

**CONVERSATIONAL MAXIM AS SEEN IN *THE KING'S SPEECH*
MOVIE
BY TOM HOOPER**

THESIS

Submitted to the Board of Examiners in Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirement for Literature Degree
at English Literature Department



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To

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In

Jambi

APPROVAL

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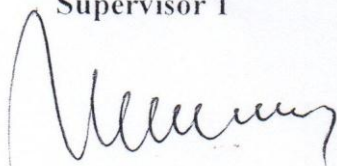
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So, we submit it in order to be received well.

Thus, we hope it can be useful for all.

Wassalamu'alaikum, wr,wb.

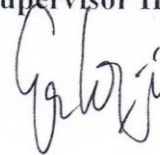
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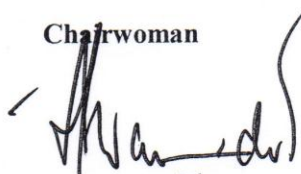
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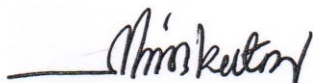
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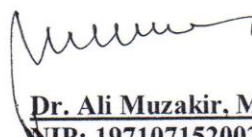
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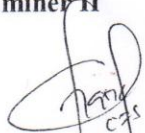
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By signing this letter, I state that the thesis entitled: **Conversational Maxim As Seen In The King's Speech Movie by Tom Hooper**. This is my original work. If this thesis not original or cheating from other thesis, I will be ready to be responsible and get punishment based on rule of ADAB Faculty of the State Islamic University Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi.

Therefore, I make this statement in good health and mind

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MOTTO

لَهُ مَعْبُوتٌ مِّنْ بَيْنِ يَدَيْهِ وَمِنْ خَلْفِهِ يَحْفَظُونَهُ مِنْ أَمْرِ اللَّهِ إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يُغَيِّرُ مَا بِقَوْمٍ حَتَّى يُغَيِّرُوا مَا بِأَنْفُسِهِمْ وَإِذَا أَرَادَ اللَّهُ بِقَوْمٍ فَلَا مَرَدَّ لَهُ وَمَا لَهُمْ سُوْءًا مِّنْ دُونِهِ مِنْ وَالٍ ﴿الرعد ١١﴾

For each one are successive [angels] before and behind him who protect him by the decree of Allah. Indeed, Allah will not change the condition of a people until they change what is in themselves. And when Allah intends for a people ill, there is no repelling it. And there is not for them besides Him any patron. (Ar-Ra'd:

11)¹

¹ Abdullah Yusuf Alie, *The Holy Quran, Original Arabic Text With English Translation & Media*.(Selected Commentaries, 1988), p. 294

DEDICATION

Bismillahirrohmanirrohim

In the name of Allah the most gracious and merciful, thanks for blessing

I dedicate this thesis to

My beloved Family, my beloved Father and Mother

(Bustomi and Sukmawati)

Who have educated for me, though, loved, supported, and prayer for me

Until I can finish my study

Their contributions are uncountable and never counted to me

Nothing can be same in the world with their immolations given to me

No one can change and stand on their position to me

Thank you...

I also dedicate this thesis to my beloved brothers Ade Al-Amir and Bilal Akbar

I love you all...

For all my craziest friends ever and my partner in life The cong's squad

Thanks your support, suggestion, patients, motivation, helping, and everything

I am a lucky man to have you all

*Then to Dr. Ali Muzakir M.Ag, and Erwin Hage for their support, motivation and
advices*

All of you are good example for me

For all of my classmates in University for Islamic Studies

*I would like to say thanks a lot for your care, prayer and suggestion that are given
to me*

I am nothing without you all

Thank you so much

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Firstly, the writer wants to say *Alhamdulillahirabbil'alamin*, all the praise to Allah SWT the lord of all creatures, for His blessing from the starting point of my study until now the end of my study. *Shalawat* and *Salam* are upon our beloved prophet Muhammad SAW, who has brought us from the darkness to the brightness as we feel by this time, the world full of science and technology. Hopefully we will get His *Syafa'at* latter at The Last Day.

Many people deserve special recognition for their invaluable help in accomplishing this thesis. The writer would like to say thanks a lot for them. Therefore, it is excellent opportunity to acknowledge my warm thanks for the following that have helped and supported me to gain success:

1. Dr. Hadri Hasan, M.A as a Rector the State Islamic University Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi.
2. Prof. Dr. Maisah, M.Pd. as the Dean of Adab Faculty and Humanities.
3. Dr. Alfian, S.Pd, M.Ed as the first Deputy Dean of Adab Faculty and Humanities. Dr. H. Muhammad Fadhil, M.Ag as the Second Deputy Dean of Adab Faculty and Humanities. Dr. Raudhoh, S.Ag, SS, M.Si as The Third Deputy Dean of Adab Faculty and Humanities
4. The first thesis supervisor, Dr. Ali Muzakir, M.Ag and second supervisor Erwin Hage, M.A. Thanks for giving me guidance, suggestion, correction, ideas, times, kindness, motivation and many other in completing this thesis.

