orderliness of conversation-it limits random topic shift, but also because it is very important to understand how we draw conversational inferences.

For example:

You got up to hear now.

Gives rise to the relevant with the topic being discussed. This example is classified as Maxim of Relation because the contribution is relevant with the topic being discussed.

2.7.4 Maxims of Manner

We must avoid obscurity of expression. In the same time, we must also avoid ambiguity. We also have to be brief and be orderly (avoid unnecessary prolixity). Grundy (2000: 75) stated the maxims are intended to be perspicuous. Moreover, Grice in Grundy states that Maxims of Manner are; *firstly*, avoid obscurity of expression; *secondly*, avoid ambiguity; *thirdly*, be brief (avoid unnecessary prolixity); *fourthly*, be orderly. Therefore, each participant's contribution should be reasonably direct, that is, it should not be vague, ambiguous or excessive wordy.

For example:

They washed and went to bed.

Being an orderly representation of the word, gives rise the implicature. It is that order, and the following opening sentence of a letter from a life insurance company. This example is classified as Maxim of Manner because the information is clear and avoids obscurity and ambiguity.

Moreover, Levinson (1992: 102) summarizes that these maxims specify what participant have to do in order to converse in a maximally efficient and cooperative way. They should speak sincerely, relevantly and clearly while providing sufficient information. Therefore, Cooperative principle is needed to make easier explanation on the relationship between what is stated and what is implied. Thus, these maxims are not always fulfilled. A speaker may quietly flout or hedge a maxim such a way that listener can be assumed to understand that it is being done.

In conclusion, although to obey and use all of the Cooperative Principle and its maxims in uttering sentence is very difficult, it is essential to follow the Cooperative Principle and its maxims in order the language user use language more effective and efficient in communication.

2.8 Flouting Maxims

If one of the maxims is violated by some utterance, and yet we still assume that a person is cooperating with us in communication, we can take that violation as a sign that something is being said indirectly. This is called exploiting or flouting a maxim (deliberately violating it).

The flouting of each maxim is determined on the basis of the following criteria:

- 1) A speaker flouts the maxim of quantity when his contribution is not informative as is required for the current purpose of the exchange and more informative than is required.
- 2) A speaker flouts the maxim of quality when his contribution is not true and he says something for which lacks adequate evidence.
- 3) A speaker flouts the maxim of relation if his contribution is not relevant.
- 4) A speaker flouts the maxim of manner if contribution is not perspicuous it may be obscure, ambiguous and disorderly.

2.8.1 Tautology

Tautology is where two near-synonyms are placed consecutively or very close together for effect. Tautology is saying something again in different ways without making one's meaning clearer or more forceful, needless repetition (Hornby, 1974: 886). For example:

At the end of the day the church can afford to pay the number on people it can afford to pay (a bishop speaking on Sunday Program on BBC Radio 4 when asked whether there would be job cuts in the church).

Based on the definition, the example is classified as tautology because there is repetition of word that is the word "to pay".

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!)*.

Another examples of tautology are:

1. Free gift
2. In this day and age
3. New innovation
4. Lonely isolation

2.8.2 Metaphor

Hornby (1974: 533) states that metaphor is use of word to indicate something different from the literal meaning. In metaphor a word which in literal usage denotes one kind of thing. For example: *Money does not grow on trees but in blossom at out branches (Lioy's Bank Advertisement)*. This example uses symbolic; therefore the listener must conclude what is implied meaning from his utterance.

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 or swims or is cold blooded like a fish.

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

2.8.3 Overstatement

Overstatement has one meaning: making to seem more important than it really is. Overstatement is exaggerated statement, so it is too or more informative (Hornby, 1974: 600). 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 scale often 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 they use exaggeration statements (*we have all, a million people*), therefore, the information is more informative.

Moreover, over statement also conveys an excuse for being late and it could be 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.

2.8.4 Understatement

The opposite of hyperbole, understatement is used to make something appear smaller or less important than it really is. It can be used to entertain or to reduce the importance of the truth. 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:

(1) *This is not a man who would have been a natural member of the Liberal Democrats (Paddy Ashdown, farmer leader of the Liberal Democrats. Following the death of the Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping. Today BBC Radio 4).*

(2) A: *What do you thing of Harry?*

B: Nothing wrong with him (C.I. I do not particularly like it).

Those examples are classified as understatement because the speakers give less informative statement.

Understatement can be in the form of:

- (1) Accepting a complement, for example: A: *What a marvelous place you have been here?*, B: *Oh, I do not know it is a place.*
- (2) Insult, for example: A: *I do indeed come from Scotland, but I cannot help it...*, B: *That, Sir, I find, is what a very great many of your countrymen can not help.*

Accepting an offer, for example: A: *Have another drink?*, B: *I do not mind if I do.* All of the examples above give less informative information (Goody: 224).

2.8.5 Rhetorical question

The rhetorical question is usually defined as any question asked for a purpose other than to obtain the information the question asks. For example, "Why are you so stupid?" is likely to be a statement regarding one's opinion of the person addressed rather than a genuine request to know. 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?.*

2.8.6 Irony

Irony, from the Greek, is a literary or rhetorical device, in which there is a gap or incongruity between what a speaker or a writer says, and what is generally understood (either at the time, or in the later context of history). Irony may also arise from a disordance between acts and results, especially if it is striking, and known to a later audience. A certain kind of irony may result from the act of pursuing a desired outcome, resulting in the opposite effect, but again, only if this is known to a third party. In this case the aesthetic arises from the realization that an effort is sharply at odds with an outcome, and that in fact the very effort has been its own undoing (<http://wikipedia/irony/>).

2.9 Hedging Maxims

The maxims can be hedged when the information look informative, well founded and relevant but it not accurate. The information is taken by quoting from other person opinion. Besides, the maxims hedges 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 (Grundy, 2000: 79). For example:

All I know is smoking damages your health.

In this utterance the speaker make the assertion that smoking is damages your health. But by prefacing with “*all I know is*”, the speaker simultaneously advises the addressee that quantity of information being conveyed is limited. Therefore, the speaker makes assertion and at the same time advises the addressee to the extent to which they are observing the maxims. Thus, the maxim of quantity is hedged. Moreover, when the speaker said, for example: *They say smoking damage your health.* The word “*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 (Grundy, 2000: 78).

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, 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).

2.10 The Speeches Text

The speeches texts are the compilation of the speeches of The President of The Republic of Indonesia in Indonesia infrastructure summit 2005, The Indonesia Ambassador for Australia in the 2005 Asian venture forum - Australia, The chairman of the House of People of Representative of Indonesia in ASEAN Inter Parliamentary Myanmar Caucus (AIPMC) and The Chairman of The People Consultative Assembly of Indonesia in INDONESIA: towards a better consolidated democratic state in South East Asia.

2.11 Previous Study

This study has relationship with the research that had been done in the same topic with different perspective, such as Zakiyah performed her research on Flouting and Hedging maxims in Mr.Pecut column on Jawa Post in 2006. She finds that maxims are flouted when the basic assumptions made by the journalist

are overtly broken. The maxim of quality is flouted when the statement has some implied meaning and it was not literally true. The maxim of quantity is flouted when the information is too informative or less.

The maxims are hedged when the basic assumptions are violated to inform the addressee of the extent to which they are abiding. The information is not totally accurate but seems informative, well founded and relevant.

The maxim of quality is hedged when the information might not be as well founded as would normally be expected.

The maxim of quantity is hedged when the information being conveyed is limited and the contribution is not as relevant at the stage at which it occurred as is entitled to expect. The maxim of relation is hedged when the information seems ambiguous and is added by the obscure statement. The maxim of manner is also hedged when the information become unclear or hesitation.

The other researcher is Mauludatur Rohmah who investigates hedging and flouting maxims found on “Pojok” column in Kompas newspaper in 2006. Her research indicates that the maxims are flouted when the basic assumptions made by the journalist are overtly broken.

The maxim of quality is flouted when the statement has some implied meanings and it is not literally true, for example: *Repotnya kalau dianggap tumbal*. It means that our government does not give much attention to environmental damage and poverty, which happen in our society, they only think about their planning.

The maxim of quantity is flouted when the information is too or less informative, for example: *Beasiswa murid SMP di Jakarta untuk beli AC dan TV ruang Kepsek*. It is less informative because it does not mentioned the name of the school.

The maxim of relation is flouted when the information is irrelevant or do not relate to the purpose of the exchange. Moreover, the maxim of manner is flouted when the information is ambiguous and causes the obscurity of expression, for example: *kasus Mulyana W. Kusumah libatkan pejabat KPU lain*. It is ambiguous because it is not clear whether it is the members of KPU or the members of other KPU who are suspected to be involve on the case of Mulyana.

The maxims are hedged when the utterances produced are not very accurate but it seems informative, well founded, and relevant. Usually, it also quotes from other people opinion. The maxim of quality is hedged when the speaker's utterance may not be very accurate and lack adequate evidence.

Based n the previous study, the researcher tries to conduct the same field of discourse study, especially in flouting and hedging maxims with different source. The researcher select the Indonesian official speeches that are delivered by Mr. Susilo, Mr. Cottan, Mr. Agung and Mr. Hidayat. The previous study is used as the comparison to analyze the data.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This study discusses several aspects of the research method; there are two possibilities on using the research method those are quantitative and qualitative research methodology. The researcher includes several points in this chapter as research design, research subject, data sources, research instrument, data collection, data analysis and triangulation.

3.1 Research Design

This study used descriptive-qualitative method, since the data are in written arrangement (words) rather than numbers. In addition, the data are analyzed descriptively based on the Gricean theory of cooperative principle to get the objective result than the data cannot be separated from descriptive approach.

3.2 Research Subject

The subject of this research is totally related with the utterance which contains flouting and hedging maxims found in the speeches of The President of The Republic of Indonesia in *Indonesia infrastructure summit 2005*, The Indonesia Ambassador for Australia in *the 2005 Asian venture forum - Australia*, The chairman of the House of People of Representative of Indonesia in *ASEAN Inter Parliamentary Myanmar Caucus (AIPMC)* and The Chairman of The People

Consultative Assembly of Indonesia in *INDONESIA: towards a better consolidated democratic state in South East Asia*.

3.3 Data Sources

The data source in this research is based on the text of the speeches of The President of The Republic of Indonesia in Indonesia infrastructure summit 2005, The Indonesia Ambassador for Australia in the 2005 Asian venture forum - Australia, The chairman of the House of People of Representative of Indonesia in ASEAN Inter Parliamentary Myanmar Caucus (AIPMC) and The Chairman of The People Consultative Assembly of Indonesia in *INDONESIA: towards a better consolidated democratic state in South East Asia*. The data are in the form of utterances, which contain of flouting and hedging maxims. Essentially, these speeches are commonly arguing and persuading in order to give the Indonesian point of view in economic, politic and social progress delivered by those officials.

3.4 Research Instrument

Research instrument is the important thing to get the data and cannot be omitted. The main instrument in this research is the researcher himself who analyzed the data based on the Gricean theory of cooperative principle in accordance with the flouting and hedging maxim.

3.5 Data Collection

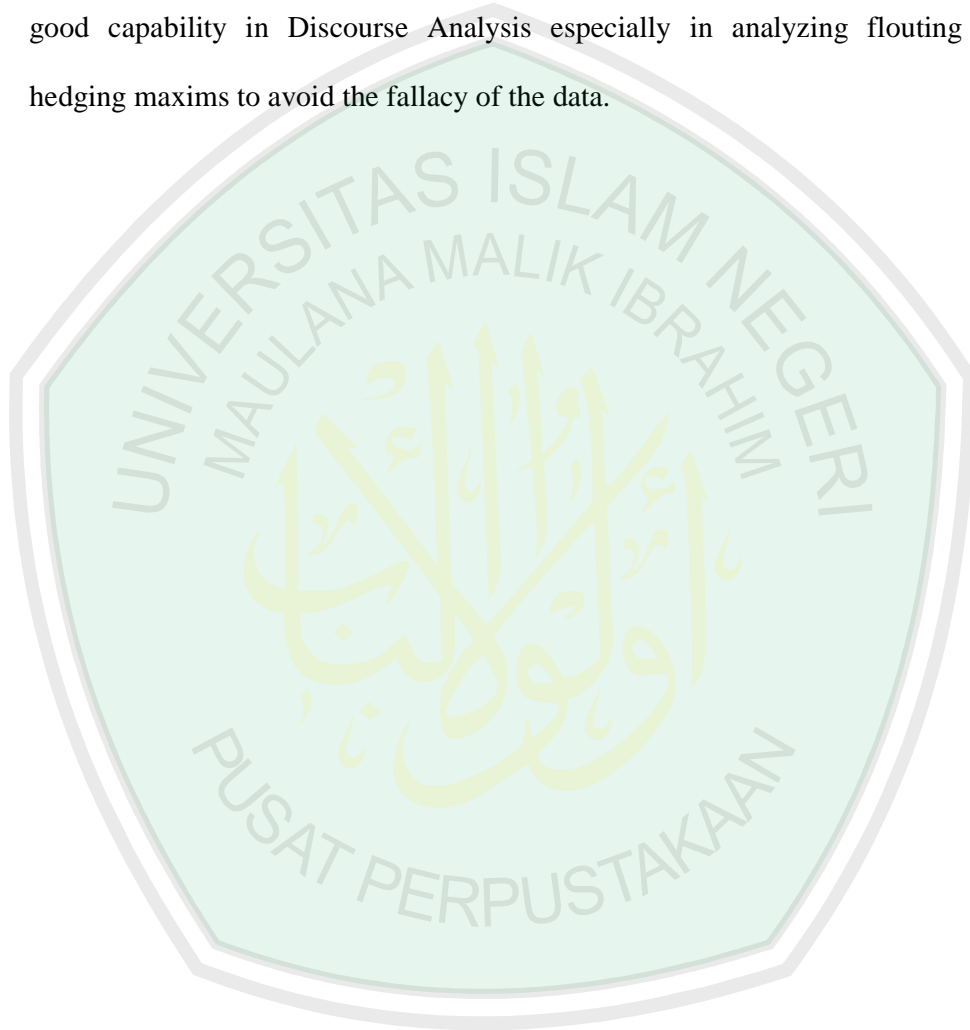
The data of this research are taken from the speeches of The President of The Republic of Indonesia in Indonesia infrastructure summit 2005, The Indonesia Ambassador for Australia in the 2005 Asian venture forum - Australia, The chairman of the House of People of Representative of Indonesia in ASEAN Inter Parliamentary Myanmar Caucus (AIPMC) and The Chairman of The People Consultative Assembly of Indonesia in INDONESIA: towards a better consolidated democratic state in South East Asia. Moreover, it starts with the following steps, firstly: the researcher tries to get the speeches data in written form, which is written in English. Secondly, the researcher arranges it toward the cooperative principles. Then, the researcher gets the data of flouting maxim and hedging maxims. Next, the researcher analyzes the speech toward the cooperative principles.

