

BAB 4

PENUTUP

Bab terakhir dalam penelitian ini dibagi menjadi dua subbab. Pertama adalah kesimpulan dari semua bab yang telah dianalisis penulis sebelumnya dan yang kedua adalah *summary of the thesis*.

4.1 Kesimpulan

Dari hasil analisis pada bab 3, penulis dapat temuan bahwa tidak semua terjadi pelanggaran maksim pada percakapan yang mengakibatkan timbulnya implikatur. Hal tersebut disebabkan adanya kerjasama antara mereka dan memiliki pengetahuan yang sama seperti dalam percakapan PN dan BO tidak terjadi pelanggaran maksim relevansi, implikatur percakapan, implikatur partikular percakapan dan terakhir implikatur konvensional. Sebaliknya jika tidak ada kerjasama antara penutur dan petutur dalam percakapan/komunikasi maka akan terjadi kesalahpahaman (*miscommunication*), itu dikarenakan tidak memiliki pengetahuan yang sama, karena setiap orang memiliki konsep yang berbeda-beda yang menyebabkan timbulnya implikatur dalam percakapan tersebut. Hal tersebut sering terjadi dalam masyarakat, karena faktor-faktor tertentu mereka tidak paham apa yang penutur ucapkan, tidak memiliki pengetahuan yang luas, atau karena faktor-faktor lain. Namun dalam konteks budaya, teori Grice masih lemah disebabkan teori Grice belum solid. Menurut pendapat saya biar bagaimanapun juga percakapan baik dalam konteks budaya atau hal lainnya, percakapan tersebut tetap melanggar maksim Grice. Misalnya jika kita melihat orang Jawa, pada saat mereka berkomunikasi sangat lembut dan panjang. Menurut mereka hal tersebut adalah suatu kebiasaan/ adat istiadat kesopanan, namun jika kita sambungkan dengan teori Grice komunikasi yang dilakukan oleh orang Jawa telah melanggar maksim kuantitas.

Untuk mengetahui hal tersebut Grice membuat teori *cooperative principle* yang berisi bahwa pentingnya bekerjasama pada saat kita berkomunikasi, dengan langkah-langkah sebagai berikut kita harus paham tentang pengertian maksim dan macam-macam maksim agar percakapan bisa berjalan dengan

lancar tanpa adanya hambatan seperti kesalahpahaman. Namun di dalam kerjasama dibutuhkan pengetahuan antara penutur dan petutur agar tidak terjadi pelanggaran maksim yang menyebabkan terjadinya implikatur dalam percakapan tersebut. Seperti yang telah terjadi dalam percakapan Putra Nababan dan Barack Obama, dalam percakapan tersebut terdapat implikatur karena banyak terjadi pelanggaran maksim, sehingga implikatur dalam percakapan tersebut telah mendominasi.

Dengan demikian, penulis dapat membuktikan asumsi yang mengatakan bahwa telah terjadi pelanggaran maksim dalam percakapan dan menyebabkan timbulnya implikatur, sehingga implikatur yang mendominasi dalam percakapan tersebut karena teori maksim telah dilanggar adalah benar.

4.2 Summary of the Term-paper

The main objectives of the paper is to prove te writer's assumption that the violation of maxims happen so that emerge the implicatures in PN and BO conversation because they are less share of knowledge or different of concept between them.

The paper contains of four chapters. The first chapter is an introduction, which comprises the background of the problem, the identification of the problem, the limitation of the problem, the formulation of the problem, the thesis objectives or the purpose of the research, the benefit of the research, the methodology of the research, the systematic of thr research, the theoretical framework and the paper presentation system.

The second chapter is the paper theoretical concept or the therotical framework of the research. It consists of the definition of maxims by Renkema and implicatures by Yule.

The third chapter consist of the analysis and the result of the research. The writer analyzes the violation of maxim happen in PN and BO conversation. The writer proves that implicatures happen in PN and BO conversation.

The fourth chapter is the last chapter of the paper. It consists of two subchapters. The first subchapter is the conclusion of the previous chapter and the second subchapter is the summary of the term_paper.