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6.All my classmates of English Literature Department'13. Thanks for nice friendship and nice class. May Allah bless us...Aamiin!

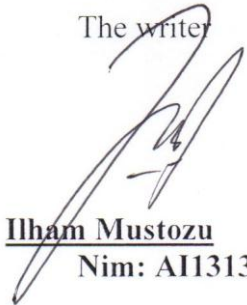
7.Thanks to my family, my beloved parents Bustomi and Sukmawati, thanks for prayers, support, love and everything have given and done for the writer in completing this study. To my beloved brothers, Ade Al-Amir, and Bilal Akbar thanks for motivation, suggestion, prayers and made my life full of smile.

8.The last but not least, my craziest friends, The cong's squad for your prayers, support, suggestion, patients, motivation, Kindness, helping and everything. I am nothing without you all. I love you all.

Finally, the writer wishes all the best for the people mentioned above. May Allah bless them all, and then writer realizes this thesis is still far from being perfect. For that reason, the writer hopes the contributive critics and suggestions from the readers to develop and perfection this thesis.

Jambi, November 08nd 2018

The writer


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ABSTRACT

Ilham Mustozu. 2018 The Conversational Maxim as Seen in the King's Speech Movie by Tom Hooper. Englis Literature Departement Faculty Adab dan Humanities The State Institute for the State Islamic University Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi.

Supervisor I : Dr. Ali Muzakir, M.Ag

Supervisor II : Erwin Hage, MA

In this study, the writer discusses the analysis of conversational maxim as seen in The King's Speech movie by Tom Hooper. In the King's Speech Movie, the participants follow the rules of the conversational maxim, and a lot of conversational maxim violation happens in the movie. Kinds of maxim and violation of maxim are found in the movie. The aims of this study are (1) to find out kinds of conversational maxims in The King's Speech movie. (2) to find out the violation of conversational maxim in the King's Speech movie.

The writer applies the theory from Grice about conversational maxim and the violation of conversational maxim. The research applies qualitative research and descriptive technique to expose and analyze data. This research through several procedures. Those are collection of the data and analysis of the data. In collecting the data, the writer watches the movie and reads the script, collecting some conversational maxim violation and kinds of conversational maxim is found in the conversation in The King's Speech movie repeatedly. Then, the writer reads the dialogue and marks the sentences and events that consist of conversational maxim from the conversation in the movie. Finally, the writer collects, identifies, and classifies the data collected based on the discussion formulation.

From this research, the writer found that Grice's maxims were applied and violated. In applying maxim quantity is happened for 5 conversations, maxim of quality and maxim relevance are found in 4 conversations, maxim of manner is found in 2 conversations. The violation of maxims is dominated from the violation of maxim quantity, in 3 conversations, maxim of quality, relevance, and manner are found in 2 conversations. The implied meaning from the violation in the maxims happens when the speaker tries to hide some information or the speaker refuses to share the information and purposely gives the false information.

ABSTRAK

Ilham Mustozu. 2018 **Maksim Percakapan Dilihat Dari Film “*The King’s Speech*” Karya Tom Hooper, Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora Universitas Islam Negeri Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi.**

Supervisor I : Dr. Ali Muzakir, M.Ag

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Dalam penelitian ini penulis membahas tentang maksim percakapan dan pelanggaran maksim yang terdapat di dalam film *The King’s Speech*. Di dalam film tersebut terdapat banyak percakapan yang mengikuti aturan dari maksim percakapan dan percakapan yang mengandung pelanggaran maksim. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah (1) Untuk menemukan bentuk-bentuk maksim percakapan yang terdapat di film *The King’s Speech*. (2) Untuk menemukan pelanggaran-pelanggaran yang terdapat di film *The King’s Speech*.

Penulis menggunakan teori dari Grice yang berkaitan dengan maksim percakapan. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dan teknik deskriptif untuk memaparkan dan menganalisa data. Penelitian ini melalui beberapa prosedur, yaitu pengumpulan data dan analisis data. Dalam pengumpulan data, penulis menonton dan membaca script dari film *The King’s Speech*, dan mengumpulkan berbagai maksim dan pelanggaran maksim yang terjadi dalam film *The King’s Speech*. Dan di dalam menganalisis pertama, penulis menonton film *The King’s Speech* berulang kali, kemudian penulis membaca dialog dan menandai kalimat dan kejadian yang berhubungan dengan maksim percakapan. Dan yang terakhir penulis mengumpulkan, mengidentifikasi, dan mengklarifikasi data yang terkumpul berdasarkan formulasi pembahasan.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa bentuk maksim percakapan telah di terapkan dan juga di langgar. Dalam menerapkan maksim percakapan terjadi di 5 percakapan di maksim kuantitas, dalam maksim kualitas dan maksim hubungan terjadi di dalam 4 percakapan, dan maksim cara terjadi 2 percakapan. Dan di dalam pelanggaran maksim di domisili dari pelanggaran maksim kuantitas, terjadi di dalam 3 percakapan. Dan bentuk pelanggaran lainnya yaitu maksim kualitas, hubungan dan cara terjadi dalam 2 percakapan. Meskipun begitu, mereka terkadang tidak sadar telah melanggar maksim tersebut diatas dan bahkan serta sadar melakukan pelanggaran maksim tersebut memiliki makna tersirat yaitu pembicara mencoba untuk menyembunyikan beberapa informasi atau menolak untuk menyampaikan informasi dan bertujuan memberikan informasi yang salah.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the problem