3.6 Data Analysis

The data are analyzed by categorizing the data accordance with the flouting and hedging maxim. Secondly, the categorizations is discussed and interpreted from each category based on the Grice's theory of cooperative principle. Finally, discussing the whole data and continuing the data to be the result of the research by making conclusion from the result of the analysis to find out the answer of research question.

3.6 Triangulation

The triangulation in this research is done by discussing the research with Mr. Nur Salam, the lecturer of Discourse Analysis in UIN Malang, who has a good capability in Discourse Analysis especially in analyzing flouting and hedging maxims to avoid the fallacy of the data.



CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher has done the analysis of the data in line with the formulation research questions. The data are analyzed 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 counter the problems, the data are classified into flouting and hedging maxims. Flouting means that the speaker breaks the maxims when producing the utterance in the form of rhetorical strategies, namely; tautology, metaphor, overstatement, understatement, rhetorical question and irony. In addition, hedging maxims means that the information is not totally accurate but seems informative, well founded, and relevant. As the next part, the discussion is done which is geared toward deriving conclusion.

4.1 Research Findings

There are some data, which the researcher gained from the speeches of executive and legislative officials when they delivered or maintained their utterances that can be classified into flouting and hedging maxims. The researcher also divides the data in two phases, the first phase contains the data from executive officials. Those data are as follows:

The data 1 to 11 are quoted from the speech of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (the President of the Republic of Indonesia). Those data are explained as the following clarification:

Data 1:

I am sorry: I could not resist making that sales pitch, but I promise you will hear more it later.

Context:

Dr. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono stated this utterance when he was delivering his speech in Indonesian Infrastructure Summit 2005 and showing to the audiences that his speech was the same as sales who offer their product to advertise towards the consumers has beneficial side. This speech also gathers the contribution in offering Indonesia as the right place for investment.

This utterance contains an implicature that this statement was delivered to gain audiences' concentration that Dr. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono wanted to make his speech similar as sales pitch who want to offer benefit toward Indonesian infrastructure summit audiences.

When the speaker stated the utterance, he used an understate speech in delivering his opinion, which makes the information less informative than what is required or it is classified as understatement by saying "*I am sorry, I could not resist making that sales pitch..*". Actually, the speaker is enough to say, "*I will start my speech...*" because it seems informative.

Nevertheless, in this utterance, the speaker used the utterance by saying “*I could not resist making that sales pitch*” to strengthen his opinion being considered. Therefore, the speaker overtly flouts the first maxim (*make the contribution as informative as is required*). This is because in that speech, SBY (Dr. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, as the President of the Republic of Indonesia) stated his opinion which was more informative as it should be.

Data 2:

We gather here today in the midst of the most trying moment in the history of Indonesia we are all still living the nightmare of the aftermath of the horrific earthquake and tsunami of last December 26th.

Context:

Dr. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono delivered this utterance when he wanted to bring to mind of the moment when the Indonesian people was trying to develop their material and immaterial aspects after the earthquake and tsunami which took place in Sumatera, especially in Aceh. He said this the moment as the most trying moment in the history of Indonesia.

When the speaker stated the utterances, he used an exaggerated statement, which makes the information too or more informative than what is required or it is specified as overstatement. In Indonesia history, there is some moment that could be the most trying moment in the history of Indonesia such the struggle of Indonesia people in getting their independent.

Besides, not all Indonesian people have the same effort in the most trying moment.

The speaker also used words to indicate something different from the literal meaning or uses symbolic by saying “... *we are all still living the nightmare of the aftermath of the horrific earthquake and tsunami of last December 26th.*” This utterance invites an implied meaning that the moment, which Indonesian people face, is the terrible period after experienced earthquake and tsunami. Therefore, in this utterance, the speaker overtly flouts the first and the second maxims of quantity, those are “*make the contribution as informative as is required*” and “*do not make the contribution more informative than is required.*” The president could say “*...in the midst of resurgence moment in the history of Indonesia.*”

Besides, the speaker also overtly flouts the maxim of quality “*do not say what you believe to be false*” because he used the word not in the real condition but uses symbolic or it is indicated as metaphor. The speaker used the word “*nightmare*” to explain the effect of earthquake and tsunami in Indonesia.

The speaker overtly flouts the first maxims of quantity; which is “*make the contribution as informative as is required*”. This is because in that speech, SBY (Dr. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, as the President of the Republic of Indonesia) stated his opinion that was more informative as it should be and he used the words that are different from the real meaning.

Data 3:

We have all seen the tragic scenes of grief and sorrow from our television.

Context:

Dr. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono stated this utterance when he recalled the audiences' memory of the impact of the earthquake and tsunami to Indonesian people. The earthquake and tsunami have brought sorrow through the victims.

This sentence, especially the words "*grief and sorrow*" which have the same meaning, invites an implicature that Mr. President wanted to make imagination of the tsunami and earthquake impact, especially in infrastructure in line with the topic of the summit toward the audiences. How the Indonesia infrastructure condition after the devastation earthquake and tsunami.

When the speaker stated the utterance, he used tautology to make some emphasis effects in his speech for its meaning although it does not change the idea to be clear. The speaker used two near-synonyms consecutively, in order to convey the audiences of the impact of earthquake and tsunami.

The speaker used an exaggerated statement to convey the audiences about the fact of Indonesia victims. Therefore, the speaker overtly flouts the first and the second maxims of quantity, those are "*make the contribution as*

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

The speaker could say, *“We have all seen the tragic scenes of sorrow from our television.”*

The speaker overtly flouts the first and the second maxims of quantity, those are *“make the contribution as informative as is required”* and *“do not make the contribution more informative than is required.”* Because in that speech, SBY (Dr. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, as the President of the Republic of Indonesia) stated his opinion using two near synonyms closely.

Data 4:

In fact, the worst day of my Presidency was when I saw with my own eyes the senseless death of my people and terrible devastation in Lhoksemauwe, Banda Aceh, and Meulaboh.

Context:

H.E. Dr. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono stated this utterance to express this natural disaster as the worst day since he is elected as the president of Indonesia. The fact behind this statement is about 200.000 and more of Indonesian people being the victim of this natural disaster, this make the president’s government as the hard day.

The speaker used this utterance by exaggerating the statement to gather the audiences’ attention and to set speaker’s opinion about the disaster, which took place in Aceh, Meulaboh, and Lhoksemauwe. This

statement looks strong exaggerating whether the speaker can say, *“In fact, the tragic day of my Presidency was when I saw with my own eyes the senseless death of my people and terrible devastation in Lhoksemauwe, Banda Aceh, and Meulaboh.”*

In this sentence, the speaker also made tautology clause. We can find it in the clause *“terrible devastation”*, we know that a devastation carries terrible effect. These two near synonyms are placed to strengthen his opinion about the impact of earthquake and tsunami in Sumatera. The speaker could say, *“I saw with my own eyes the senseless death of my people and devastation in Lhoksemauwe, Banda Aceh, and Meulaboh.”*

Therefore, the speaker overtly flouts the first and the second maxims of quantity, those are *“make the contribution as informative as is required”* and *“do not make the contribution more informative than is required.”*

He also violates maxim of manner, the speaker must avoid unnecessary prolixity when we contribute a communication. This is because in that speech, SBY (Dr. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, as the President of the Republic of Indonesia) stated his opinion using two near synonyms placed together.

Data 5:

What I hope you will see and remember out of this horrible nightmare is the triumph of the human spirit.

Context:

Dr. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono stated this utterance to establish the better atmosphere. He believes that every person in Indonesia, especially the audiences in Indonesia infrastructure summit must evoke this experience as the great achievement of the spirit of Indonesian people to release from the terrible situation after the earthquake and tsunami to rise up.

This data is the same as the data that researcher have gotten before. This statement is stated in tautology form, we can analyze it from the words “*horrible nightmare*.” These words have same synonyms, the speaker used it to strength his opinion. We know that nightmare carries horrible effect. There is no one who experiences the good nightmare. It is enough for the speaker to say, “*What I hope you will see and remember out of this nightmare is the triumph of the human spirit.*”

The speaker also indicated the disaster in north Sumatera and Aceh as the nightmare. This utterance shows something different from its literal meaning. The speakers explains the disaster as the suddenly comes up as the nightmare. Here, the speaker violated the first maxims of quantity that we have to make the contribution in communication as informative as is requires and do not make the contribution more informative than it is required. This is because in that speech, SBY (Dr. Susilo Bambang

Yudhoyono, as the President of the Republic of Indonesia) stated his opinion which was more informative as it should be.

This statement also contains an ambiguity, which comes up from the meaning itself. The speakers could say that the triumph of human spirit does not come from the nightmare but from the struggle to release from despair after the disaster. Therefore, the speaker violates maxims of manner by using ambiguity words. This is because in that speech, SBY (Dr. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, as the President of the Republic of Indonesia) stated his opinion in contradictive phrases.

Data 6:

And to this day, the whole of Indonesia is united in tears and deeds: Indonesians of all age, from all walks of life and from all parts of the country are trying to do whatever they could to show solidarity with their brothers and sisters in Aceh and North Sumatera.

Context:

Dr. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono stated this utterance when he explicated his opinion toward the audiences in Indonesian infrastructure summit about the Indonesian people condition to show the solidarity for their brothers and sisters. This behavior can be the basic endorsement in investment in Indonesia.

This utterance invites an implicature, which the audiences should take attention about the solidarity in Indonesian people. This is a great supporting a humanity action in developing infrastructure.

When the speaker delivered this speech, he uses an exaggerated statement to convey the audiences by informing about the humanity action; especially the solidarity occurs after the disaster in north Sumatera and Aceh. That is *“the whole of Indonesia is united in tears and deeds”* which makes his opinion too strong than he really is or more informative than what is required. The speaker has no evidence to say that the whole Indonesia are crying but the speaker can say, *“The whole Indonesia is united to feel miserable and gather in action to develop the country after the disaster”*

The speaker said it to emphasize his opinion being conveyed. Therefore, the speaker overtly flouts the first and the second maxims of quantity, those are *“make the contribution as informative as is required”* and *“do not make the contribution more informative than is required.”* In this case, it is classified as overstatement because there is making to seem more important than it really is. The speaker gave more meanings in the condition after the disaster.

Data 7:

Big ambitions? Yes. Is it easy? No. Are they achievable? Certainly! But as we took stock of our situation, our resources and our shortcomings, one glaring problem emerged: infrastructure, or more precisely, the lack of it thereof.

Context:

Dr. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono stated this utterance to clarify about his government purposes, especially in inviting the investors to invest

their financial capital in Indonesia. The supporting aspect in investment is the condition of infrastructure.

The words “*Big ambitious? Yes. Is it easy? No. Are they achievable? Certainly!*” invite an implicature that the speaker wanted to clarify that this program to accelerate economic growth from 4.5% in 2003 to 7.2% in 2009 is carrying big ambitious that faces several barriers.

In this case, the words “*Big ambitions? Yes. Is it easy? No. Are they achievable? Certainly!*” When the speaker delivered his opinion, he stated the utterance to signify that it is not a sincere question. It means that the speaker was asking a question with no intention of obtaining an answer and it tends to break a sincerity condition on question, namely that the speaker wanted the hearer to provide his speech 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 maxim called maxim of quality that is “*do not say what you believe to be false*”.

This utterance also provides an understate speech in delivering his opinion, which makes the information less informative than what is required or it is classified as understatement by saying “*Is it easy? No.*”. In this case, the speaker tried to make something appear smaller than it really is. The speaker used this utterance to make clear about the progress of Indonesia government. Therefore, the speaker overtly flouts the first; those are “*make*

your contribution as informative as is required.” This is because in that speech, SBY (Dr. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, as the President of the Republic of Indonesia) stated his opinion which was less informative as it should be.

Data 8:

I do not tell you these things to paint a glass half empty.

Context:

Dr. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono states this utterance when he wants to make clarification about his speech in decreasing unemployment rate and reducing poverty rate in Indonesia as the aim to accelerate economic growth not as the fake dream.

When the speaker delivered his opinion, he used the words “*to paint a glass half empty*”, he used metaphor, which makes the information less informative. The utterance “*...to paint a glass half empty*” cannot be interpreted as the speaker wants to make the glass more interesting with painting but he means that the program to decrease the unemployment, to reduce poverty and to accelerate the economy is not the chatter without an action.

This utterance cannot be understood without talking attention to the previous utterance and the context of the speech occurs.

