

CHAPTER FOUR

CONCLUSION

Now that I have reached the end of my study about *the occurrence of conflicts due to the non-observance of Gricean conversational maxims in the TV series 24 season 1 and 2*, I would like to make some concluding points. I choose conversational maxims as my topic because a misunderstanding of perception or meaning often occurs between a speaker and a hearer in daily conversation. In addition, I choose TV series 24 season 1 and 2 as the data source of my thesis because there are non-observances of maxims and conflicts which are caused by failure to observe conversational maxims.

Having analysed the data of my thesis, I conclude that the characters in intentionally often cover the fact or the proof, which leads to conflicts. In 24 season 1 and 2, there are many scenes when the characters investigate or interrogate someone. The characters often fail to observe Gricean conversational maxims because they try to hide some proof or evidence while they are interrogated. As a result, conflicts often occurs.

I conclude that there are three types of non-observance of maxims which the speaker fails to observe, namely, flouting, violating and opting out of a maxim. In data 5, the character flouts a maxim when the speaker blatantly fails to observe a maxim without any intention of misleading. Jack flouts the maxim of quality, but he has no intention of misleading his colleague, George, because he does not have adequate evidence and he does not witness the murder. Jack is also considered to flout the maxim of relation because he gives an irrelevant answer; he deliberately does not answer Nina's question although he does not have an intention to mislead Nina. In data 6, Nina also flouts the maxim of manner because she is not straight to the point in asking Jack.

Opting out of a maxim is done by the suspect when he or she hides information, as he or she does not want to give the answer. This happens in data 7, 10, 11, 12, and 13. The characters try to hide the fact and refuse to cooperate. The characters do not want to be accused as a suspect although they know something, they still keep silent or are unwilling to give any information because of legal or ethical reasons.

Violating a maxim is done by the speaker or the suspect. The speaker tends to fail to observe a maxim with an intention of deceiving or misleading. The reasons are to cover the fact, to hide the proof or try to defend themselves. The non-observance of conversational maxims that the characters fail to observe the most is violating a maxim, because in the TV series 24 season 1 and 2, the utterance is given when the characters are being interrogated or investigated. Therefore, they violate a maxim in order not to be accused as a suspect or as a collaborator. This can be seen in data 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13. The

characters violate the maxim of quantity owing to the fact that the speaker or the suspect gives less information than is required. They also violate the maxim of quality owing to the fact that the speaker or the suspect does not give a relevant answer, for the reason that they want to hide the evidence or cover their fault.

I do not find infringing a maxim and suspending a maxim in my analysis, because I do not find any utterances in which the speaker says something while being drunk, too nervous, or too excited, and there is no utterance in which the speaker mentions a name in some situation which is considered taboo.

In my analysis, flouting, violating and opting out of a maxim can contribute to the conflicts, in addition, 24 seasons 1 and 2 are action movies where conflicts often occur. There are different ideas, interests or wills between the characters. Therefore, they engage in conflict; for example, they push and punch each other, point a gun at and shoot each other, threaten each other, and they also have arguments, even handcuffing the suspect.

There are four types of maxims that are not used appropriately by the characters in TV series 24 season 1 and 2: the maxims of quality, because the speaker tends to tell a lie and also does not have adequate evidence for what he/she says; the maxim of quantity, owing to the fact that the speaker is supposed to give less information than is required; the maxim of relation, owing to the fact that the speaker does not answer the question relevantly. I only find one data in which the character fails to observe the maxim of manner, owing to the fact that the character is not straight to the point in asking a question.

The non-observance of Gricean conversational maxims makes people aware that they are not always cooperative in speaking. Sometimes the speaker

has an intended meaning when he or she utters an utterance and the hearer has to find out the speaker's intended meaning to avoid misunderstanding.

In my opinion, we often commit a non-observance of Gricean conversational maxim in daily conversation. For example, when someone asks for some information and we do not want to tell the truth, we can be hiding the fact. Another example is when someone asks us something and we do not want to give the answer, so we can answer it irrelevantly. So, this theory can also be applied to daily conversation, not only to conversation in movies.

I am of the opinion that the non-observance of Gricean conversational maxim can create or even increase a conflict between a speaker and a listener in daily conversation. For example, when we meet someone for the first time and we do not speak straight to the point in asking or answering a question, the listener will not be pleased to hear the question or the answer. This can create a conflict. Another example is when we talk with our friend about something, but the relationship is not very good. If we do not tell the truth, our friend will not be pleased. This can increase the conflict.

In daily life, people sometimes do the non-observance of maxim; however, they do not aware of the use of maxim. When conversational maxim is applied in movies, a researcher becomes aware that the characters sometimes use maxim in their life as in reality.

In future, it is suggested that researchers who wish to choose a similar topic for their thesis analyse the occurrence of conflict in action or espionage movies, or the occurrence of humour in comedy movies, or the occurrence of suspense in detective movies.

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