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DATA PERCAKAPAN PN DAN BO

INTERVIEW OF US PRESIDENT BARACK OBAMA

BY PUTRA NABABAN

(RCTI)

PN : Oh... This is quite good. Banyak latihan? Do you practice a lot?

BO : I don't have a chance to practice, you know... one of this interesting things is that Indonesians love their country so much, so they're usually go back... So... there's a huge Imigran Indonesian polulation in United States who always go back... So, I don't meet enough Indonesian... and So that means I don't meet good Indonesian restaurant in United States.

PN : Do you have maybe... a favourite sentence that you still remember?

BO : You know... the truth is.. I have so many good memories of Indonesia. And... It's such a beautiful place. And keep in mind that my sister is also half Indonesian. Many relatives of my step father have come and visit United States, so I really enjoy maintaining this connection.

PN : You know, Mr. President, I've been here for almost 48 hours and I feel the tense in the atmosphere, the politics, the national politics in America. I was just wondering are you -- I learned that you postponed the trip to Indonesia for three days. And we know, the Indonesians know that you're leaving Sunday morning -- and we are expecting you on Tuesday, Indonesian time. Are you still on the plan?

BO : Here's where we've made a decision -- and we just contacted the Indonesian government -- because we are in the middle of this huge health care debate here in the United States and it's about to come to a vote and we've been debating at this for a year, and many of those votes were delayed -- we

contacted the Indonesian government and in consultation I think we've agreed that it makes more sense for me to delay the trip until the summer, until sometime in June, so that I'm not rushed. Because my hope was that I was going to be able to spend a few days in Indonesia, not just in bilateral meetings but also buying some bakso and some satay and, you know –

PN : Nasi goreng.

BO : Nasi goreng, you know, going to Jogja or going to Bali, as opposed to just being in Jakarta the entire time. And right now the schedule is just getting so compressed that in consultation with the Indonesian government we thought that it would be best to actually postpone it just for a little bit. But I want to assure all the people of Indonesia that this is something I'm very much looking forward to -- not only because of my personal connection to Indonesia, which is very strong, and I love the Indonesian people -- but also because Indonesia has become such an important country.

When I moved to Indonesia, it was in 1967. And the incredible economic progress that has been made in Indonesia, the way that Jakarta has changed -- I mean, when I was there, you still had becak everywhere. (Laughter.) It was a slow moving place.

PN : We can find you becak if you want to come on summer. (Laughter.)

BO : Yes, but, you know, the only hotel was Hotel Indonesia.

PN : Hotel Indonesia, yes.

BO : And then Sarinah was where folks did their shopping. But now my understanding is there are buildings everywhere, and that represents the incredible progress that's been made, not only economically, but also in Indonesia being a model of democracy; such a populous nation and a diverse nation that's been able to bring together democratic forces. And Indonesia is going to be a powerhouse internationally. And I've gotten to know your President and I think he is a fine leader. And working with him, we've been able to make the G20 the premier economic international forum,

whereas it used to be the G8. And that represents, I think, the progress that Indonesia is making into the first tier of economic and political forces in the world.

PN : So you're telling the Indonesian people, through me, that you're not coming on this Tuesday, but instead you're going this summer.

BO : What we decided -- we contacted the Indonesian government to let them know that we thought rather than rush the trip, it was better for us to do it at a more leisurely pace so that we can have an opportunity to travel. And my hope is, is that that way it's also easier for me to bring my family.

PN : And this time you're going to bring family.

BO : I hope so.

PN : And in your book also, you felt that you should bring the First Lady and your daughters to Prambanan and to Bali and --

BO : Borobudur.

PN: Borobudur, yes.

BO : To Bali, and take them to my old -- I don't know if we can get to my old house in Menteng Dalam.

PN : Yes, I think they've been preparing for you.

BO : Yes.

PN : Even your SND Assisi -- they are all preparing for you. You know, I don't know how they're going to take it, this news.