Languages of the world are obviously not going to become obsolete, any more than talking did when the whole tilt of the world went from an oral to a written or print-centered culture. But communication by means of language is being changed, and along with it². It means that language is something can change and also can change the meaning. Every country has a different language that becomes their national language and it is avowed in the whole world. There are several rules of language that are sometimes used, one of them is maxim.

Maxim is a well-known phrase that expresses something; it is a rule for sensible behavior³. Based on the definition of maxim is basic rules, conversational maxim means the basic rules in doing conversation. Grice divides conversational maxim into four kinds: 1) Maxim of quantity, make your contribution true: so don't convey what you believe false or unjustified. 2) Maxim of quality is being as informative as required. 3) Maxim of relevance is relevance and 4) Maxim of manner, be respecious; so avoid obscurity and ambiguity, and strive for brevity and order⁴. It means that one maxim has different meanings with other maxims. Conversational maxim can be found in every communication. According to whether, conversational maxim is in the oral communication or written communication. It means that conversational maxim cannot be only found in a

²Frank Tillman, 1986. *Film Thought And Language*. Great Britain: Journal of World Englishes. Vol. 5. p. 265

³Oxford. 2008. *Learner's Pocket Dictionary*. Oxford University. p. 948

⁴Wayne A Davis, 1998. *Implicature, Intention, convention, and principle in the failure of Gricean theory*. Combridge: University Press. p. 98

written text or literary work, but also in the directly, like speaking in informal situation or speaking in formal situation. Informal communication is like a conversation between friends, family, partner, and others. Kinds of formal communication are speech, debate, and others. The conversational maxim also can be found in informal communication which happened in the conversation in the movie. One of the movie is *The King's Speech* movie, a movie from Tom Hooper. In *The King's Speech* movie the participants do the conversational maxim, and a lot of conversational maxim violation happens in the movie. Kinds of maxim and the violation of maxim are found in the movie. However, that is one reason of writer choose this movie as the object of analysis.

The King's Speech movie was released in 2010, and received 194 nominations and won 107 award in Academy Awards USA, Golden Globes USA, BAFTA Awards, Screen Actors Guild Award, AARP Movies for Grownups Award, Afi Award USA, African-American Film Critics Assosation (AAFCA), Alliance of Women Film Journalists, Amanda Awards, American Cinema Editors USA, American Society of Cinematographers USA, Art Directors Guild, Aspen Filmfest, Austin Film Critics Assosation, Award Circuit Community Awards, Awards of the Japanese Academy, Bodil Awards, Boston Society of Film Critics Awards, and Casting Society of America USA.

Another reason the writer chooses this film in this research because the world representation of King is always a perfect figure. Whilst, in this film the king has trouble speaking because of stammer. From this fact, the writer has an

interest in analyzing *The King's Speech* film in the thesis proposal with the title “*Conversational Maxim as Seen in The King's Speech Movie by Tom Hooper*”.

1.2 Formulation of the Problem

Based on the background of problem about, the writer makes the formulation of the problems as following:

1. What kinds of conversational maxims are found in *The King's Speech* Movie?
2. How do some of the conversational maxims, found in the *King's Speech* movie, violate the universal rule of language?

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

The writer analyzes conversational maxim as seen in *The King's Speech* movie. The writer limits analyses to the conversation in the movie, those of which are done by Prince Albert, King George VI, as the main character, Queen Elizabeth as Prince Albert's wife and Hires Lionel Logue the therapist, to help Prince Albert overcome his stammer. The conversations in the movie are dominated by them that are why the writer limits the analysis only to Prince Albert, Queen Elizabeth, and Hires Lionel Logue.

1.4 Purpose of the Research

1. To find out the kinds of conversational maxims that can be found in *The King's Speech* Movie.
2. To know how the conversational maxims, as found in the *King's speech* movie, violate the universal rule of language.

