CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter illustrates conclusions and suggestions regarding the result of discussion of the research. The conclusions and suggestions are as follows:

5.1 Conclusions

Based on discussion that is described in Chapter IV, it can be concluded that actually, intentionally or unintentionally people make violation of manner for some reasons. They violate the obscure manner, ambiguous manner, and brief manner in their conversational implicature. However, in those conversations, actually, speaker wants to deliver such particular meaning or message implied in. The meaning or message of the conversational implicature can be analyzed by looking at context of situation or presupposition.

In this research, the writer found thirty one (31) corpuses regarding the violation of maxim of manner. There are six (6) corpuses of obscurity, four (4) corpuses of ambiguity, nineteen (19) corpuses of brief violation, and two (2) corpuses of orderly. Nevertheless, the writer only took seventeen (17) corpuses to be analyzed because the rest of the corpuses show the same indications. They are four (4) represented data of obscurity, four (4) represented data of ambiguity, seven (7) represented data of brief, and two (2) data of orderly.

Four (4) represented data of obscurity are three (3) data of generalized conversational implicature and one (1) datum of particularized conversational implicature. Those data show that speaker's contribution makes an obscure utterance by saying an utterance that is hard to be understood by the audience. However, in this violation, there are several presuppositions that can be concluded into a possible inference.

Besides, there are four (4) generalized conversational implicature data of ambiguity that show an ambiguous utterance. There are two (2) data of generalized conversational implicature and two (2) data of particularized conversational implicature. Speaker's response has two meanings, so that's why the audience feels confused what the true meaning is. To get a true meaning, the writer looks at context of situation and presupposition.

There are seven (7) represented data of brief violation. They are four (4) data of generalized conversational implicature and three (3) data of particularized conversational implicature. These data show that speaker's contribution makes the audience get mixed up by saying *the around the bush utterance*. The speaker hides a true inference in their long speech. However, nothing is impossible to get a true inference in long speech. The writer attempts to get a true inference by analyzing context of situation and presupposition.

The last, there are two (2) represented data of orderly. They are one (1) datum of generalized conversational implicature and one (1) datum of particularized conversational implicature. They show that the speaker's contribution is disorder utterance. S/he does not deliver his/her speech orderly.

Usually, they can change the main topic of their speech easily and then they come back again to the main topic. Same as the other violation of maxim of manner, the writer attempts to get true inference through context of situation analysis and presupposition analysis.

Therefore, it can be concluded that to get a possible inference in conversational implicature that is included violation to the maxim of manner, the audience has to look at context of situation or presupposition.

5.2 Suggestions

There are several suggestions regarding analysis on the violation of maxim of manner in conversational implicature. First, in conducting conversation, the speaker should concern about the topic of the conversation and audience. This is important because in this part, the message or meaning of the utterance in the conversation can be delivered well without mixing up the audience. Second, to know the message or meaning in the utterance, we have to learn about the context of situation first. It can help us to find out what the true meaning is, that is implied in that utterance. Third, besides learning the context of situation, we can analyze the meaning of the utterance by using presupposition. It is an analysis on the possible meaning in the utterance. Fourth, every person has their own language and style to conduct the conversation but we have to remember that everyone is different but it is not difficult to understand because we can analyze it. Thus, we can know why one uses this way. The last one, since this research only focuses on

the analysis of maxim of manner pragmatically, the writer expects for the next researchers to develop this research regarding the analysis of maxim of manner in discourse analysis or semantic analysis. Besides, the next researcher can analyze the reason of making violation to the maxim of manner.