BO : Well, please let them know -- I'm going to let them know through you -- that I'm as disappointed as anybody. The only reason that we've decided to delay this is because the most important domestic priority here in the United States is going to be voted on this weekend or early next week, and I have to be here. And unfortunately I don't have control over the legislative

schedule. I'm not a Prime Minister, where I could call the vote any time I want. It's up to members of Congress to decide when they're going to call the vote. But I have to be here when they make that vote.

PN : Okay. Although you will come to Indonesia on summer, but we still can talk about the relationship between Indonesia and America. We're hearing that -- about a comprehensive partnership framework that you're working on to finalize during your visit to Indonesia. Does this enhance partnership, including increasing military assistance?

BO : It is comprehensive. So in my conversations with President Yudhoyono and our teams, what we want to create is a comprehensive partnership that includes political and security issues; it includes economic and technological issues; but it also includes how can we strengthen the people-to-people contacts and bonds between our two countries. And so everything from working together on energy projects that deal with climate change; but also deal with economic development; how can we enhance trade; how can we work more effectively on the security issues that we share, not just counterterrorism but obviously Indonesia is a major force in Southeast Asia.

PN : That includes military assistance.

BO : And the issue of military assistance. Obviously there has been some controversy in terms of military assistance in the past, but since the advent of democracy in Indonesia, what you've seen is the TNI make significant progress, separating itself out from the police, focusing more on broad external security issues as opposed to internal security issues. And so we've already begun more interactions, and our hope is, is that we can continue to improve on that front.

PN : Is that a signal that your administration is satisfied with the military reforms and the resolution of the past human rights abuses in Indonesia?

BO : Well, I think that the -- we have to acknowledge that those past human rights abuses existed. And so we can't forward without looking backwards and

understanding that that was an enormous problem -- not just for America, but it was a problem for the Indonesian people.

We have seen significant progress, and so what we want to do is to continue to improve our consultation and move this forward into a more positive direction, because we want Indonesia to be a close partner for many years to come, and we want a prosperous and secure Indonesia. That's in the interest of the United States as well as in the interests of Indonesia and the entire Asian Pacific community.

PN : Mr. President, there is prevailing skepticism that you will be unable to act on your stance to reach out to the Muslim world. How do you respond to this?

BO : Well, actually, you know, we've made enormous progress. Obviously I've made my Cairo speech last year and sent a clear message that the United States is a friend and a partner with the Muslim world; that we obviously have a determination to defeat terrorism wherever it exists, and we want to partner with countries to deal with that issue. But we don't want terrorism to define our relationship to the Muslim nations around the world. We want to build on cooperation on trade, on economic development, on science and technology, on culture.

And so what we've done is to -- all the issues that I outlined in the Cairo speech we've made progress on. One of the sources of great tension was the Iraq war. This summer, we expect to have ended combat operations inside of Iraq and we will have all our troops out by next year.

We talked about the need to reach out and I've put forward, for example, in Pakistan, we're setting up an entrepreneurship center. In Saudi Arabia, during Hajj, we worked to make sure that the H1N1 virus did not affect people during Hajj. I've assigned a Muslim envoy to attend organizations like the OIC and to figure out how we can work on a whole host of issues and how we can get more young people in student exchanges.

And so there are a whole range of issues that we need to work on -- we will continue to work on.

PN : Since you mention about the terrorism, the issue of terrorism is also facing Indonesia, many believe that the roots of terrorism is poverty and injustice. Aside from financial and intelligence assistance that United States is giving, what kind of cooperation that the U.S. would give to erase the roots of terrorism in Indonesia?

BO : Well, I think there's a combination of things. I think that there are a lot of countries that have poverty but don't have terrorism. There is no doubt that if you have a lot of young people, particularly young men, who are unemployed, they are more vulnerable to recruitment by terrorist organizations. But I also think that there are ideological roots to terrorism where people have distorted Islam.

And one of the things that I always valued so much about Indonesia when I was growing up was people were devout Muslims, but they were also tolerant of other cultures. And I think that that's the future of an Islam that is going to be able to modernize, become wealthier, become successful -- I mean, the history of Islam is that at its height it was pro-science, pro-technology; it was more advanced than many parts of the world.