In this case, the speaker violates the maxims. Here, the speaker violated the first maxims of quantity that he has to make his contribution in communication as informative as is requires and do not make more informative than what it is required. This is because in that speech, SBY (Dr. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, as the President of the Republic of Indonesia) stated his opinion by using the words in different meanings.

In this utterance, the speaker also aroused an obscurity of expression by neglecting the differentiation of audiences' interpreting his speech. This statement also makes an ambiguity without knowing the context. Therefore, the speaker also violates the maxim of manner that the speaker must state his utterances briefly and orderly (avoid unnecessary prolixity).

Data 9:

On the contrary, I tell you these things because I see a glass half full.

Context:

Dr. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono stated this utterance to continue his previous statement about his government planning. This utterance is the explanation that can be the answer of the planning to make a progress in economic. This statement is also the preamble to explain in getting investment.

The utterance delivered by the speaker to avoid the hesitation. The statement "*On the contrary, I tell you these things because I see a glass half*

full.” has an idea that the program is planned with the improvement to be success. The speaker explained that this utterance is the statement of the optimist, the hearer can implicate the next statement as the progress to accelerate economy. He explained that one of the ways to accelerate economy is inviting the investor in infrastructure investment.

This utterance “...*I see a glass half full*” is hard to understand, the hearers must have extra knowledge in interpreting these words. The speaker used metaphor when he explains his government program. In this case, the speaker violates the maxims. Here, the speaker violates the first maxims of quantity that he has to make his contribution in communication as informative as is requires and do not make more informative than what it is required. This is because in that speech, SBY (Dr. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, as the President of the Republic of Indonesia) stated his opinion by using the words in different meanings.

Data 10:

And since I know a lot you have a great interest in macro-economic stability, I can tell you that to maintain and sustain the macroeconomic stability, my Government is developing a fiscal policy to encourage economic growth prudentially; diminishing the risk of burden and public debt fluctuation; and improving expenditure cost of the government to favor poverty alleviation (propoor fiscal policy).

Context:

Dr. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono stated this utterance to explain about the program to invite the investors. He explained that his government

concerns to give the guarantee by developing a fiscal policy to encourage economic growth prudentially; diminishing the risk of burden and public debt fluctuation; and improving expenditure cost.

In this case, the speaker hedged the maxim by saying “*And since I know*” where this utterance has an implied meaning that the speaker had known much about the hearers’ condition. The speaker looked to know that majority of the hearers were interesting in macro-economy stability.

This is because in that speech, SBY (Dr. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, as the President of the Republic of Indonesia) ignored the accuracy in delivering his speech, he stated his opinion by disregarding the fact and using his view.

Data 11:

We know that today the private sector can play an increasingly important role in offering investment, expertise, and improving competition.

Context:

Dr. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono stated this utterance to give his opinion that nowadays, private sector gives important role in investment. He believes that private sector can decrease poverty. This statement was supported by the robust growth in more than 30 years in Indonesia between 1975 and 2002, because of the high spending in infrastructure.

The speaker stated this statement by hedged the maxim of quantity “*make the contribution as informative as is required*” by using “*We know...*” in his speech. This utterance look informative, well founded, and relevant but it is not accurate.

This is because SBY disclaims the assumption that the point of speaker’s assertion is to inform the hearers.

The second part is seized from the speech of the Indonesia ambassador for Australia, Imron Cotan at the 2005 Asian venture forum-Australia. The data are gained as follow:

Data 1:

I am indeed happy to be able to speak before this forum on 'Indonesia in 2005', attended by many who help shape Australia's economic and political landscape and Australia's engagement with Southeast Asia, Indonesia in particular, for two obvious reasons.

Context:

Imron Cotan stated this utterance to give his opinion that forum on 'Indonesia in 2005' provided the special experience for him. Imron Cotan was happy because of the attendances of this forum are the persons who give influence for Australia’s economic and political landscape and Australia's engagement with Southeast Asia.

This utterance contains an implicature that this statement was delivered to gain audiences’ concentration that the Indonesia ambassador for Australia, Imron Cotan wanted to make his opening speech as the greatest

moment that made him happy, especially conducting with the audiences. The audiences of this forum are the group of Australia official who decide the economic and politic affair. This moment is crucial by the purpose to explain the Indonesia direction in inviting the investor.

When the speaker stated the utterance, he used an overstate speech in delivering his opinion, which makes the information more imperative than what is required or it is classified as overstatement by saying “I am indeed happy to be able to speak”. Actually, it is enough to say, “I am happy” because it seems informative. Nevertheless, in this utterance, the speaker used the utterance by saying “I am indeed happy to be able to speak” to strengthen his opinion being considered. Therefore, the speaker overtly flouts the first; those are “*make your contribution as informative as is required.*”

In this utterance, the speaker also used metaphor to explain the audiences in this forum. He used some expression by saying “*by many who help shape Australia's economic and political landscape and Australia's engagement with Southeast Asia, Indonesia in particular*”. In this case, the speaker violates the maxims. Here, the speaker violates the first maxims of quantity that he has to make his contribution in communication as informative as is requires and do not make more informative than what it is required. This is because in that speech, Imron Cotan (The Ambassador of Republic of Indonesia for Australia) stated his opinion by using the words in different meaning.

Data 2:

First of all, I am happy that I can speak with more confidence and optimism about the direction my country is taking.

Context:

The ambassador set this utterance to begin the speech by giving simple explanation about the topic, which would be delivered. Imron Cotan also felt happy for the progress and result that Indonesia government has taken since the reformation of general election until nowadays.

This utterance invites an implicature that the speaker wanted to clarify the previous statement. The speaker stated this utterance to explain the two obvious reasons about Indonesia direction is taking. He explained that the recent election had structured the governmental system to be vigorous democracy and prosperous country. This situation affects the view of the investors.

In this case, the speaker also violates the maxims. Here, the speaker violates the first maxims of quantity that he has to make his contribution in communication as informative as is requires and do not make the contribution more informative than what it is required. By saying “*I am happy that I can speak with more confidence and optimism about the direction my country is taking*”, the speaker had made exaggerate opinion about his feel and strengthen the previous speech. This is because in that

speech, Imron Cotan (The Ambassador of Republic of Indonesia for Australia) stated his opinion which was more informative as it should be.

Data 3:

I therefore strongly believe that Indonesia is on the right track to excel towards a more vigorous democracy and a more prosperous nation.

Context:

This utterance is the explanation of the condition of Indonesia that can be the supporting aspects in investment. Imron Cotan said that Indonesia is on the right situation to excel towards democracy and prosperous nation. This condition can sustain the investment and can be guarantee for investors.

In this case, the speaker hedged the maxim by saying “*I therefore strongly believe....*” where this utterance has an implied meaning that the speaker had known much about the democracy in Indonesia more than the other had. The speaker looked to know much about the progress of Indonesia government.

This utterance is less informative than is required without knowing the context. As the result, the speaker overtly hedged the first maxim of quantity “*make your contribution as informative as is required.*” This is because in that speech, Imron Cotan (The Ambassador of Republic of Indonesia for

Australia) stated his opinion by ignoring the assumption that the point of speaker's assertion is to inform hearer.

Data 4:

The elections have paved the way for the creation of a much stronger government that has based itself on the tenets of democracy.

Context:

Imron Cotan explained the condition of democracy in Indonesia. He said about the Indonesia election has changed the governmental condition on the tenets of democracy.

This utterance invites an implicature that this speech clarifies the recent condition about the election effect in the governmental system. He said that the three phases of legislative and executive electoral system made the check and balance in the right portion after the bumping system in the last governmental system.

Here, the speaker used metaphor in his speech to explain the result of the election by saying "*have paved the way*". Therefore, the speaker had violated the maxim of quantity that requires the contribution as informative as is required and the speaker should not make the contribution more informative than is required. This is because in that speech, Imron Cotan (The Ambassador of Republic of Indonesia for Australia) stated his opinion by using the words in different meaning.

Data 5:

This view is shared by many of my countrymen, and probably a healthy number of foreigners as well.

Context:

The ambassador Imron Cotan set this utterance to express the view that democratic progress in Indonesia is contributed toward his compatriots and the foreigners who consider democracy.

Imron Cotan said this utterance to give detail about the democracy in Indonesia and its improvement. He also consider that the democracy in Indonesia occur by the inside power of its people, without any intervention of other country. This vision is realized by Indonesian people and foreigner who appreciate democracy.

In this utterance, the speaker used metaphor in explaining foreign person who considered the reformation in Indonesia as the change into better governmental system. Thus, in this case, the speaker involved in violating the first maxim of quality, which should consider the contribution as informative as is required and not more as is required. This is because in that speech, Imron Cotan (The Ambassador of Republic of Indonesia for Australia) stated his opinion by using the words in different meaning.

Data 6:

You are experts and managers of economic and financial matters. You know how wealth is generated, circulated, and disbursed. You understand the

importance of 'confidence' in the behavior of producers, consumers, and money managers. I am not an economist by education or by profession, but I have observed during my recent visits to Indonesia.

Context:

In this utterance, Imron Cotan gave details about the condition in Indonesia, especially in investing aspects. He gathered the ability of the audiences in 2005 Asian venture forum-Australian to evaluate the economic and politic condition in Indonesia and gave them the fact about the behavior of producers, consumers, and money managers after he came back from Indonesia.

This utterance contains an implicature that this speech tried to gain the audiences' consideration about the investment chance in Indonesia. The speaker was grateful for the audiences who mostly came from Australia as the expert in economy and have big interest in economic growth in Indonesia.

In this sentence, the speaker used an exaggerated statement, which makes the information too or more informative than what is required or it is specified as overstatement without considering the ability of Indonesian people by saying "*You are experts and managers of economic and financial matters*".

In the other side, the speaker also understated by saying, "*I am not an economist by education or by profession, but I have observed during my recent visits to Indonesia.*". This utterance could make some audience

thought that the speaker should not give any speech about economic aspect because he is not the expert in this case.

Therefore, the speaker overtly flouts the first maxim of quantity “*make the contribution as informative as is require*” This is because in that speech, Imron Cotan (The Ambassador of Republic of Indonesia) stated his opinion which was more informative as it should be.

Data 7:

The World Bank said last month: 'With the cyclical upturn in its economy - driven by accelerated growth, macroeconomic and political stability - market confidence has hit a post crisis high.'

Context:

The speaker, Imron Cotan, quoted the World Bank’s words that the economy condition depends on the political stability, accelerated growth and macroeconomic.

This utterance also strengthens previous utterance about the condition in Indonesia, especially the stability in investment.

This utterance explains about the aspects that influence the economic growth. Here, the speaker overtly flouts the first maxim by saying, “*driven by accelerated growth, macroeconomic and political stability*”. It looks like use the word in different meaning, the speaker could confirm this statement as controlled by the accelerate growth, because it more informative. This is because in that speech, Imron Cotan (The Ambassador of Republic of

Indonesia for Australia) stated his opinion by using the words in different meaning.

Data 8:

President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono has promised Indonesians that he will bring about 'change', but not change for the sake of change.

Context:

The ambassador Imron Cottan explained that his government resolves to give the guarantee for investor and to focus on fundamental reforms to the investment stability, continued improvements to governance and urgent attention to infrastructure.

This utterance has an implicature that the speaker made an effort in conducting the audiences' belief in the government guarantee in investment in Indonesia. He explained that the elected president gives change especially in political stability.

This utterance "... *but not change for the sake of change*" is hard to understand, the hearers must have extra knowledge in interpreting these words. The speaker used metaphor when he explains his government planning. In this case, the speaker violates the maxims. Here, the speaker violates the first maxims of quantity that he has to make his contribution in communication as informative as is requires and do not make more informative than what it is required. This is because in that speech, Imron

Cotan (The Ambassador of Republic of Indonesia for Australia) stated his opinion by using the words in different meaning.

Data 9:

Indonesians are optimistic that they can ride on the coming waves of change.

Context:

Imron Cotan delivered this utterance to clarify that Indonesia people believe that the reformation, especially in the governmental system, brings better condition and Indonesian people are ready to face the change in the governmental system.

The speaker delivered this speech in order to explain about the hope of Indonesian people in the reformation and they believe their ability to conduct with the new system.

In this case, the speaker used metaphor to express the Indonesian capability by using the sentence “...*they can ride on the coming waves of change.*”. Thus, the speaker overtly flouts the maxim of quality by saying something, which less informative than is requires.

Data 10:

As you may be aware, Indonesia held three nation-wide elections last year, an enormous and extremely complex undertaking in a nation of over 220 million people, and yet they were conducted peacefully and skillfully.

Context:

The ambassador Imron Cottan explained the elections condition in Indonesia as a complex situation for over 220 citizen and this condition is not easy for it 's representative election and two round presidential selection. Indonesia people are success to hold the election.

This utterance explains about the overtaking in the supreme power of Indonesia. He explained that the election was conducted in peacefully and skillfully, without considering the friction in the lower level.

Here, the speaker exaggerated the utterance by describing as “*the peacefully and skillfully election*”. Therefore, the speaker overstated the speech, which makes the information too or more informative than what is required or it is specified as overstatement. The speaker omitted the fact in some area in Indonesia that has to perform political education.

This is because in that speech, Imron Cotan (The Ambassador of Republic of Indonesia) stated his opinion which was more informative as it should be.

Data 11:

The election strengthened our presidential system, while our parliament remains critical, thus ensuring a healthier system of checks-and-balances.

Context:

The ambassador Imron Cottan also explained about the effect of the presidential and parliament election system as the good organism in holding the nation. The government can decide the policy and the parliament can evaluate it without each other dependences.

In this utterance contains an implicature that the speaker explain the progress of the election system become the balance condition in both presidential and parliament. This election system makes the check and balance in the right position. The parliament can do the job correctly without dependence in the government.