1.5 Significant of the Research

Theoretically, the research highlights some advantages for the development in understanding of language theories, especially in conversational maxim. A branch of linguistic studies is the study of discourse analysis, which is used in this research. In addition, the writer hopes this research can develop our understanding about conversational maxim in their education. Also, the writer hopes that this research can help readers while do their research.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Discourse Analysis

Discourse analysis is committed to an investigation of what that language is used for⁵. It means that discourse analysis is form to know and different of language. In English, discourse is an archaic meaning, 1) as a noun, discourse is the process or power of reasoning, 2) as a verb, discourse is to narrate, to discuss, and to perform⁶. The definition of discourse can be correlated to process of reasoning and to the way in narrating. From Europe, a discourse researcher is known as the text linguistics or text grammar researchers. According to Webster discourse as a language communication, idea's expression, written, and speech"⁷. It means that discourse can represent all expression that has colleration with language. In other definition discourse analysis is concerned with the study of the relationship between language and the contexts in which is used⁸. It means that all definition of discourse analysis is equal.

For the highest grammatical unsure, a sentence shall include of grammatical rules in discourse, so the sentence can be called as discourse. Discourse is not looked from long or short sentence, but a word can be called as discourse if it has complete meaning. In the sentence "no shoes, no service"⁹. The

⁵Gillian Brown & George Yule, 1983. *Discourse Analysis*. New York: Combridge University Press. p. 1

⁶Herudjati Purwoko. *Discourse Analysis*. Jakarta: Indeks. 2008. p. 2

⁷Abdullah Alek & Achmad, *Linguistik Umum*. Jakarta: Erlangga. 2012. p. 127

⁸Michael Mc Charty, 1991. *Discourse Analysis for Language Teachers*. New York: Combridge University Press. p. 5

⁹George Yule. *Kajian Bahasa Edisi kelima*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar. 2015. p. 210

sentence is in the window of the market. It is not discourse sentence, but it has the meaning that if you do not bring shoes, you will get a service.

2.2 Discourse Analysis Context

Context is a schematic construct; the achievement of pragmatic meaning is a matter of matching up the linguistic elements of the code with the schematic elements of the context¹⁰. It means that context is same with structure or formation a concept to synchronize all elements of code in linguistic with elements of context.

Opinions on how to classify context vary from one to another. Some linguists divide context into two groups, while some insist on discussing context from three, four, or even six dimensions. According to different circumstances mentioned in the above definitions, context divides into linguistic context, situational context and cultural context¹¹.

1) Linguistic Context

Linguistic context refers to the context within the discourse, that is, the relationship between the words, phrases, sentences and even paragraphs. Take the word “bachelor” as an example. We can not understand the exact meaning of the sentence “He is a bachelor.” without the linguistic context to make clear the exact meaning of this word. Linguistic context can be explored from three aspects: deictic, co-text, and collocation. In a language event, the participants must know where they are in space and time, and these features relate directly to the deictic

¹⁰H.G. Widdowson. 2010. *The Role of Context in Discourse Analysis*. Journal of Language Teaching and Research. Vol. 1. p. 876

¹¹H.G. Widdowson. 2010. *The Role of Context in Discourse Analysis*. Journal of Language Teaching and Research. Vol. 1. p. 876

context, by which we refer to the deictic expressions like the time expressions now, then, etc., the spatial expressions here, there, etc., and the person expressions I, you, etc... Deictic expressions help to establish deictic roles which derive from the fact that in normal language behavior, the speaker addresses his utterance to another person and may refer to himself, to a certain place, or to a time.

2) Situational Types

The four sentences in illustrate Vendler's four kinds of situation. Achievement, state, activity, accomplishment. Achievement, there is not usually enough time to avoid the outcome by stopping partway through. State, sentences should do not readily accept progressive marking. Activity, consider the possibility of a speaker saying in all seriousness: in real conversations one does not usually say "That's an asteriskable sentence. Please try something different." Instead, an interpretation could be made along the following lines: progressive aspect indicates a dynamic performance; example what is being described can not be the state that we expect have a sprained ankle to denote, it must have been an activity. Accomplishment, meaning of get there is nothing linguistically strange.¹²

3) Cultural Context

Cultural context refers to the culture, customs and background of epoch in language communities in which the speakers participate. Language is a social phenomenon, and it is closely tied up with the social structure and value system of society. Therefore, language can not avoid being influenced by all these factors like social role, social status, sex and age.

¹²Patrick Griffiths, 2006. *An Introduction to English Semantics and Pragmatics*. Edinburgh: University Press. p. 66-68

Social roles are culture-specific functions, institutionalized in a society and recognized by its members. By social status, we mean the relative social standing of the participants. Each participant in the language event must know, or make assumptions about his or her status in relation to the other, and in many situations, status will also be an important factor in the determination of who should initiate the conversation. Sex and age are often determinants of, or interact with, social status. The terms of address employed by a person of one sex speaking to an older person, may differ from those which would be employed in otherwise similar situations by people of the same sex or of the same age¹³.