But what we do want to do is partner with Indonesia on economic development issues generally. Obviously the crisis in the '90s had a profound effect on Indonesia. It has now built back up and is poised to do very well, and we think we can be good partners not only in providing assistance for development, but also trade. And that trade relationship is one that I think can be very, very important.

PN : You mentioned about people to people. Many in Indonesia have a high expectation that the U.S. under your leadership successful implementing the two-state solution to the Israeli and Palestinian conflict. Is this a realistic expectation?

BO : Well, it's going to be very hard. Obviously it's been an issue for 60 years through Democratic and Republican administrations, through different governments in Israel. It is a very difficult conflict. But I am going to work as hard as I can while I'm President to make sure that we arrive at a two-state solution where Israel is secure and is living side by side by a prosperous and successful Palestinian nation.

And everybody in the region understands that this is the right thing to do. The question is, how do we break down the barriers of trust -- or the barriers of distrust that exist between these countries.

PN : My last question, Mr. President: What life lesson did you take from your experience in Indonesia that helped make you the person you are today?

BO : That experience was so important to me in so many ways. Obviously just my interactions with the Indonesian people -- I just have great love and affection for the Indonesian people. I think that they are hardworking, they are -- love their families and communities. They're very calm, which I think helps me now in a very tense job.

I think that living in Indonesia also reminded me of how big the world is. Indonesia is such a big country and such a diverse country, and there are so many different people there. And it reminded me that we have to have a broad view of the world and recognize that we're all interconnected, and that's very important.

So I'm really looking forward to getting back. I'm looking forward to letting my children see what a wonderful country Indonesia is.

PN : My very last question, it would be a quick question to confirm some story that went around the country, because you know... you are so famous in the country. It's just gonna be quick, with a quick answer.

BO : Yes, Ok.

PN : Was one of your reading in Indonesian popular like Mahabarata and Komik Petruk and Gareng is your favorite?

BO : Ya. You know... I used to love **Mahabarata**,... I used to love **Ramayana**... and I used to **Wayang** ... And... **I Still do**. You know... I'm... I still a... I'm still inspired by the story of Hanoman... And a... you know..

PN : **Gareng and Petruk**?

BO : Yes, Absolutely.

PN : Did you really memorized **Pancasila**?

BO : No.

PN : You don't?

BO : No. That's a rumor.... That... That's not true..

PN : Haha, that's why I have to confirm

Is that true that you like **Nasi Goreng and Bakso**?

BO : **BAKSO** I love... **Nasi Goreng** I love.... you know... I like street food.. You know I still remember the people walk by... and shout "**SATEEE**" ... and... "**BAKSOOO**" ...

PN : Hahaha... Oh, you listen to that?

BO : Oh ya, absolutely. I missed that...

PN : Is that true that you used to tease your female friend to get their attention?

BO : Haha... That I don't know... I don't remember... haha.. That I deny.

PN : That you deny?

BO : That I deny!!...

PN : Do you remember breaking someone's arm?

BO : Yes I do... When I was... Er.. That Was an accident. We were...

PN : He said You tickle him from the back...

BO : Ya.. and we fell of the bike... I remember

PN : I think he's okay...

BO : Do you think he is okay? PN : You tickle the guy...

BO : We were riding a bike together... and he fell. It was quite horrendous... I was very traumatized.. I... I...

PN : Yes, I think So.

BO : Please tell him that I apologize for that. I felt so bad! I remember... I feel like teribble.

PN : hehe... Ok, The last one. Is it true that you wrote a poem stated that your dream is to become a president?

BO : That's not true... I remember reading one of my teacher said that I was planning to be a president when I was Six. Well... You know... When I was six, I think I wanted to be a fireman.

PN : Firemen. OK.

BO : Alright. (Demikian)

PN : Thank you very much Mr. President

BO : Ya. Terima Kasih

PN : Terima Kasih banyak.

BO : Sama-sama... Selamat Jalan

PN : Terima Kasih... Sampai jumpa di Jakarta.