In this case, the speaker explained the governmental system as the healthier system of check and balance. By saying, *“The election strengthened our presidential system, while our parliament remains critical, thus ensuring a healthier system of checks-and-balances.”*, the speaker used metaphor by saying *“healthier system”*, this phrase is different with the real meaning of health but we can understand this utterance as the better system than the previous system. Therefore, the speaker overtly flouts the maxim of quantity. This is because in that speech, Imron Cotan (The Ambassador of Republic of Indonesia for Australia) stated his opinion by using the words in different meaning.

Data 12:

I trust that you have easy and immediate access to Indonesia's economic indicators.

Context:

The speaker, Imron Cota, contribute the speech to convince the audiences about the Indonesia progress in economic. The speaker also believes that there are indicators in Indonesia, which can be the support to be prosperous country in investment.

This utterance looks informative for its explanation about the easy access for the Indonesia economic information that can be got by the audiences in this forum.

The speaker relays the information to himself that makes the information not accurate whether it looks informative, well founded, and relevant.

In this case, the speaker hedges the first maxim by saying “*I trust that you ...*”where this utterance has an implied meaning that the speaker had relied to the audiences and omitted the fact of economic growth in Indonesia. The speaker looked to know that majority of the hearers have much information about Indonesia economic indicators. This is because in that speech, Imron Cota (The Ambassador of Republic of Indonesia for Australia) disclaimed his point to inform the audiences.

Data 13:

We are confident that these figures are achievable because economic and development activities will be placed on a stronger and more stable footing in terms of the political, social and justice system.

Context:

This utterance indicates the economic achievement that the government had taken, the progress includes the stability in macro-economy, the income of tourism and the stability of rupiah.

This utterance contains an implicature that indicates the system of politic, social and justice in Indonesia improve the better condition and more stable.

Here, the speaker used metaphor to explain the condition in Indonesia politic, social and justice manner by saying “*economic and development activities will be placed on a stronger and more stable footing in terms of the political, social and justice system.*”. Consequently, the speaker flouts the first maxim of quantity by uttered the information as it not requires. This is because in that speech, Imron Cotan (The Ambassador of Republic of Indonesia for Australia) stated his opinion by using the words in different meaning.

Data 14:

We have left many of our troubles behind, and we are building new bridges.

Context:

This utterance indicates the new progress between Indonesia and Australia by making new bilateral cooperation and left the friction between Indonesia and Australia about the Timor Leste independent.

The speaker said this utterance to indicate the recent progress in the bilateral relation between Indonesia and Australia becomes more prosperous affair.

Here, the ambassador explained that his country wants to make the new cooperation in ASEAN, Australia and New Zealand, especially between Indonesia and Australia.

In delivering his speech, Imron Cotan used metaphor to explain his opinion about the bilateral progress by expressing “*we are building new bridges.*”. Here, the speaker overtly flouts the first maxim of quantity. He did not make the contribution as informative as is requires. This is because in that speech, Imron Cotan (The Ambassador of Republic of Indonesia for Australia) stated his opinion by using the words in different meaning.

Data 15:

The ASEAN - Australia and New Zealand Free Trade Area offers a golden opportunity for Australia to further economically excel together with countries in the region.

Context:

Imron Cotan said this utterance to convince that the contract in making the free trade area among ASEAN, Australia, and New Zealand offers great opportunity for the members.

The speaker said this utterance to explain the opportunity for Australia in the bilateral relation between Indonesia and Australia becomes more

prosperous affair by deciding free trade area among ASEAN, Australia, and New Zealand.

In this case, the ambassador expressed the opportunity by saying “...*Free Trade Area offers a golden opportunity...*” to convey the audiences about the prosperous chance in investment.

Here, the speaker overtly flouts the first maxim of quantity. He did not make the contribution as informative as is requires. This is because in that speech, Imron Cota (The Ambassador of Republic of Indonesia for Australia) stated his opinion by using the words in different meaning.

After considering the data from executive officials, the researcher continues to second phase. This phase contains the data from the legislative officials.

The third division of the data is taken from Agung Laksono’s speech, which is delivered in ASEAN Inter Parliamentary Myanmar caucus meeting. These data are as follow:

Data 1:

It is a great delight for me to be here and extend a warm gratefulness to all members of ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Myanmar Caucus, or well-known as AIPMC, for giving me this remarkable opportunity.

Context:

Agung Laksono said the utterance to begin his welcoming all audiences of ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Myanmar Caucus (AIPMC). He considered the meeting to be the remarkable opportunity, especially when he delivered his speech.

This utterance contains an implicature that this statement was delivered to express Mr. Agung Laksono's opinion about the appreciation for the member of AIPMC.

When the speaker stated the utterance, he used metaphor in his speech, which makes the information less informative than what is required or it is classified as metaphor by saying "*extend a warm gratefulness to all members of ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Myanmar Caucus*". Nevertheless, in this utterance, the speaker used the utterance by saying "*extend a warm gratefulness to all members of ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Myanmar Caucus*" to strengthen his opinion being considered. Therefore, the speaker overtly flouts the first; those are "*make your contribution as informative as is required.*" This is because in that speech, Mr. Agung Laksono (The Chairman of the House of People of Representative) stated his opinion by using the words in different meaning.

Data 2:

It is my belief that this seminar has at least two major purposes which firstly enable policy makers and communities in the world to discuss and seek for possible solutions in order to establish and promote the process of democratization in Myanmar, and secondly, since it is conducted in the sidelines of IPU Assembly which also essentially support the democratization and human rights protections, this may strengthen our common concern and commitment to the peaceful democratization process in the world and on the land of Myanmar in particular.

Context:

Mr. Agung Laksono said this utterance to clarify the main purposes in the meeting that can offer the establishment and promotion the process

of democratization in Myanmar and all over the world and offer the support the democratization and human rights protections.

In this case, the speaker hedged the maxim by saying “*It is my belief...*” where this utterance makes the information not accurate by relying to the speaker belief. This utterance has an implied meaning that the speaker had known much about the purpose of the forum than the other had.

This utterance is less informative than is required without knowing the context. As the result, the speaker overtly hedged the first maxim of quantity “*make your contribution as informative as is required.*” This is because in that speech, Mr. Agung Laksono (The Chairman of the House of People of Representative) disclaimed his point to inform the audiences.

The fourth part is taken from the speech of the chairman of the People Consultative Assembly of Republic of Indonesia, Hidayat Nur Wahid, which is delivered in Indonesia: Towards A Better Consolidated Democratic State In South East Asia. The data are as follow:

Data 1:

Firstly, thank you very much for your warmest acceptance.

Context:

The chairman of the People Consultative Assembly of Republic of Indonesia, Hidayat Nur Wahid, thought that he had got the great acceptance and attention in the seminar.

This utterance is the same as previous data. This utterance contains an implicature that this statement was brought to gain audiences' concentration that the chairman of the People Consultative Assembly of Republic of Indonesia, Hidayat Nur Wahid, wanted to express his gratefulness for the acceptance and the gracious members of the seminar who consider the better consolidated democratic state in south East Asia that made him happy. This moment is fundamental by the purpose to bring the new atmosphere in democratic state in ASEAN.

When the speaker stated the utterance, he used metaphor in his speech, which makes the information less informative than what is required or it is classified as metaphor by saying “ *your warmest acceptance*.”. Nevertheless, in this utterance, the speaker used the utterance by saying “ *your warmest acceptance*.” to appreciate the forum. Therefore, the speaker overtly flouts the first; those are “*make your contribution as informative as is required*.” This is because in that speech, Hidayat Nur Wahid (the chairman of the People Consultative Assembly of Republic of Indonesia) stated his opinion by using the words in different meaning.

Data 2:

The most phenomenal achievement in this regard is the takeover of the justice administration by the Supreme Court from the Department of Justice, the improvement of the Commercial Courts, the establishment of the Corruption Eradication Commission and the establishment of the Anti Corruption Courts.

Context:

The speaker, Mr. Hidayat Nur Wahid gave more attention to progress in Indonesia democracy especially in the changes, particularly in judicial part toward this speech. He appreciated the establishment of the anti corruption court, the Corruption Eradication Commission, the improvement of the Commercial Courts and the takeover of the justice administration by the Supreme Court from the Department of Justice.

When the speaker stated the utterances, he used an exaggerated statement, which makes the information too or more informative than what is required or it is specified as overstatement.

The speaker also used words to indicate overstatement by saying “*The most phenomenal achievement..*” This utterance invites an implied meaning to the achievement of the anti corruption court establishment, the Corruption Eradication Commission, the improvement of the Commercial Courts and the takeover of the justice administration by the Supreme Court from the Department of Justice. Therefore, in this utterance, the speaker overtly flouts the first maxims of quantity, which is “*make your contribution as informative as is required*”. This is because in that speech, Hidayat Nur Wahid (the chairman of the People Consultative Assembly of Republic of Indonesia) stated his opinion which was more informative as it should be.

Data 3:

Following the recent earthquake and tsunami that devastated Aceh and some parts of the Northern Sumatera, billions of US\$ were and will be poured by foreign states and private parties; this indicates not only a trust to the democratically-elected government, but also to the civil society and the people of Indonesia, mostly Moslems, who are able to work hand-in-hand to rebuild the devastated areas

Context:

Mr. Hidayat Nur Wahid said this utterance to describe the situation in Indonesia after the disaster and this speech showed the recent condition, which being the indication the reliance of foreign country in Indonesia people.

When the speaker delivered his opinion, he used the words “ ...to work hand-in-hand... ”, he used metaphor, which makes the information less informative. The utterance “... to work hand-in-hand...” cannot be interpreted as its real meaning which only work using hands but it can be interpret as the cooperation in Indonesia society.

This utterance can be understood without talking attention to the previous utterance and the context of the speech occur.

In this case, the speaker violates the maxims. Here, the speaker violated the first maxims of quantity that he has to make his contribution in communication as informative as is requires and do not make the contribution more informative than what it is required. This is because in that speech, Hidayat Nur Wahid (the chairman of the People Consultative

Assembly of Republic of Indonesia) stated his opinion by using the words in different meaning.

Data 4:

Indonesia is turning into the third biggest democratic country in the world, and this democratization process is underway to reach all facets of life in Indonesia.

Context:

The speaker explained the improvement of Indonesia democracy after the reformation, which has made republic of Indonesia become the third democratic country in the world for its election system in legislative and executive.

The speaker delivered his opinion by using the words “...*process is underway*...”, he used metaphor, which makes the information less informative. The utterance “...*process is underway*...” cannot be interpreted as its real meaning as the extra way but the hearer must have extra knowledge to interpret this utterance.

In this case, the speaker violates the maxims. Here, the speaker violated the first maxims of quantity that he has to make his contribution in communication as informative as is requires and do not make more informative than what it is required. This is because in that speech, Hidayat Nur Wahid (the chairman of the People Consultative Assembly of Republic of Indonesia) stated his opinion by using the words in different meaning.

Data 5:

The remaking of Indonesia indicates a strong hope that this democratic nation will be able to develop standards of sustainable political, economic, legal, and social systems comparable to international standards.

Context:

The speaker tried to persuade the audiences about the political, economic, legal, and social decisions is going to the standard of international system. This is the foundation in gathering the international trust.

When the speaker delivered his opinion, he used the words “...*strong hope*...”, he used metaphor, which makes the information less informative. In this utterance, the speaker used metaphor to explain the expectation to the democratic in Indonesia. In this case, the speaker violates the maxims. Here, the speaker violates the first maxims of quantity that he has to make his contribution in communication as informative as is requires and do not make more informative than what it is required. This is because in that speech, Hidayat Nur Wahid (the chairman of the People Consultative Assembly of Republic of Indonesia) stated his opinion by using the words in different meaning.

4.2 Discussion

After taking into consideration the data from executive and legislative officials, the researcher continues to the discussion. This phase contains the comparative study between executive and legislative officials.

In this research' the researcher finds some data, base on how Gricean theory between executive and legislative officials. The speaker flouts the maxim of quantity when his contribution is not informative as is required. The speaker also flouts the maxim of quality when his contribution is not true and he says something for which lacks adequate evidence.

If the speaker's contribution is not relevant, the speaker flouts the maxim of relation and speaker flouts the maxim of manner if contribution is not perspicuous it may be obscure, ambiguous, and disorderly.

The speaker flouted the maxims, if the utterances include tautology, metaphor, overstatement, understatement, rhetorical question, and Irony. the speakers also hedged the maxim if the information look informative, well founded and relevant but it not accurate.

The executive and legislative officials often used metaphor in their speeches but the researcher finds the maxim hedged and flouted in metaphor, overstatement, tautology understatement, and rhetorical question in Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono speech. The speaker flout the maxim, when they use understatement such as the utterance by SBY: *"I am sorry: I could not resist making that sales pitch, but I promise you will hear more it later."* In the second speech by Imron Cotan, the researcher finds the maxims hedged and flouted in

metaphor, overstatement, and understatement. Such as metaphor in *“I am indeed happy to be able to speak before this forum on 'Indonesia in 2005', attended by many who help shape Australia's economic and political landscape and Australia's engagement with Southeast Asia, Indonesia in particular, for two obvious reasons.”*

In the legislative speeches, the researcher finds the maxims hedged and flouted in metaphor and overstatement. In the chairman of the House of People of Representative of Indonesia, Mr. Agung Laksono flouted the maxim in *“It is a great delight for me to be here and extend a warm gratefulness to all members of ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Myanmar Caucus, or well-known as AIPMC, for giving me this remarkable opportunity.”* For its metaphor.