2.3 Conversational Maxim

A speaker can only get the meaning if the listener cooperates. So from this notion, Grice formulated a general principle, the cooperative principle: “make your conversation contribution such as is required, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you are engaged”¹⁴. It means that the to make conversation qualified should be involve important discussion that interest become a topic, then listener interested to receive.

According to the Gricean theory, there are four basic guidelines (maxims) , called the maxims of conversation which model the efficient and effective use of

¹³H.G. Widdowson. 2010. *The Role of Context in Discourse Analysis*. Journal of Language Teaching and Research. Vol. 1. p. 876

¹⁴F.X Nadar, 2013. *Pragmatik & Penelitian Pragmatik*. Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu. p. 24

language. These maxims are as follows: maxim of quantity, maxim of quality, maxim of relevance, and maxim of manner¹⁵.

A. Maxim Quantity

Maxim of quantity means that speakers should be as informative as is required, that they should give neither too little information nor too much. Some speakers like to point to the fact that they know how much information the hearer requires or can be bothered with. People who give too little information risk their hearer not to be able to identify what they are talking about because they are not explicit enough. On the other hand, those who give more information than the hearer needs risk boring them. The effect of this maxim is to present that the statement is the strongest, or most informative, that can be made in the situation¹⁶.

Grice's maxims of quantity

1. Be informative
2. Make your contribution as informative as required (for the current purposes of the conversation)¹⁷.
3. Do not make your contribution more informative than is required

B. Maxim Quality

Maxim of quality, which says that speakers are, expected to be sincere, to be saying something that they believe correspond to reality. They are assumed not

¹⁵Hamid & Behija, 2009. *Pragmatics: Grice's Conversational Maxims Violations in the Responses of some Western Politicians*. Journal of the College of Arts. University of Basrah. p. 3

¹⁶Anneke H, Tupan & Helen Natalia, 2008. *The Multiple Violations of Conversational Maxims in Lying Done by the Characters in Some Episodes of Desperate Housewives*. Journal, Vol 10. p. 64

¹⁷Hamid & Behija, 2009. *Pragmatics: Grice's Conversational Maxims Violations in the Responses of some Western Politicians*. Journal of the College of Arts. University of Basrah. p. 4

to say anything that they believe to be false or anything for which they lack evidence. Some speakers like to draw their hearer's attention to the fact that they are only saying what they believe to be true, and that they lack adequate evidence¹⁸.

Grice's maxims of Quality

Supermaxim: Try to make your contribution one that is true.

1. Do not say what you believe to be false.
2. Do not say that for which you lack adequate evidence.

The super maxim of Quality is concerned with the speaker's overall contribution (what is communicated, either explicitly or implicitly), while the first and second maxims of Quality relate only to what is said (i.e. the proposition explicitly expressed). While much attention has been paid in pragmatics to the maxims of Quantity, Relation and Manner, Grice's formulation of the maxims of Quality has generally been taken for granted. In this paper, I will look more closely at their role¹⁹.

C. Maxim Relevance

Maxim is the maxim of relevance, which says that speakers are assumed to be saying something that is relevant to what has been said before.

Grice's maxim of relevance

¹⁸Anneke H, Tupan & Helen Natalia, 2008. *The Multiple Violations of Conversational Maxims in Lying Done by the Characters in Some Episodes of Desperate Housewives*. Journal, Vol 10. p. 64

¹⁹Deirdre Willson, *Is there a Maxim of Truthfulness*. p. 197

1. Be relevant plays also a role. It means that maxim is the maxim of relevance, which says that speakers are assumed to be saying something that is relevance to what has been said before²⁰.

D. Maxim of Manner

Grice's conversational maxims jointly express a cooperative principle, make your conversational contribution such as required at the stage at which it occurs. It means that maxim is the maxim of manner, which says that speakers should be brief and orderly, and avoids obscurity and ambiguity²¹.

However, no one actually speaks like that the whole time; each conversation may contain the purpose of the speakers. These purposes can be good or bad both for the speakers and the hearers. Although Grice makes guidelines for the speakers to be cooperative in having conversation, sometimes people may disobey some maxims in order to achieve their purpose²².

