CHAPTER V
CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1. Conclusions

The researcher has made conclusions based on the results of the research on the 2 research objectives, namely identifying and analyzing podcasts that violate Leech's maxims of politeness, specifically focusing on the tact maxim, generosity maxim, approbation maxim, agreement maxim, sympathy maxim, and modesty maxim, as well as analyzing the intended meaning and classifying the types of speech acts of the utterances used in the podcast entitled "NAS DAILY, SAYA DITOLAK MASUK INDONESIA!? DENGAR SAYA!! Nuseir Yassin - Deddy Corbuzier Podcast". The results and discussion in the previous chapter explain the research questions and objectives so that some conclusions can be drawn.

1. Leech makes 6 types of politeness maxims, namely tact maxim, generosity maxim, approbation maxim, agreement maxim, sympathy maxim, and modesty maxim. Based on the findings in the podcast entitled "NAS DAILY, SAYA DITOLAK MASUK INDONESIA!? DENGAR SAYA!!!Nuseir Yassin – Deddy Corbuzier podcast", it can be concluded that all six types of maxims have been violated in 19 data. It was found that 4 data or 21% of the speech violated the tact maxim, 2 data, or 11% of the speech violated the generosity maxim, 4 data, or 21% of the speech violated the approbation maxim, 6 data or 32% of the speech violated agreement maxim, 1 data or 5% of the speech violated modesty maxim, and 2 data or 10% of the speech violated sympathy maxim. The maxim with the highest frequency of violations is the agreement maxim with a frequency of 6 data or 32% of utterances. Researchers then can make the conclusion that why agreement maxim having the highest frequency of violation, That is, every utterance issued by Deddy and Nuseir here has an intended meaning to clarify something, and give opinions to each other, given

that the issue discussed in this podcast is discussing the controversial of Nuseir when he came to Indonesia. Based on these reasons, it can be concluded that the high frequency of violation of the agreement maxim is due to the desire to give opinions and refute each other's opinions.

2. The 19 data described above can be reclassified into speech act classifications based on Yule's speech act (1983) which consists of declaratives, representatives, expressives, directives, and commisives. It can be concluded that 12 data or 63% of speech acts can be classified as representative, 5 data or 26% of speech acts can be classified as expressives, and 2 data or 11% of speech acts can be classified as directive. Meanwhile, declaratives and commisives are not found in the podcast, and the highest frequency is representative with 12 data or 63% of utterances. The researcher can then conclude why representative is the highest frequency, which can be linked to the highest frequency of violation of agreement maxim. The utterances that contain violations of the agreement maxim are all based on what Deddy and Nuseir believe, the knowledge they have, and the experiences they have, based on this, it can be concluded that the representative has the highest frequency.

5.2. Suggestions

Based on this study, the researcher hopes that this study can help readers, especially all future researchers who like or are interested in the field of pragmatics, especially politeness and speech acts.

1. Different theories can explain politeness, violations of politeness maxims, and speech acts. Research on the violation of politeness maxims can not only be done in podcasts. In this study, it specifically examines a podcast using Leech's theory of politeness maxims, but the researcher recommends that prospective researchers to also use other methods, other theories, and other objects, can be from movies, books, and others objects, to conduct similar research.

2. Researching violations of politeness maxims can be combined with current issues, because it can combine different contexts and intended meanings. The researcher suggests that future researchers should be aware of current issues in the future, which may become the object of research.