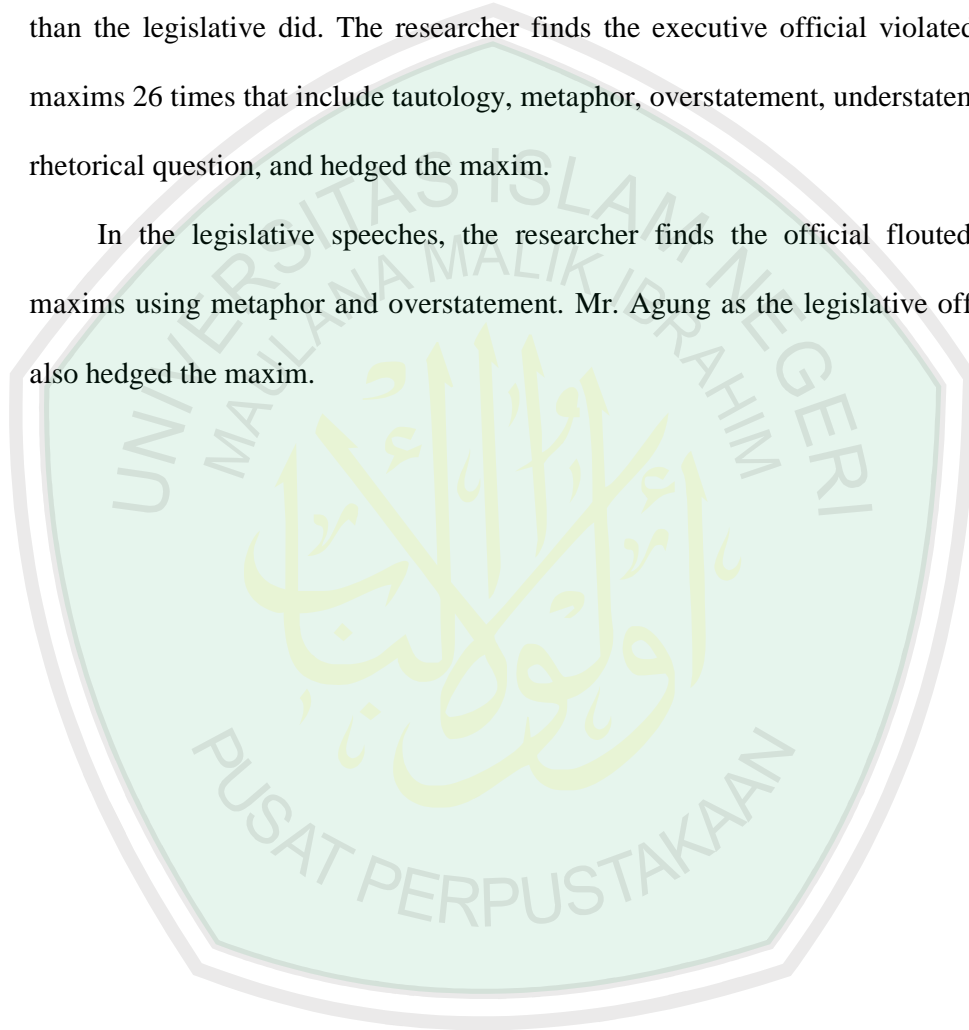
Mr. Agung also hedged the maxim in *“It is my belief that this seminar has at least two major purposes which firstly enable policy makers and communities in the world to discuss and seek for possible solutions in order to establish and promote the process of democratization in Myanmar, and secondly, since it is conducted in the sidelines of IPU Assembly which also essentially support the democratization and human rights protections, this may strengthen our common concern and commitment to the peaceful democratization process in the world and on the land of Myanmar in particular”.*

In the speech of the chairman of the People Consultative Assembly of Republic of Indonesia, Hidayat Nur Wahid. Such as overstatement in *“The most phenomenal achievement in this regard is the takeover of the justice administration by the Supreme Court from the Department of Justice, the*

improvement of the Commercial Courts, the establishment of the Corruption Eradication Commission and the establishment of the Anti Corruption Courts.”

The researcher finds the executive officials more often violated the maxims than the legislative did. The researcher finds the executive official violated the maxims 26 times that include tautology, metaphor, overstatement, understatement, rhetorical question, and hedged the maxim.

In the legislative speeches, the researcher finds the official flouted the maxims using metaphor and overstatement. Mr. Agung as the legislative official also hedged the maxim.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After obtaining and analyzing the data in the previous chapter, the writer presents the conclusion and suggestion at the last part of this writing. The conclusion is drawn based on the formulated research questions while suggestion is intended to give information to the next researchers who are interested in doing future research in this area.

5.1 Conclusion

In line with the previous chapter, the conclusion of the writing can be formulated as follow:

It is important to the speaker to concern their speaking, moreover in their maxims. The good communication can be understood when the speaker avoid violating the maxims as Grice formulated.

Sometimes the speakers do not obey the maxims, moreover the maxims are flouted and hedged by the speaker when he is delivering and maintaining their opinions. However, although it is very difficult to obey and use all of the maxims in producing utterances especially in delivering the speech, it is essential and efficiently in communication, therefore, communication can go on smoothly.

Nevertheless, in certain condition, the speaker can violated the maxims by using metaphor in order to make their speaking not hurt other feeling as the Indonesian official did. In this condition, the maintaining of delivering the speech

also influence by the condition of the hearer and the place that the speech occurred. For example, when SBY said: “I am sorry: I could not resist making that sales pitch, but I promise you will hear more it later.” in discourse study, the maxim is flouted for its metaphor, but sometimes it is important to use such metaphor in certain condition in the real life.

5.2 Suggestion

According to the findings of this research, it is suggested that the findings will become additional references in the field of discourse. It is also recommended that the next researchers can use Grice’s maxims to conduct the research on the other areas. In addition, it is also suggested to the next researcher use other relevance theories to investigate different topics in the same area of the research.

This study also gives the beneficial information not only for linguistic student but also other person to know how the appropriate technique in delivering their speech or maintaining their communication.

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Appendix 1: Table of Data

No.	Data	Flouting Maxims						Hedging Maxims	Explanation
		T	M	O	U	R	I		
	The first data are quoted from the speech of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (the President of the Republic of Indonesia).								
1	I am sorry: I could not resist making that sales pitch, but I promise you will hear more it later.				√				
2	We gather here today in the midst of the most trying moment in the history of Indonesia we are all still living the nightmare of the aftermath of the horrific earthquake and tsunami of last December 26 th .		√	√					
3	We have all seen the tragic scenes of grief and sorrow from our television.	√							
4	In fact, the worst day of my Presidency was when I saw with my own eyes the senseless death of my people and terrible devastation in Lhoksemauwe, Banda Aceh, and Meulaboh.	√							
5	What I hope you will see and remember out of this horrible nightmare is the triumph of the human spirit.	√							
6	And to this day, the whole of Indonesia is united in tears and deeds: Indonesians of all age, from all walks of life and from all parts of the country are trying to do whatever they could to show solidarity with their brothers and sisters in Aceh and North Sumatra.			√					
7	Big ambitions? Yes. Is it easy? No. Are they achievable? Certainly! But as we took stock of our situation, our resources and our shortcomings, one glaring problem emerged: infrastructure, or more precisely, the lack of it thereof.				√	√			
8	I do not tell you these things to paint a glass half empty.		√						

No.	Data	Flouting Maxims						Hedging Maxims	Explanation
		T	M	O	U	R	I		
9	On the contrary, I tell you these things because I see a glass half full.		√						
10	And since I know a lot you have a great interest in macro-economic stability, I can tell you that to maintain and sustain the macroeconomic stability, my Government is developing a fiscal policy to encourage economic growth prudentially; diminishing the risk of burden and public debt fluctuation; and improving expenditure cost of the government to favor poverty alleviation (propoor fiscal policy).							√	
11	We know that today the private sector can play an increasingly important role in offering investment, expertise, and improving competition.							√	
	The second data are seized from the speech of the Indonesia ambassador for Australia, Imron Cotan at the 2005 Asian venture forum-Australia.								
1	I am indeed happy to be able to speak before this forum on 'Indonesia in 2005', attended by many who help shape Australia's economic and political landscape and Australia's engagement with Southeast Asia, Indonesia in particular, for two obvious reasons.		√	√					
2	First of all, I am happy that I can speak with more confidence and optimism about the direction my country is taking.			√					
3	I therefore strongly believe that Indonesia is on the right track to excel towards a more vigorous democracy and a more prosperous nation.							√	
4	The elections have paved the way for the creation of a much stronger government that has based itself on the tenets of democracy.		√						
5	This view is shared by many of my countrymen, and probably a healthy number of foreigners as well.		√						

No.	Data	Flouting Maxims						Hedging Maxims	Explanation
		T	M	O	U	R	I		
6	You are experts and managers of economic and financial matters. You know how wealth is generated, circulated, and disbursed. You understand the importance of 'confidence' in the behavior of producers, consumers, and money managers. I am not an economist by education or by profession, but I have observed during my recent visits to Indonesia.			√	√				
7	The World Bank said last month: 'With the cyclical upturn in its economy - driven by accelerated growth, macroeconomic and political stability - market confidence has hit a post crisis high.'		√	√					
8	President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono has promised Indonesians that he will bring about 'change', but not change for the sake of change.		√						
9	Indonesians are optimistic that they can ride on the coming waves of change.		√						
10	As you may be aware, Indonesia held three nation-wide elections last year, an enormous and extremely complex undertaking in a nation of over 220 million people, and yet they were conducted peacefully and skillfully.			√					
11	The election strengthened our presidential system, while our parliament remains critical, thus ensuring a healthier system of checks-and-balances.		√						
12	I trust that you have easy and immediate access to Indonesia's economic indicators.							√	
13	We are confident that these figures are achievable because economic and development activities will be placed on a stronger and more stable footing in terms of the political, social and justice system.		√						
14	We have left many of our troubles behind, and we are building new bridges.		√						

No.	Data	Flouting Maxims						Hedging Maxims	Explanation
		T	M	O	U	R	I		
15	The ASEAN - Australia and New Zealand Free Trade Area offers a golden opportunity for Australia to further economically excel together with countries in the region.		√						
	The third data are taken from Agung Laksono's speech, which is delivered in ASEAN Inter Parliamentary Myanmar caucus meeting.								
1	It is a great delight for me to be here and extend a warm gratefulness to all members of ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Myanmar Caucus, or well-known as AIPMC, for giving me this remarkable opportunity.		√						
2	It is my belief that this seminar has at least two major purposes which firstly enable policy makers and communities in the world to discuss and seek for possible solutions in order to establish and promote the process of democratization in Myanmar, and secondly, since it is conducted in the sidelines of IPU Assembly which also essentially support the democratization and human rights protections, this may strengthen our common concern and commitment to the peaceful democratization process in the world and on the land of Myanmar in particular.							√	
	The fourth data are taken from the speech of the chairman of the People Consultative Assembly of Republic of Indonesia, Hidayat Nur Wahid, which is delivered in Indonesia: Towards A Better Consolidated Democratic State In South East Asia.								
1	Firstly, thank you very much for your warmest acceptance.		√						
2	The most phenomenal achievement in this regard is the takeover of the justice administration by the Supreme Court from the Department of Justice, the improvement of the Commercial Courts, the establishment of the Corruption Eradication Commission and the establishment of the Anti Corruption Courts.			√					

No.	Data	Flouting Maxims						Hedging Maxims	Explanation
		T	M	O	U	R	I		
3	Following the recent earthquake and tsunami that devastated Aceh and some parts of the Northern Sumatera, billions of US\$ were and will be poured by foreign states and private parties; this indicates not only a trust to the democratically-elected government, but also to the civil society and the people of Indonesia, mostly Moslems, who are able to work hand-in-hand to rebuild the devastated areas		√						
4	Indonesia is turning into the third biggest democratic country in the world, and this democratization process is underway to reach all facets of life in Indonesia.		√						
5	The remaking of Indonesia indicates a strong hope that this democratic nation will be able to develop standards of sustainable political, economic, legal, and social systems comparable to international standards.		√						

Explanation:

T: Tautology

M: Metaphor

O: Overstatement

U: Understatement

R: Rhetorical Question

I: Irony

**Appendix 2: The Original Script of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's
Speech**

Keynote Address

By

H.E. Dr. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono

President of the Republic of Indonesia,

“ Revitalizing Indonesia:

Opportunity, Partnership, Progress ”

Delivered at

The Indonesia Infrastructure Summit 2005

Shang-ri La Hotel

Jakarta, 17 January 2005

Excellencies,
Ladies and gentlemen,
Dear friends,

Let me begin by welcoming all of you to this important conference on infrastructure. Especially to our international friends, I bid all of you a warm welcome to Indonesia. I hope you already feel at home here in my country, because after today we want you to make Indonesia your home, the home of your next investment. I am sorry: I could not resist making that sales pitch, but I promise you will hear more it later.

I wish we could meet today under happier circumstances. We gather here today in the midst of the most trying moment in the history of Indonesia we are all still living the nightmare of the aftermath of the horrific earthquake and tsunami of last December 26th.

We have all seen the tragic scenes of grief and sorrow from our television. In fact, the worst day of my Presidency was when I saw with my own eyes the senseless death of my people and terrible devastation in Lhoksemauwe, Banda Aceh, and Meulaboh.

What I hope you will see and remember out of this horrible nightmare is the triumph of the human spirit. We hear countless heroic stories of soldiers who died while trying to save lives; we hear of a pregnant woman who survived at sea for days while keeping her unborn baby alive; we hear of rescue workers who braved the tsunami waves to save others; we hear of the courage of survivors who are determined to get on with life despite losing everything.

And to this day, the whole of Indonesia is united in tears and deeds: Indonesians of all age, from all walks of life and from all parts of

the country are trying to do whatever they could to show solidarity with their brothers and sisters in Aceh and North Sumatra. Clearly, the tsunami disaster has brought out the best in our national character : unity, compassion, solidarity, selflessness, sacrifice.