BIOGRAFI PENULIS

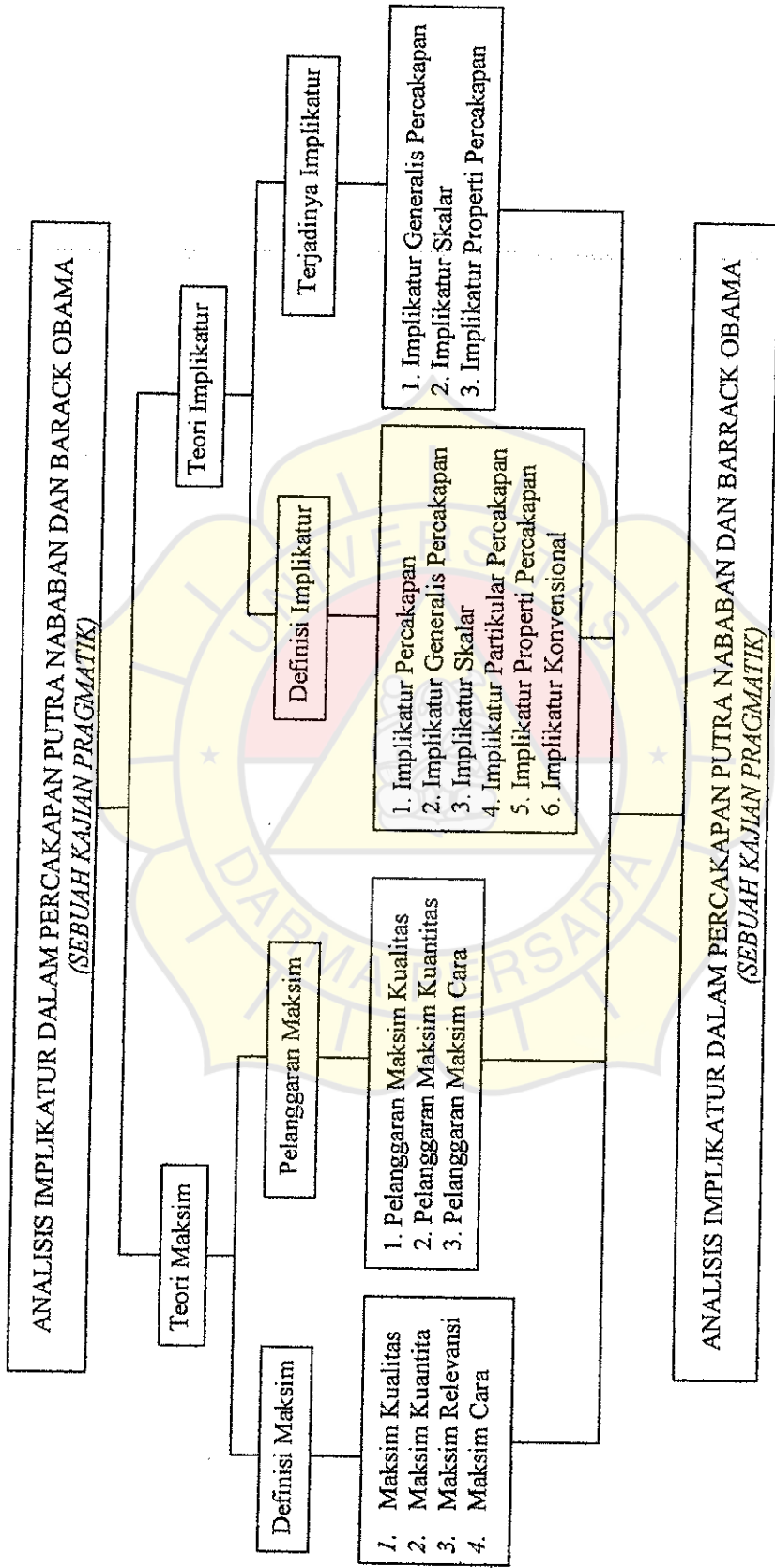
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ANALISIS IMPLIKATUR DALAM PERCAKAPAN PUTRA NABABAN DAN BARRACK OBAMA
(SEBUAH KAJIAN PRAGMATIK)