

## CHAPTER VI

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The last chapter embodies two sections: conclusion and suggestion. The conclusion contains the summarizing of the main result of the research. While in suggestion, it consists of the researcher's recommendation related to the result of this study.

#### A. Conclusion

Related to the data finding, it reveals that there are 63 utterances which fail to fulfil the maxims of Cooperative Principle. There are 47 data classified into flouting maxim, 12 data opting out maxim, and 4 data violating maxim. These data are classified according to the maxims of Cooperative Principle proposed by Grice. In addition to these findings, some kinds of figure of speech which appeared to exploit the rules were used to reinforce the analysis especially for the utterances that flouted the maxims. Furthermore, the situational context and illocutionary act theory by Searle were also used in order to analyze the hidden meaning behind the utterances which failed to fulfill the maxims of CP.

The first research problem was to find the types of non-observance maxims performed by the Barden Bellas in *Pitch Perfect 2* movie. The data that were collected in this study shows that the maxim of quality was flouted the most times in order to create humor in which the characters tended to say something that is believed to be false in order to achieve different effects like

overstating, insulting etc. Next followed by the maxim of quantity, the maxim of relation and the maxim of manner, in that order. Furthermore, the used of flouting maxims showed the intimacy among participants. The closer relationship among them, the higher intimacy and the more frequently used of flouting maxims will be.

The second research problem was about the hidden meaning of non-observance maxims in *Pitch Perfect 2* movie performed by the Barden Bellas. The intended meaning of flouting and violating maxims are varied but opting out maxims. The researcher found that first, the maxims of CP were flouted in order to give assertion, to claim, to suggest, to command, to warn, to promise, to make a conclusion, to give advice, to ask for help, to give insult, and to express personal feeling in order to create comic effect in which most of them were classified into indirect speech act where the forms of the utterance have different functions. Second, in violating maxims, although all of the data were categorized into direct speech act (the form and the function of the utterance is the same), but they contained an implicature. The intention of the utterances which violated the maxims of CP were: to give assertion and to give advice. Third, there was no significance intended meaning of the utterances which failed to observe the maxims of CP since it only the way of someone to signal the addressee that s/he will break the maxims. In addition, the utterances which belong to non-observance maxims of CP were classified into assertives, directives, commissives, and expressives.

The use of non-observance maxims indicates the characteristics of different person. According to the result of this study, it shows that every person has their own way in delivering what in their mind. When people flouted the maxim of quantity for example, those who give too much information are described as “never shutting up” or commonly called as talkative person. It just like the character of Fat Amy who are often to flout the maxim of CP. In contrast, those who habitually fail to provide enough information are branded sullen, secretive, or uncommunicative, just like Flo who likes to talk something which is irrelevant with the topic being discussed, or Lilly who speaks in obscure way.

Related to the subject of this study, Barden Bellas, these findings show that women are actually a unique creature. They convey their intention expressively by using various strategies. They have their own way in delivering what they needs indirectly. That is why there is a statement that women want to be understood since they deliver their intended meaning of the utterance implicitly.

In conclusion, when people fail to observe the maxims of CP, it does not mean that they are not cooperative. Although the utterance they deliver seems not cooperative in the level of literal meaning, however they are naturally interpreted as communicating more than is said. In other words, it can be said that what is meant is beyond what is said. Furthermore, from the speech act point of view, it showed that flouting maxims hold the highest degree of non-observance maxims of cooperative principle since the form of the utterance is

different from its intended meaning. In addition, the use of non-observance maxims of CP increases the language varieties applied by the people in their daily communication.

## **B. Suggestion**

The researcher expected this research could enrich the readers' understanding about the concept of non-observance maxims of Cooperative Principle, and their hidden meanings by analyzing through the situational context and the Illocutionary Act behind the utterances. In order to develop the study in Pragmatics, the researcher suggested:

1. For the students who are interested in studying Pragmatics, they can use the theory of Politeness Principle by Leech or Brown and Levinson to analyze this movie which is talking about the use of language in a certain community or people. By using this theory, not only can improve this study, but also hoped that it will be understood how people apply the politeness principle when they talk to their addressee(s) for ethical reason.
2. In understanding the Cooperative Principle, teacher can use movie excerpts in order to give a clear explanation of the application of the theory. In other words, the excerpts of this movie can be used as a teaching media in explaining the use of Cooperative Principle and Illocutionary Act in the real situation. Moreover, it will help students to analyze the theories of Pragmatics not only theoretically but also contextually.