I want all of you to know that as you engage with my country, this is a spirit and quality of resilience that you will see in the great people of Indonesia.

Through each of you, our friends from all over the world, I also want to thank you and your respective Government and people and organizations for the tremendous international support, sympathy and solidarity shown for the Indonesian people in these trying times.

I easily admit that the tsunami disaster in Aceh and North Sumatra has consumed my Government attention and it is a matter of certainty that the task of rebuilding the devastated communities will continue to be our national priority.

But the other point is equally important : what happened in Aceh and North Sumatra does not in any way detract or distract my Government from achieving the things that we intended to do when we came into office : that is, to change Indonesia for the better. To make Indonesia more democratic, more prosperous, more just, more peaceful. In fact, the tsunami has only added greater urgency for us in achieving these national objectives.

Ladies and gentlemen,

You have all come here to discuss infrastructure development in Indonesia. I stand here before you today to speak about 3 (three) themes

that will be central to your deliberations : opportunity, partnership, progress. I think these 3 themes sum up the essence of what we are trying to do and what can be achieved by all of us, if we put our heads and resources together. And yes, this is where I begin my sales pitch to you.

First, opportunity.

When I was sworn-in as President in October last year, we set forth several economic targets to be achieved at the end of my Government's term.

We aim to decrease unemployment rate from 9.5 % in 2003 to 5, 1 % in 2009. We aim to reduce poverty rate from 16.6% in 2004 to 8.2% in 2009. And we aim to accelerate economic growth from 4.5% in 2003 to 7.2% in 2009 so that in the next five years, the economic growth will achieve the average of 6.6 % per year;

Big ambitions? Yes. Is it easy? No. Are they achievable? Certainly! But as we took stock of our situation, our resources and our shortcomings, one glaring problem emerged: infrastructure, or more precisely, the lack of it thereof.

Blame it on the financial crises, blame it on other things, but the hard fact is that in the past few years, we hardly saw new roads, new toll roads, new ports, new telephone lines, new power plants. And according to conventional wisdom, poor infrastructure has been a key barrier to investment.

I do not tell you these things to paint a glass half empty. On the contrary, I tell you these things because I see a glass half full. Like all of you, I am an optimist who try to see an answer in every problem, unlike

the pessimist who see problem in every answer. And one of the answers to our economic future is clear enough: get more investments in infrastructure.

Because of the financial limitations of the Government, and because the Government's will mainly be as regulator and facilitator, our efforts to mobilize new investments in infrastructure is increasingly relying on the participation of the private sector, both domestic and international.

Here is where you come in. And here is why we are inviting all of you to this Infrastructure Summit conference in Jakarta. We invite you to be our partners. We invite you to take advantage of the huge opportunity to invest in our economy. We invite you to prosper together with us.

Beneath all the numbers and figures I mentioned earlier, lie your opportunity: opportunity to invest, opportunity to grow with us, opportunity to profit.

And If you wish to be remember any phrase of my speech tonight, I hope it will be this : "a new partnership". I do not speak of "partnership" as a fancy slogan or as a buzzword. I speak of "new partnership" as a concept that underscores my personal commitment and my Government's determination to promote a strong environment for business and entrepreneurship in Indonesia.

We offer you this new partnership in a variety of ways.

To promote this "new partnership", my Government is improving our tax policy and administration, including the improvement of the Draft Law on Taxation to reflect fair, efficient and clear principles.

We are pursuing trade and industry policies that aim to increase competitiveness, decrease costs, and removing those distortions that have obstructed investment and economic activities as a whole.

To improve and increase the supply of infrastructure, we are developing a stable and clear policy framework where the private sector can engage in effective partnership with the government, secure in the knowledge that the charges and tolls that generate income will be free of arbitrary political interference.

And as we proceed to implement a number of infrastructure programs, my Government is committed to provide the private sector with a healthy environment and firm project-by-project support as per tendered contracts, to implement supporting investments. Indeed, the most recent deregulations serve as clear examples of our determination to attract, enable and safeguard private sector investment. The international and domestic private sectors are now encouraged to invest on almost equal terms in new companies and projects in all of the industry.

My Government is also improving the workforce market, to make it more flexible so as to provide more employment openings.

For the medium-term, my Government is enacting programs to support greater private sector involvement through public-private partnership in infrastructure services and by removing all bureaucratic bottlenecks, which currently inhibit private sector involvement.

My Government will also focus our own resources increasingly on sectors which are not commercially viable – such as rural roads and specific investments that help the poor and remote communities. My Government will see to it that the poverty alleviation program will be based on the improvement of access and quality of education, health and basic infrastructure such as water, road and irrigation. After all, we in Indonesia

value infrastructure in terms of its contribution for promoting equity, justice and the general prosperity of society.

Furthermore, we continue to improve the legal climate for private sector investment, enshrined under the Capital Investment Law.

I happily note that the international component of investment is rising in response to a well established environment of sound fiscal and monetary management, freedom to enjoy the returns on investments, and a continual rationalizing of investment policies and procedures.

And since I know a lot you have a great interest in macro-economic stability, I can tell you that to maintain and sustain the macroeconomic stability, my Government is developing a fiscal policy to encourage economic growth prudentially; diminishing the risk of burden and public debt fluctuation; and improving expenditure cost of the government to favor poverty alleviation (propoor fiscal policy).

Ladies and gentlemen,

If we capitalize on the opportunity and harness our partnership, I am utterly convinced that we can make great progress together.

We know from experience that infrastructure is a key driver for our prosperity. I recall that between 1975 and 2002, Indonesia was able to achieve more than 30 years of robust growth precisely because of the high spending on infrastructure, and this also had the effect of decreasing poverty, from 64 to 18 percent.

We know that today the private sector can play an increasingly important role in offering investment, expertise, and improving competition. So you will understand why I attach such great importance to infrastructure in my long-term development strategy, and why this topic of infrastructure

never tires me. And given the disparity in the levels of development between the provinces, my Government is committed to pursue a policy of “infrastructure for all”, that is, to allocate investments in infrastructure in the more developed regions as well as to the less developed areas.

So there you have it : opportunity, partnership, progress.

In the next 2 days, you will be able to flesh out the details of the various opportunities that await you, how to develop partnerships, and how we can progress together.

You will have various briefing sessions, Q and A sessions and break-out groups where my Ministers will be totally at your disposal. And please, you don't have to be gentle with them. Feel free to rough them up. And I hope by so doing, you will know from our response that we mean business.

I began this speech with a sad note on the tsunami. I wish to end it with an upbeat word on the power of collaboration, which is the reason why we are engaged here today. Throughout my whole life, as a student, as a soldier, as a Government official, as a politician, and now as President, I have learnt much about the value of collaboration as a way to unlock the secret of success.

The power of collaboration is the power to create, the power to build, the power to change. I can only hope that through this infrastructure summit, each and everyone of you will find your own ways to many more collaborations that will allow us all to achieve great things to come.

With Indonesia's tremendous resources; with my Government's strong support; with your capital, technology and expertise; with the talents of Indonesian people; with the huge market potential out there, and with

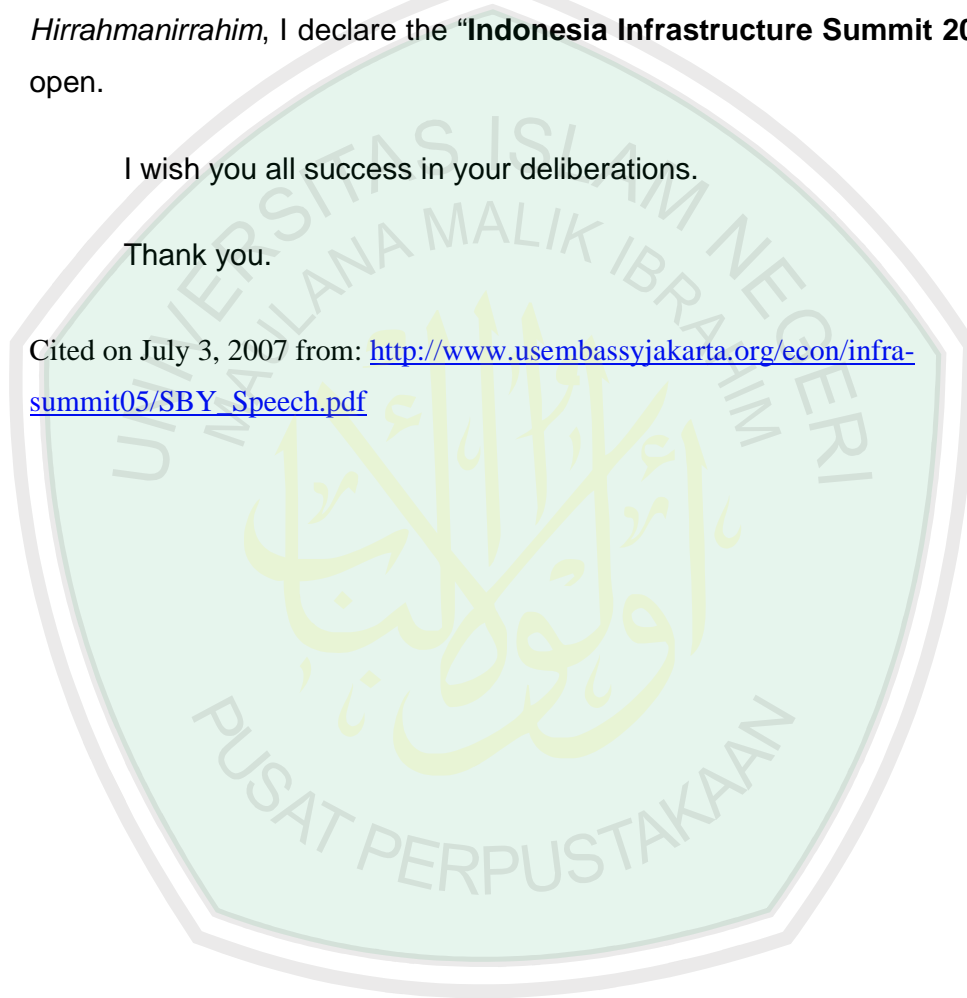
our long term partnerships, I believe that we can do very well to harness our respective productive potentials.

I now come to the most pleasant part of my speech, and that is to let you get on with your work. In the name of Allah SWT, *Bismillah Hirrahmanirrahim*, I declare the “**Indonesia Infrastructure Summit 2005**” open.

I wish you all success in your deliberations.

Thank you.

Cited on July 3, 2007 from: http://www.usembassyjakarta.org/econ/infra-summit05/SBY_Speech.pdf



Appendix 3: The Original Script of Imron Cottan's Speech

SPEAKER

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

LUNCHEON KEYNOTE SPEECH

'INDONESIA IN 2005 AND BEYOND'

BY AMBASSADOR IMRON COTAN

AT THE 2005 ASIAN VENTURE FORUM - AUSTRALIA

Sydney, 28 February 2005

Distinguished Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I wish to start by thanking CHAMP Private Equity and Asian Venture Forum - Australia for inviting me to this very important gathering.

I am indeed happy to be able to speak before this forum on 'Indonesia in 2005', attended by many who help shape Australia's economic and political landscape and Australia's engagement with Southeast Asia, Indonesia in particular, for two obvious reasons.

First of all, I am happy that I can speak with more confidence and optimism about the direction my country is taking. I may not have had such confidence and optimism if it were not for the encouraging results of last year's elections. The elections have paved the way for the creation of a much stronger government that has based itself on the tenets of democracy. It is to be noted that Indonesia's decision to embark upon democracy has been genuinely taken by its people, not imposed by outside powers. I therefore strongly believe that Indonesia is on the right track to excel towards a more vigorous democracy and a more prosperous

nation. This view is shared by many of my countrymen, and probably a healthy number of foreigners as well.

You are experts and managers of economic and financial matters. You know how wealth is generated, circulated, and disbursed. You understand the importance of 'confidence' in the behavior of producers, consumers, and money managers. I am not an economist by education or by profession, but I have observed during my recent visits to Indonesia that the mood is very upbeat; malls are packed, restaurants are full, streets are more congested, while banks, airports and train stations have longer queues. From my various interactions back home, I came to the conclusion that Indonesians are not only talking about the future; they are planning for it.

The World Bank said last month: 'With the cyclical upturn in its economy - driven by accelerated growth, macroeconomic and political stability - market confidence has hit a post crisis high.' It went on to say: 'Indonesia needs to focus on fundamental reforms to the investment climate, continued improvements to governance and urgent attention to infrastructure.' You will see that we are heeding its call, indeed, to louder calls from the Indonesian people.

Indonesia's buoyant mood is caused by the successful holding of elections and, more specifically, the people's confidence in the incumbent presidency. This brings me to the second reason why I am pleased to speak before you today. President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono has promised Indonesians that he will bring about 'change', but not change for the sake of change; rather, he intends to make sure that change be given direction, that change have a target and a plan, and that change have relevance to the lives of the people. Indonesians are optimistic that they can ride on the coming waves of change.

Distinguished Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

The most important and fundamental development in recent Indonesian history was the reordering of Indonesia's political house. Indonesia has passed through the most difficult period in its transition to a fully fledged democratic state. The 1945 Constitution had been amended by the People's Consultative Assembly and now we are witnessing how it works.

As you may be aware, Indonesia held three nation-wide elections last year, an enormous and extremely complex undertaking in a nation of over 220 million people, and yet they were conducted peacefully and skillfully.

The election of Dr. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono in a landslide victory in our first direct presidential elections increased significantly the probability of Indonesia forming an effective and delivering government. The election strengthened our presidential system, while our parliament remains critical, thus ensuring a healthier system of checks-and-balances. Being elected directly by the people, President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono has the legitimacy to deal with Indonesia's myriad of problems. And, I believe that he will use it wisely and judiciously.