Maxims of Manner

1. Avoid ambiguity
2. Avoid obscure expressions
3. Be logical in order of expression
4. Avoid superfluous expressions²³.

²⁰John Benjamins, 2018. *Tautology As Presumptive Meaning*. Journal. P. 444

²¹Hamid & Behija, 2009. *Pragmatics: Grice's Conversational Maxims Violations in the Responses of some Western Politicians*. Journal of the College of Arts. University of Basrah. p. 4

²²Anneke H, Tupan & Helen Natalia, 2008. *The Multiple Violations of Conversational Maxims in Lying Done by the Characters in Some Episodes of Desperate Housewives*. Journal, Vol 10. p. 64

²³John Benjamins, 2018. *Tautology As Presumptive Meaning*. Journal. P. 444

2.4 Violation Conversational Maxim

The violating of conversational maxim can be happened if the rules above are flouted by speaker. Following Grice:“ The maxims do not seem coordinate. The maxim of quality, enjoining the provision of contributions which are genuine rather than spurious (truthful rather than mendacious), does not seem to be just one among a number of recipes for producing contributions; it seems rather to spell out the difference between something’s being, and (strictly speaking) failing to be, any kind of contribution at all. False information is not an inferior kind of information; it just is not information”²⁴. Grice's claims of ideal exchange, once the rules (maxims) he prescribes for conversant are followed and abided by, he suggests that there are cases when these rules may be violated²⁵.

A. Violation Maxim Quality

The maxim of quality, according to the Gricean theory, states that conversant try to make their contribution one that is true. It includes two sub-maxims, as referred to above. Both are related to what is stated (said) explicitly. Being one of the four maxims of conversation, this maxim may be observed or violated. The implicative in arises directly from the assumption that the maxim is being observed by the speaker²⁶.

If a speaker violates maxim of quality, they are not being sincere and giving the hearer the wrong information, example:

²⁴Laurence R.Horn & Gregory Ward, 2006. *The Handbook of Pragmatics*. Australia: Blackwell Publishing. p. 7

²⁵Hamid & Behija, 2009. *Pragmatics: Grice’s Conversational Maxims Violations in the Responses of some Western Politicians*. Journal of the College of Arts. University of Basrah. p. 6

²⁶Hamid & Behija, 2009. *Pragmatics: Grice’s Conversational Maxims Violations in the Responses of some Western Politicians*. Journal of the College of Arts. University of Basrah. p. 6

A : How much did that new dress cost, darling?

B : (see the tag-50 pounds, but says...) Thirty-five pounds

When the husband (A) asks “how much did that new dress cost, darling?” , (B) violates the maxim of quality by not being sincere, and giving him the wrong information “thirty-five pounds” instead of “fifty pounds”²⁷.

B. Violation Maxim Quantity

This maxim is related to the way conversant try to make their contributions as informative as they possibly can, giving sufficient information , no more no less. It has two dimensions. The first is concerned with providing full information as required, and the second is neither to be more nor less informative. When this maxim is being observed, its effect arises when an additional inference to the utterance is made to make the stated meaning stronger, or most informative within the context of a particular situation²⁸.

If a speaker violates the maxim of quantity, they do not give the hearer enough information to know what is being talked about, because they do not want the hearer to know the full picture. The speaker is not implying anything, they are “being economical with the truth”, for example:

[The setting: A (a guest) wants to be nicer and friendlier, he smiles to B (a receptionist) and says hello politely. A dog comes and stands beside him. Then A asks B:]

²⁷Anneke H. Tupan & Helen Natalia, 2008. *The Multiple Violations of Conversational Maxims in Lying Done by the Characters in Some Episodes of Desperate Housewives*. Journal, Vol 10. p. 65

²⁸Hamid & Behija, 2009. *Pragmatics: Grice's Conversational Maxims Violations in the Responses of some Western Politicians*. Journal of the College of Arts. University of Basrah. p. 8

A : Does your dog bite?

B : No

A : (bends down to stroke it and gets bitten) Ow! You said your dog does not bite!

B : That is not my dog²⁹.

B actually knows that A is talking about the dog which is beside B and not B's dog at home, yet B intentionally does not give A enough information, for reasons best known to A herself³⁰.

C. Violation Maxim Relevance

A great number of conversational implicatures can be generated by this maxim which accounts for the way interlocutors make relevant contributions to a particular exchange³¹.

However, in answering the question: "how much did that new dress cost, darling?", the wife could have answered by violating the maxim of relation, in order to distract him and change the topic. For example:

(The Setting: A (husband) is the one who earns money, and the economy condition is bad. He sees B (wife) wears an unusual dress. Then asks:)

B: I know, let's go out tonight. Now, where would you like to go?³².

²⁹Anneke H. Tupan & Helen Natalia, 2008. *The Multiple Violations of Conversational Maxims in Lying Done by the Characters in Some Episodes of Desperate Housewives*. Journal, Vol 10. p. 65

³⁰Anneke H. Tupan & Helen Natalia, 2008. *The Multiple Violations of Conversational Maxims in Lying Done by the Characters in Some Episodes of Desperate Housewives*. Journal, Vol 10. p. 65

³¹Hamid & Behija, 2009. *Pragmatics: Grice's Conversational Maxims Violations in the Responses of some Western Politicians*. Journal of the College of Arts. University of Basrah. p.11

³²Anneke H. Tupan & Helen Natalia, 2008. *The Multiple Violations of Conversational Maxims in Lying Done by the Characters in Some Episodes of Desperate Housewives*. Journal, Vol 10. p. 65

D. Violation Maxim of Manner

The last maxim indicates that one's contribution should be clear, direct, orderly and to the point. The speaker should avoid using vaguer ambiguous utterances when speaking. Levinson thinks that the most important of the sub-maxims of manner is the one that states that participants "be orderly"³³.

