

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Antasari Azhar was the former head of the Corruption Eradication Commission of Indonesia (KPK) who was inducted in 2007 in the reign of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, the sixth president of Indonesia. While working on an investigation involving one of the president's relatives in 2009, Antasari Azhar was said to have an affair with a woman named Rani Juliani, who was a golf caddy for Nasrudin Zulkarnaen, a pharmaceutical manufacturer in Indonesia. Soon after the investigation on Aulia Pohan started, Antasari Azhar was accused of having Nasrudin Zulkarnaen murdered; for this he was sentenced to eighteen years of imprisonment and was immediately dismissed from his post as the head of the KPK ("Antasari Azhar Savors Freedom," 2017).

In the late 2016, after Antasari has served eight out of the eighteen years of his prison sentence, a clemency was given to him by the seventh president of Indonesia, Joko Widodo. Not long afterwards he can breathe a sigh of relief as he has earned his freedom back and is able to live as a normal civilian (Ibid).

Unfortunately, Antasari cannot go back to the life he has had before because of people's curiosity over what had really happened to him eight years ago. He is flooded with invitations from TV stations to conduct exclusive interviews. He has appeared on several TV stations only within days after his release and almost all the stations use his clemency as the news headlines. Some of his interviews are also broadcast on several TV stations. The purpose of the interviews is to get Antasari Azhar to tell people what actually happened to him eight years ago. In the interviews, Antasari always shares his version of the story.

Hearing his statements in the interviews makes the audience raise their eyebrows since his utterances almost always contain implicit messages. He rarely speaks directly or explicitly about anything related to the interviewer's questions. He intentionally does it because he wants to declare his version is the truth through his unspoken words.

On January 25, 2017, Antasari had an exclusive interview on Metro news with Zilvia Iskandar as the host to talk about his side of the story regarding his arrest, which piques my interest. During the interview, Antasari keeps giving long-winded answer in responding to the interviewer's questions as he wants to tell people about his experience. There are several instances in which he gives more information than what the interviewer's questions demand. As he keeps doing so, the audience can notice that Antasari's utterances generate implicit meaning(s). Due to his implicit messages, I decide to apply H. Paul Grice's theory of the non-observance of a maxim.

The non-observance of the Gricean maxim is a tool to bring about someone's real intention in a conversation. In generating implicit meaning

(implicature) from someone's statements, Grice proposes five ways of the non-observance of a maxim, which are flouting a maxim, violating a maxim, infringing a maxim, opting out of a maxim, and suspending a maxim. In terms of flouting a maxim, Grice divides it further into four types, which are maxim of quality, quantity, manner and relation. The five ways Grice proposed are methods to help people to find and get the implicature(s) from someone's utterances.

The significance of this study is to make people aware that people tend to enclose implicit message(s) into their utterances for various accounts. For instance, a speaker tends to deliberately give important information, cover certain facts, produce lies, protect a third party, etc. In this case, the speaker often generates implicatures within the utterances to reveal certain truth. The speaker attaches the implied meaning as his version of the truth and delivers it into the hearer's ear. As an individual that is included in 'hearers,' we have to start looking for reasons why some speaker does this. They will achieve their goal in speaking only when the hearers realize the real intention. Grice (as cited in Thomas, 1995) states, "Sometimes speakers give more or less information even falsify statements to mislead hearers" (p. 64). Thus, there is always a motive in every speaker's utterance. As hearers, in order to get the true motive, we have to listen carefully and understand what is the real meaning that the speaker wants to deliver.

(706 words)

1.2 Statement of the Problem:

In conducting this research, I would like to focus on these following issues:

1. What is the type of non-observance of the Gricean maxims in Antasari Azhar's utterances?
2. What is the implicature in Antasari's utterances?
3. What claim of conspiracy does Antasari's use of the non-observance of the Gricean maxims reveal in his murder accusation case?

1.3 Purpose of the Study

In stating the statement of the problem above, I wish to find:

1. the type of non-observance in Antasari Azhar's utterances.
2. the implicature in Antasari's utterances.
3. the claim of the conspiracy Antasari reveals in his murder accusation case

1.4 Method of Research

Firstly, I surfed the Internet to find suitable data for me to study and I found it from a video Internet platform named YouTube. To analyze the data, I chose the Gricean maxims from the Pragmatics branch of Linguistics. I analyzed the data that breached the principles of the Gricean maxims and worked on it in accordance with the statement of the problem. Finally, I write my research report.

1.5 Organization of the Thesis

This thesis consists of four chapters. The first chapter is Introduction, which contains Background of the Study, Statement of the Problem, Purpose of the Study, Method of Research and Organization of the Thesis. The second chapter is Theoretical Framework, which contains discussion on the relevant theories I use for my research. The third chapter is data analysis from the source. The fourth chapter is Conclusion. The last part in the report is Bibliography and Appendix.