Better still, he is assisted by a vice president who has a sound and solid knowledge in managing businesses. Indeed, Vice President Jusuf Kalla has been one among those successful businessmen before being involved in our domestic politics.

Distinguished Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

To follow up the reform agenda, last month, President Yudhoyono issued Presidential Directive Number 7/2005 on Indonesia's Medium Term Development Plan for 2005 - 2009, consisting of the following elements: firstly, it focuses on re-building and strengthening policy institutions rather than simply physical targets. The social sector and the political agenda are as important as the economic agenda; and, secondly, it seeks to shift the boundaries of government - society relations to reflect increasing demands from the community for the consolidation of political and economic reforms.

This presidential directive embodies the President's vision of an Indonesia that is safe, just and prosperous which was then translated into three main agendas.

The first agenda focuses on creating a safe and peaceful Indonesia, addressing issues such as crime, including transnational crime, as well as sectarian and regional conflicts;

The second agenda focuses on the consolidation of political and legal reforms, the rebuilding of modern institutions, and good governance. This agenda also involves reforming the legal sector, improving public services, and rectifying implementation weaknesses with decentralisation; and,

The third agenda focuses on improving the welfare of Indonesians. The role of the government includes improving the accessibility, equity, and quality of basic social services, including education, health and family planning, and community services for the poor and vulnerable.

Distinguished Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Indonesia is the last country among those affected by the 1997 Asian Financial Crisis to return to normalcy. But the Indonesian economy is finally leaving the financial crisis behind, and a number of indicators point to this. I trust that you have easy and immediate access to Indonesia's economic indicators, and therefore I shall not elaborate too much on them. But let me pinpoint some of our recent achievements:

- * Last year's (2004) GDP growth was 5.13 percent, exceeding the target of 4.8 percent. Fourth quarter GDP growth accelerated to 6.7 percent. The share of investment and exports to GDP growth in 2004 expanded substantially.

- * Real investment in 2004 grew by slightly over eleven percent from the previous year. This trend is consistent with the increase in imports of capital goods by 41.2 percent and the increase in imports of raw materials by 40.3 percent. Meanwhile, exports grew by 11.5 percent.

- * Macro economic stability has been maintained in 2004, despite pressures caused by the uncertainties of the US Dollar, oil prices, terrorism, and the Iraqi war.

- * The economy's resilience was demonstrated when the stock market bounced back immediately after the bombing in front of the Australian Embassy, and by the fact that the Jakarta Stock Exchange's composite index enjoyed a 45 percent growth in 2004 to over 1,000 now.

- * The Indonesian Rupiah is stable at around 9,000 to the American Dollar, while inflation has come down to around 6.4 percent in 2004 (as compared to 10 percent in 2002). Interest rates are, similarly, decreasing. Furthermore, Indonesia's delisting from the Financial Action Task Force's list of non-cooperating countries and territories will further strengthen confidence in Indonesia's currency, overseas transactions and credit rating.

- * In the past five years, our debt-to-GDP ratio has decreased to around 35 percent.

* In 2003, average banking capital-to-asset ratio was close to 20 percent, while gross non-performing loans fell to 7.7 percent.

* Last but not least, foreign tourist arrivals reached 3.7 million in 2003 and are projected to increase by 24 percent in 2004, in spite of incessant issuing of travel warnings by a country or two.

The Indonesian government is aiming at accelerating economic growth from 4.5 percent in 2003 to 7.2 percent by 2009, or an average of 6.6 percent annually for the next five years. We aim to decrease the unemployment rate from 9.5 percent in 2003 to 5.1 percent in 2009. We aim to reduce the poverty rate from 16.6 percent in 2004 to 8.2 percent in 2009. We are confident that these figures are achievable because economic and development activities will be placed on a stronger and more stable footing in terms of the political, social and justice systems.

Distinguished Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Whilst we are optimistic, we are also fully aware of the difficulties it may entail. As we took stock of our situation, our resources and our shortcomings, one glaring problem emerged: lack of infrastructure development in recent years. Therefore, the President decided that one of the answers to our economic future is to get more investments in infrastructure.

Because of the financial limitations of the government, and because the government will mainly function as regulator and facilitator, our efforts to mobilize new investments in infrastructure is increasingly relying on the participation of the private sector, both domestic and international.

Bearing these in mind, the Indonesian government decided to hold the 'Infrastructure Summit 2005' last month in Jakarta. It was attended by over 600 representatives of various corporations, governments, banks, chambers of commerce, international organizations from 22 countries. I understand that there was a waiting list of around 500 names, for the venue simply could not accommodate all of those wishing to participate.

Prime Minister John Howard lent his strong support to the summit. As he promised President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono when they met in Chile last November, Prime Minister Howard wrote to CEOs of major Australian companies to encourage them to participate in the summit.

My government is fully cognizant of the concerns of domestic and foreign investors when investing in Indonesia, and for this reason is taking policy initiatives to strengthen private participation in infrastructure development. It will work to reduce uncertainties by strengthening the framework to guarantee the private sector's interest. It will adopt policies that will reduce regulatory obstacles and facilitate fair competition. And, it will also establish reliable procedure and institutional setup for price determination.

As the Minister of State for National Development Planning told the participants of the Infrastructure Summit: 'We want to make infrastructure investments in Indonesia so secure and profitable that you will want to invest your pension funds in it.'

For more information, I invite you to visit the Summit's website at www.iisummit2005.com. There you will find Indonesia's infrastructure roadmap published by the National Development Planning Agency. You will also find sites on Indonesia's infrastructure projects and laws on infrastructure development.

Distinguished Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Turning to bilateral relations, my outlook for 2005 is equally optimistic. We have left many of our troubles behind, and we are building new bridges. Opinions and statements about Australia emanating from Jakarta have been mostly positive and, vice versa. In two weeks time, we will have the Seventh Indonesia - Australia Ministerial Forum, and we are looking forward to President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's visit to Australia in the near future in an attempt to further solidify our bilateral ties.

It is interesting however to note that the recent improvements of Indonesia - Australia bilateral relations were apparently achieved not by design but basically by default or dictated by divine intervention through tragedies, such as terrorist attacks and natural disasters. Therefore, I have called for bilateral relations to be put on a more stable footing, based on well-drafted policies geared to smoothen and strengthen relations, although we should always expect differences to come up from time to time.

In the last four months, President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono and Prime Minister John Howard have met three times and spoke over the phone at least twice. When President Yudhoyono sent his Special Envoy on money laundering to Canberra earlier this month, the first message he conveyed to the Prime Minister and other members of the cabinet was his gratitude to the Australian government and people for their generosity in helping the victims of the Boxing Day Tsunami. He vowed that his government would make sure that all the assistance, resources and manpower to help the devastated areas are deployed in a coordinated, transparent, and coherent manner.

Bilateral trade stands at close to \$5 billion US dollars. The balance of trade is in Indonesia's favor at US\$ 273 million. Currently, Australia is Indonesia's eighth largest market and sixth largest source of imports. This is not the most encouraging numbers, being close neighbors, but at the same time it shows that we have much room to expand trade relations. Australia's robust economy and Indonesia's accelerating economy have many areas to link up.

Now we have, at the government-to-government level, a new mechanism for cooperation: The Australia - Indonesia Partnership for Reconstruction and Development (AIPRD). As you know, Prime Minister John Howard initiated the idea right after the earthquake and following tsunamis on Boxing Day that totally devastated Aceh and North Sumatera. The Partnership is chaired by the President and the Prime Minister and equipped with a joint commission of their foreign and economic ministers. The Partnership will oversee the utilisation of Australia's grant and concessional loans of \$1 billion over the next five years. This is in addition to the projected \$800 million assistance in this period. I encourage all of you to look into possible opportunities in this endeavour. On March 17 - 18, ministers from both countries are going to meet in Canberra for the Ministerial Forum during which the Partnership's program will also be discussed.

Distinguished Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

On the regional front, Indonesia supports Australia's closer integration with Southeast and East Asia for obvious reasons. Geography dictates that Indonesia and Australia should work together to confront common threats. We believe that closer Indonesia - Australia cooperation

will help bring greater political stability and economic prosperity to the region as a whole.

This conviction has led Indonesia to support Australia's closer integration into the regional networks. It is indeed in the vital interests of Indonesia to constructively engage Australia, for politically it may serve as the strategic bridging brick between a western-based civilization of Australia with an eastern-based civilization of Southeast Asian countries whilst economically this may prove to be the key to the survival of both parties.

From the economic standpoint, ASEAN is also very important for Australia. Looking at some of the figures, the ten countries of ASEAN have a combined population of around 550 million; a total GDP at around US\$ 682 billion, and an annual growth rate of roughly 6% in real terms for at least the last two years. ASEAN is a major market for Australian exporters, accounting for 11 per cent of Australia's total exports as well as an important destination for ASEAN tourists and students. In 2003 - 2004, the value of Australia's total imports from ASEAN countries reached nearly A\$ 26 billion. Australia's total exports to ASEAN totaled roughly A\$ 18 billion.

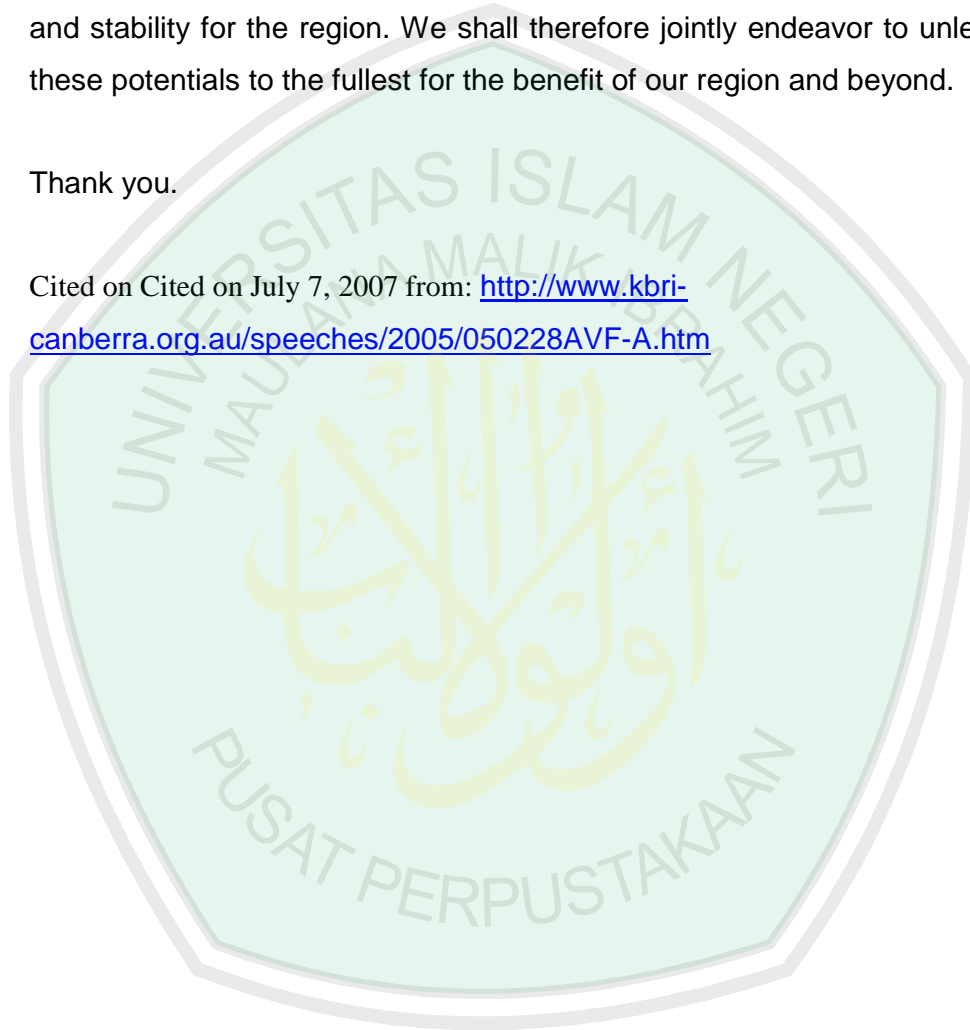
The ASEAN - Australia and New Zealand Free Trade Area offers a golden opportunity for Australia to further economically excel together with countries in the region. Negotiations for this treaty, which was announced last November at the ASEAN - Australia and New Zealand Commemorative Summit, have begun and should yield an agreement in two years time.

Distinguished Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

To conclude please allow me to quote a Singaporean economist who recently told The New York Times: 'Indonesia is back on the map.' I leave it to you to agree or differ, but I am absolutely sure that Indonesia with all its potentials has been and will always be a source of prosperity and stability for the region. We shall therefore jointly endeavor to unleash these potentials to the fullest for the benefit of our region and beyond.

Thank you.

Cited on Cited on July 7, 2007 from: <http://www.kbri-canberra.org.au/speeches/2005/050228AVF-A.htm>



Appendix 4: The Original Script of Agung Laksono's Speech

Speech: Indonesia Speaker of the House - ASEAN Inter Parliamentary Myanmar
Caucus (AIPMC)

September 12, 2007

AGUNG LAKSONO

Nusa Dua Bali, 29 April 2007

It is a great delight for me to be here and extend a warm gratefulness to all members of ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Myanmar Caucus, or well-known as AIPMC, for giving me this remarkable opportunity.

May I also convey my heartfelt appreciation and gratitude to AIPMC and National Coalition Government of Union of Burma for jointly organizing this today's seminar in the sidelines of the 116th Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in Nusa Dua.