In another situation, in answering the question: "how much did that new dress cost, darling?", the wife could also have violated the maxim of manner by saying: (The Setting: A (husband) is not the only one who earns money, but the economy condition is bad. He sees B (wife) wears an unusual dress. Then asks:)

A : How much did that new dress cost, darling?

B : A tiny fraction of my salary, though probably a bigger fraction of the salary of the woman that sold it to me³⁴.

2.5 Previous of Related Review

There so many people who do the analysis about conversational maxim using theory from Grice, and analysis Maleficent as the object of the research.

The first researcher is Deni Iskandar from The State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah, Jakarta. The title of his research is "*The Gricean Maxim Analysis in The Script of Simpson Season 5*"³⁵. The analysis used conversational maxim theory in pragmatic study. The problem is sometimes the speaker ignored

³³ Hamid & Behija, 2009. *Pragmatics: Grice's Conversational Maxims Violations in the Responses of some Western Politicians*. Journal of the College of Arts. University of Basrah. p.12

³⁴ Anneke H. Tupan & Helen Natalia, 2008. *The Multiple Violations of Conversational Maxims in Lying Done by the Characters in Some Episodes of Desperate Housewives*. Journal, Vol 10. p. 66

³⁵ Deni Iskandar. "*The Gricean Maxim Analysis in The Script of Simpson Season 5*". <http://repository.uinjkt.ac.id/dspace/bitstream/123456789/3746/1/DENI%20ISKANDAR-FAH.PDF>

or unconsciously do not use the maxim when doing conversation and it will be misleading information. Sometimes, the speaker wants to say something different from what the listener understands. The finding shows that there are some maxims being violated in the conversation in the movie. When a maxim is violated, the speaker means to hide information or to refuse sharing more information with others.

The second researcher is Linggar Aji Nugraha from Maria Kudus University. The title of his research is "*An Analysis of Maxim in Daily Show Interview with John Stewart in Malala Yousafzai Edition*"³⁶. The purposes of this research are to find out what kinds of maxims are used and then what kinds of flouting maxims and the function of flouting maxims in the daily show interview with John Stewart in Malala Yousafzai edition. The result shows that all types of maxims of the cooperative principle are used in the dialogues found in the daily show interview with John Stewart in Malala Yousafzai edition. The total number of maxims used are: First, using maxim of quantity is nine. Second, using maxim of quality is fifteen. Third, using maxim of relevance is sixteen. And the last using maxim of manner is fourteen. Both of the speakers also flouted the maxims. Total number of flouted maxims by the speakers: First, flouting maxim of quantity is seven. Second, flouting maxim of Quality is one. Third, the flouting of relevant is zero. The last, flouting maxim of Manner is two.

³⁶ Linggar Aji Nugraha, "*An Analysis of Maxim in Daily Show Interview with John Stewart in Malala Yousafzai Edition*"

The third researcher is Mida Alifia Soviana from Faculty of Cultural Studies Brawijaya University. The title of this research is “*Presuppositions in Utterances of Two Main Characters, King George VI and Lionel Logue Entitled The King’s Speech*”³⁷. This study is document analysis since the data are written form. The data source of this study is the dialogues by the two main characters in the form of utterances in The King’s Speech movie. While the data of this study are the utterances by the two main characters containing presupposition as proposed by Karttunen (as cited in Levinson, 1983). The result of this study shows that in the collected data, there are many utterances that contain presupposition triggers which indicate that there are presuppositions. Other elements in supporting the existence of presupposition are the context of the movie, participants, and also the background knowledge of the speaker and the hearer. Presuppositions which appear in this movie give a deeper knowledge of its context and could help in understanding the story of the movie itself. From the analysis which has been conducted by the writer, it is found that there are nine out of thirteen types of presupposition triggers as proposed by Karttunen in The King’s Speech movie.

³⁷ Mida Alifia Soviana, *Presuppositions in Utterances of Two Main Characters, King George VI and Lionel Logue Entitled The King’s Speech*”

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

3.1 Design of Research

To analyze conversational maxim as seen in *The King's Speech* Movie, the writer will use qualitative and descriptive method that is suitable with the aim of this research. In Denzin and Lincoln stated:

*“Qualitative research is multi method in focus, involving an interpretive, naturalistic approach to its subject matter. This means that qualitative writers study things in their natural settings, attempting to make sense of, or interpret, phenomena in terms of the meaning people bring to them.”*³⁸

Based on the statement, it can be concluded that qualitative research described and analyzed from the perception and consideration of human or interpretation phenomena in the society.

