

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

In this chapter I would like to elaborate some findings of my thesis. Basically, Grice states that we should apply conversational maxims in order to make a conversation works well. However, in this thesis, it is found out that a speaker and an addressee fail to apply the rules in many conversations. It proves that a speaker and an addressee cannot always stick to the maxims in a conversation. As a result of failing to observe the Gricean conversational maxims, implicature arises.

After analysing the occurrence of suspense due to the failure to observe the Gricean maxims in Prison Break, I have some findings which show the type of non-observance of a maxim which the speakers often fail to observe, the type of conversational maxim which the speakers often do, the reasons why the speakers fail to observe a maxim and how the failure of observing a maxim in Prison Break television series creates suspense to the audience.

First, I find that flouting a maxim is the type of non-observance which the speakers do the most in Prison Break television series. In my thesis,

there are only two types of non-observance that I find; those are flouting a maxim (70.6%) and violating a maxim (29.4%). Through this percentage, I think the effect of suspense can work better when the characters flout the maxims as the audience is triggered to find out more about what is actually meant behind the utterances.

Actually, I also find some other types of the non-observance in this television series, such as: infringing, opting out, and suspending. However, they are not very significant in causing suspense to the audience. In my opinion, they do not cause significant suspense because the other types of non-observance have clearly delivered the speaker's reasons, such as refusing to give the information and having the inability to deliver the information. On the other hand, when flouting a maxim is done, the audience is invited to pin down what is going to happen next and to be critical. In this way, I think the audience is more involved with the stories.

Second, I find that the maxim of quality is the type of conversational maxim which the speakers often fail to observe. Based on the analysis, the percentages of the maxims that the speakers fail to observe are as follows: 33.3% for quality, 25.6% for relation, 23.1% for quantity and 17.9% for manner. This leads me to conclude that all types of conversational maxims make an equal contribution in causing suspense to the audience. If the television series only showed one conversational maxim that is not observed, it would make a much less interesting television series. A good script can combine the type of maxims not observed by the characters to make dynamic conversations and to make the audience more critical of what the characters are actually saying.

Third, I find some reasons which become the characters' motives of doing the failure of observing a maxim. There are four major reasons which the speakers often apply in having a conversation: the speakers do not want the addressees to know the information needed (28%), the speakers do not want the addressees to get into their business (20%), the speakers want to have brief information due to some reasons (18%) and the speakers want to threaten the addressees (12%). In my opinion, those reasons are logical and typical reasons because they are the representation of the real reasons which real prisoners commonly have when having their life in a prison. Hence, I am of the opinion that Prison Break television series succeed in building the story of the film to show the life of prisoners to the audience.

Fourth, I find that there are many questions which arise due to the suspense felt by the audience. Obviously, those questions make the audience get into the characters' conversations and feel the curiosity. It happens because the audience needs to know what happens in the television series, but the speakers delay the information. Generally, the questions refer to what the scenes are going to show next. It is because the television series delivers almost every scene with clues to make the audience try to predict what happens next. The questions which cause a big significant suspense are: Will the character tell the information? What is the plan? Will the killer be revealed? What is so important about the things they are working on? Who is the person involved? What is the purpose of doing something? I think those questions are common questions which will be asked when a crime happens. Those questions are built to keep the audience interested in

watching the series and to make the audience experience the new kind of television series, which is a television series about prisoners.

Prison Break reaches a great success in many countries for the category of television series. One of the people who deserve the honor is Paul Scheuring as the script writer of this television series. In my opinion, he is great in creating an interesting script through every dialogue which finally builds a fascinating story. Every conversation which creates suspense really brings the audience into the story. It makes the audience raise questions, which makes them wait for the next scene to find the answer.

In my opinion, being aware of linguistics in a conversation will help the audience to understand the story even though the implicature of an utterance arises because it causes us to be critical in understanding the real meaning behind the speaker's utterance. I have done my best to make a useful contribution to linguistics, especially in Gricean maxims.

However, my analysis can still be improved, for example by using another approach. We understand that a conversation is influenced by non-verbal aspects which support suspense to be present as well, such as intonation, gestures, etc. On the other hand, Gricean theory only focuses on the verbal utterances. Thus, I hereby would like to invite other researchers to perfect it.

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