It is my belief that this seminar has at least two major purposes which firstly enable policy makers and communities in the world to discuss and seek for possible solutions in order to establish and promote the process of democratization in Myanmar, and secondly, since it is conducted in the sidelines of IPU Assembly which also essentially support the democratization and human rights protections, this may strengthen our common concern and commitment to the peaceful democratization process in the world and on the land of Myanmar in particular.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

As a network formed by and for parliamentarians from the ASEAN Member Countries with the aim of advocating for human rights and

democratic reform in Myanmar, AIPMC has played significant roles in providing other perspectives of how Myanmar's issue should be treated.

I commend the convening of this seminar entitled "Military Rule in Burma; Its effects on the International Community and ASEAN". It is an initiative which, in my view, is instrumental in the development of mutual thoughtfulness and common interest in not only encouraging the military government in Myanmar, but also in the international community, to bring about changes and democratic reforms in the country.

Through this seminar, deeper concerns should also be given to the recent development in Myanmar with over 20,000 refugees, including children, women, and men. War and military oppression have devastating effect on people's lives, leaving victims anxious, depressed, and desolate. Day by day, peoples of Myanmar develop a feeling of hopelessness about their inability to change their situation and redirect their future.

Regional stability, which it has been my concern, will always be threatened by the spill-over effects of Myanmar's Government misrule, whether it is an impact of human rights and democracy violation or economic mismanagement. It is very clear that our destinies as neighboring countries are to seriously address Myanmar's deteriorating crises without delay.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Democracy is a universal concept in the sense that all parts of the electorate should have equal rights of representation in parliament and enjoy freedom of speech. However, regrettably, this freedom is not enjoyed by the Members of Parliament in Myanmar. They are not able to apply their legislative powers and democratic mandates. It is therefore, we, the Parliamentarians, have genuine and unique roles to encourage and

restore all civil, political and democratic rights and to enable the participation of Myanmar's Parliamentarians and all sections of Myanmar's diverse society, including minority groups, in the democratic process.

In this spirit, Indonesian Parliament, both as an active member of IPU and the host of this 116th Assembly, has attached particular significance to the sustainable efforts at creating peaceful and prosperous regions through the founding of democracy and human rights protections. It is therefore, the improved democratization process in Myanmar has been very essential to the implementation of such efforts.

Thank you.

Nusa Dua Bali, 29 April 2007

Source: Bureau for Press and Media Affairs, Presidential Household

Cited on Cited on July 7, 2007 from:

<http://pidato.blogsome.com/2007/09/12/speech-indonesia-speaker-of-the-house-asean-inter-parliamentary-myanmar-caucus-aipmc/>

Appendix 5: The Original Script of Hidayat Nur Wahid's Speech

INDONESIA: TOWARDS A BETTER CONSOLIDATED DEMOCRATIC
STATE IN SOUTH EAST ASIA

September 11, 2007

We have been through a dynamically democratic process in last seven year- period in the on going implementation of modern democratic state in the world's largest Muslim population.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Firstly, thank you very much for your warmest acceptance. It will be honorably addressing a presentation about the Indonesia's recent political development and upcoming challenges -in the midst of our national grievances of the impact of the most deadly Tsunami catastrophe ever happened in our beloved Aceh and North Sumatra- before prominent people. I'd like to thank very much on behalf of Indonesian people to Singapore people and government on the dearest concern, sympathy and assistance over our people in Aceh. May those be strengthening our near future friendship and fruitful relationship between Indonesia and Singapore.

We have been through a dynamically democratic process in last seven year- period in the on going implementation of modern democratic state in the world's largest Muslim population. These are some pointers I would address:

Democratization Process for the Last Seven Year-Period:

- Four Amendments to the Indonesian Constitution were made in the last 7 years to guarantee human rights, free and direct election, freedom of speech, freedom of political organization, freedom of press, checks and

balances, independency of judiciary, restructuring of the state institutions, good governance, regional autonomy, establishment of the regional representative council, demilitarization of the parliament, executive and judiciary, and others

- The principles of the Amendments have been translated into more detailed new and amended laws and regulations

- 2 general parliamentary and presidential elections in 1999 and 2004 were said to be the most democratic general elections which have ever been held in Indonesia, and even in the world

- Freedom to establish political parties and organizations has been exercised; thousands of political parties, NGOs, foundations and associations have been established nationally; the 2004 general election was participated by 24 eligible political parties

- Freedom of press has been exercised, no press censorship is applied; freedom of expression is also guaranteed nationally

- Military has been replaced into its original constitutional role and function as the guardian of the constitution; no more military in the parliament, executive or judiciary

☐ Continuation of Reform Agenda

- Constitutional reform is continued; the Constitutional Commission was established to align the form and wording of the Constitution and its Amendments. The Constitutional Court was established to basically do judicial review, dispute among state institutions, and decide whether or not the President may be impeached

- Economic reform is also underway to comply with the consensus agreed by the Indonesian government and the international donors which include reform in the following areas: banking and finance, anti money laundry, taxes, foreign direct investment, capital markets, company law, bankruptcy

law, anti competition law, consumer protection, regional autonomy, agrarian law and others

- Law reform has been initiated and started which includes: law reform in many areas of laws, institutional reform of the police, attorney general, courts and legal profession. The most phenomenal achievement in this regard is the takeover of the justice administration by the Supreme Court from the Department of Justice, the improvement of the Commercial Courts, the establishment of the Corruption Eradication Commission and the establishment of the Anti Corruption Courts.

- Bureaucracy reform that includes improvement of recruitment systems, splitting budget with regional governments, and application of good governance principles including merit-based systems

- Banking reform that includes the restructuring of the banks, takeover and reorganization of private banks that failed to repay the central bank liquidity loans; sale of the assets and shares of the banks

- Privatization of state-owned enterprises to focus on strengthening and revitalizing those assets to better serve the public particularly in public utility fields

- Requiring the private sectors to apply corporate governance principles by tightening the reporting requirements, disclosures and protection of minority and labor forces through series of rules and regulations

- Requiring and educating the banking and finance sectors to comply with anti money laundry principles

Anti Corruption Efforts

- Indonesia is perceived as one of the most corrupt country in the world pursuant to the 2004 perception index of corruption issued by the Transparency International. In the efforts to prevent and eradicate corruption, several actions have been taken:

- Amendment to the old anti corruption laws

- Issuance of the Law on the Corruption Eradication Commission, and establishment of the powerful and independent Corruption Eradication Commission with powers to investigate and prosecute certain corruption cases
- Establishment of the Anti Corruption Courts
- Issuance of the Anti Money Laundry Law, and imposing the reporting on certain financial activities
- Amending the prevailing laws to strengthen the powers of the Corruption Eradication Commission
- Signing the United Nations Anti Corruption Convention
- Tough "Perpu Anti Corruption" which classify corruption as extra ordinary crime (e.g. terrorism).

Islam and the Future of Indonesia as Modern State

- Simple calculation: the absolute majority of Indonesians is Moslems, so if Indonesians can successfully execute the democratization process it means Moslems in Indonesia are the biggest and strongest supporters of democracy; the same calculation works for efforts to reform in multi dimensional sectors
- Following the recent earthquake and tsunami that devastated Aceh and some parts of the Northern Sumatera, billions of US\$ were and will be poured by foreign states and private parties; this indicates not only a trust to the democratically-elected government, but also to the civil society and the people of Indonesia, mostly Moslems, who are able to work hand-in-hand to rebuild the devastated areas
- Islamic political parties using Islamic platforms exclusively have never won any general election in Indonesia. The Justice and Prosperous Party (PKS) had won the general election in certain regions, and improved significantly the number of parliament members elected in the last general election. This success can be attributed to the platform chosen by PKS, which is based on a clean government that cares, which in substance

takes the form of a campaign that focuses on anti corruption and the improvement of the welfare of the people

- There is an objective possibility that the success of PKS may be significantly increased in the first direct election of the head of local governments, which will be held soon (governors, regents and mayors), and also in the next general election in 2009, provided PKS will consistently campaign and implement the platform most needed by and acceptable to the people.

This kind of society has become PKSs' dream to sustain in Indonesia, a society where the majority of Moslems protects, preserves and promotes the rights, interests and welfare of minority non-Moslems, and moreover, involve them as active and participative members of the society.

- Islam was one of the first religions that went global in the early years of development. Islam in Indonesia is not anti globalization. Similar to other developing countries wherever they are, Islam in Indonesia expects to develop a more balanced and mutually beneficial relation with developed, developing and under developed countries.

- As a political party that supports the administration of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, PKS will remain a strategic and critical partner of the administration. The takeover of the Golkar party's leadership by Vice President Jusuf Kalla will give Golkar the chance to reform its leadership, political vision and mission, and PKS will watch closely and expect to cooperate with the reformed Golkar to energize the political environment in Indonesia, ensuring that the administration will be able to work efficiently and effectively to achieve its development goals

Opportunities and Benefits to Invest in Indonesia

- Investment rules are being improved to develop a more investor-friendly environment; almost all of fields of investments are open for foreign investors, even to 100% foreign shareholding, except for strategic fields

such as those related to national security, or sectors reserved for small and traditional businesses

-Regional autonomy is one of many concerns raised by foreign investors. The direct election of local authorities would assure that only qualified people will have the chance to win the posts. This would further assure that regional government will be more professional, investor friendly, and obliged to apply good governance principles. The government and parliament have amended to the Regional Autonomy Law that would balance the interests of the regions and central government.

- Banking, capital markets, tax, labor and corporate laws are also being improved to produce rules generally available in modern and freer markets.

- The parliament and government have issued the oil and gas law, commonly termed by liberalization of oil and gas sector which affects foreign investors may invest not only in upstream industry but also in downstream industry.

- The most recent infrastructure summit held in Jakarta indicates the seriousness and focus of the government to develop infrastructures required to improve investment climate and facilities.

- Natural resources, infrastructure, and privatized projects will be the focus and will need the participation of foreign investors. Indonesia's democratization process and improved regional autonomy will assure a stabilized political environment, and will eventually guarantee a better investment climate.

- Law enforcement is also one of the most problematic issues for foreign investors. Law and institutional reform need focus, time, funds, and political will. The process is underway to improve legal systems, institutions, and the people involved. Through the application of good governance, pressure from parliament members (especially from PKS),

internal institutional reforms, and support from NGOs, law enforcement should improve significantly in the years to come.

Summary

- Indonesia is turning into the third biggest democratic country in the world, and this democratization process is underway to reach all facets of life in Indonesia
- Islam and Moslems in Indonesia are living proof of the biggest supporters of democracy
- The remaking of Indonesia indicates a strong hope that this democratic nation will be able to develop standards of sustainable political, economic, legal, and social systems comparable to international standards
- Indonesia expects friendly states, the international community, including investors to bear with the on going democratization process in Indonesia, and together remake Indonesia into a new Indonesia, a trustworthy partner to develop a better and peaceful world.

I am sincerely convinced that commitments and responses of international community are truly being awaited. Finally as our close remark, let me say now: we are looking forward to having international support in sustaining our ongoing consolidated democratization process in Indonesia. Thank you.

Cited on Cited on July 7, 2007 from:

<http://pidato.blogsome.com/2007/09/11/indonesia-towards-a-better-consolidated-democratic-state-in-south-east-asia/#more-5>



DEPARTEMEN AGAMA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI (UIN) MALANG
FAKULTAS HUMANIORA DAN BUDAYA
Jalan Gajayana 50 Malang, telepon (0341) 551354 Faksimile (0341)
572533

JURNAL OF SUPERVISION

Name : Achmad Mochammad
NIM : 03320052
Supervisor : Drs. Nur Salam, M.Pd
Title of thesis : A Comparative Study Between Legislative and Executive
Indonesia Official Speeches (Based on their Flouting and Hedging
Maxims)

No	Date	Description of Supervision	Signature
1	19/3/2007	Proposing the seminar proposal	
2	20/4/2007	Scheduling thesis consultation	
3	3/5/2007	Consultation chapter I	
4	2/6/2007	Revision Chapter I	
5	17/7/2007	Revision Chapter I	
6	2/8/2007	Consultation chapter I, II, III	
7	22/8/2007	Revision chapter I, II, III	
8	6/9/2007	Revision chapter I, II, III	
9	4/12/2007	Consultation chapter IV	
10	20/12/2007	Consultation chapter I, II, III, IV, V	

Malang, 28 December 2007
Dekan

Drs. H. Dimjati Ahmadin, M. Pd.
NIP. 150 035 072

Appendix 7: Certificate of the Authorship

The undersigned,

Name : Achmad Mochammad

Reg. Number : 03320052

Faculty/Department : Humanities and Culture/English Letters and Language

Certify that the thesis I wrote to fulfill the requirement for the degree of *Sarjana Humaniora (SI)* in English Letters and Language Department, Faculty of Humanities and Culture, State Islamic University of Malang entitled "A Comparative Study Between Legislative and Executive Indonesia Official Speeches (Based on their Flouting and Hedging Maxims)" is truly my original work. It does not incorporate any materials previously written or published by another person except those indicated in quotations and bibliography. Due to this fact, I am the only person responsible for the thesis if there is any objection or claim from others.

Malang, 17 January 2008

The Researcher,

Achmad Mochammad

Appendix 8: Curriculum Vitae

A. IDENTITY



Name : Achmad Mochammad
Reg. No : 03320052
Date of Birth : 6th of November 1983
Place : Lamongan
Sex : Male
Religion : Islam
Nationality : Indonesia
Address : Jl. Raya Lamongan-Babat No. 369 RT 01/RW 02 Galang,
Kec.Turi, Kab. Lamongan 62252
Home : 0322-322088
Mobile : 085649508737

B. EDUCATION

Elementary School “SDN Sukoanyar II” (1990-1996).

Junior High School “SLTP. Ta’sisut Taqwa” Galang (1996-1999).

Senior High School “MA. Ta’sisut Taqwa” Galang (1999-2002).

The State Islamic University of Malang (2003-2008).