Nyoman supported that:

*Kualitatif memberikan perhatian terhadap data ilmiah, data dalam hubungan dengan konteks keberadaannya. Cara – cara inilah yang mendorong metode kualitatif dianggap sebagai multi metode sebab penelitian pada gilirannya melibatkan sejumlah besar gejala social yang relevan.*³⁹

In this research, the writer wants to analyze of conversational maxim as seen in *The King's Speech* Movie. The writer wants to find out kinds of conversational maxim which is included main characters Prince Albert. According Sukmadinata in Nisaul Fadhilah's book said that:

“penelitian kualitatif adalah suatu penelitian yang ditunjukkan untuk mendeskripsikan dan menganalisis fenomena,

³⁸ Helle Neergaard and Jhon Parm, *Handbook of qualitative research methods in entrepreneurship*, (Great Britain: MPG Books Ltd, Bodmin, Cornwall, 2007). P. 383

³⁹ Kuta Ratna, Nyoman. *Teori, Metode dan Teknik Penelitian Sastra*, (Yogyakarta Pustaka Pelajar, 2011). P. 47

peristiwa, aktifitas sosial, sikap, kepercayaan, persepsi pemikiran orang secara individual atau pun kelompok”⁴⁰.

Based on the statement, it can be concluded that qualitative research described and analyzed from the perception and consideration of human or interpretation phenomena in the society.

The writer watch the movie, find out the information by using books, articles, journals, and cyber data as the second data that related to the topic.

Nawawi stated that :

*“Metode deskriptif dapat diartikan sebagai prosedur pemecahan masalah yang diselidiki dengan menggambarkan atau melukiskan keadaan subyek atau objek penelitian (novel, drama, cerita pendek, puisi) pada saat sekarang berdasarkan fakta-fakta yang tampak atau sebagaimana adanya”*⁴¹.

The other definition about descriptive research from Tohardi, as follow:

*“Penelitian deskriptif yaitu penelitian yang bermaksud memberikan gambaran suatu gejala social tertentu, sebelumnya sudah ada informasi mengenai gejala social tersebut, namun belum memadai. Penelitian deskriptif sekedar melukiskan (menggambarkan) sejumlah variabel yang berkaitan dengan permasalahan atau unit yang diteliti”*⁴².

The quotation explains that descriptive method is the way to find out solving the problem, and usually from descriptive method can help to solve the problem from the data. In this research, the writer will find the conversational maxim included in the King’s Speech Movie.

⁴⁰Fadhilah, Nisaul. 2015. *Metodologi Penelitian*. MISYKAT Anggota IKAPI

⁴¹Siswantoro. 2010. *Metode Penelitian Sastra*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pengajar. p. 56

⁴²Tohardi. 2008. *Petunjuk Praktis Menulis Skripsi*. Bandung: Mandar Maju. p. 108

3.2 Source of Data

The data in this research is from the script and the movie itself. In this research, the data is from a conversation in *The King's Speech* Movie. The conversation is limited in main character, Prince Albert as King George VI and as main character, Queen Elizabeth as Prince Albert's wife and Hires Lionel Logue the therapist. So the primary data of this research is from the conversation of them in *The King's Speech* movie is released in 2010, and get 194 nominations and win 107 awards. The duration of the movie is about 1 hour and 58 minutes.

3.3 Technique of Data Collection

There are some techniques of data collecting such as: interview, observation, and documentation. In this research, the writer used documentation technique to get the data. Teknik dokumentasi yakni mencari data mengenai hal-hal atau variable yang berupa catatan, transkrip, buku, surat kabar, majalah, prasasti, notulen rapat, lengger, agenda dan sebagainya.⁴³

The statement above, supported Andi Prastowo state:

*“teknik dokumentasi dapat diartikan sebagai suatu cara pengumpulan data yang di peroleh dari dokumen-dokumen yang ada atau catatan-catatan yang tersimpan baik berupa catatan trnskip, buku, surat kabar, dan lain-lain.”*⁴⁴

In this research , the data is taken from *Convernational Maxim in The King's Speeach Movie*.

⁴³ Nisaul Fadillah, *Metode Penelitian: Buku Daras* (Fakultas Sastra dan Kebudayaan Islam, IAIN Sultan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi:2008). P. 72

⁴⁴ Andi Prastowo, *Dunia Penelitian, pengertian dan penggunaan metoede dokumentasi* Retrived from:file:///E:pengertian-dan-penggunaan-metode.html On August 15, 2018, in 20.45

1. The writer downloaded the video of *The King's Speech* movie.

The writer takes video and script of *The King's Speech* movie and other sources which have correlation with this research

2. Watching the movie

The writer watches the movie and reads the script of *The King's Speech* movie for many times.

3. Read the script

The writer will re-read and understand information in the script more deeply and thoroughly.

4. The writer wills categories the data based on maxim theory.

5. The writer will collect such as remark the data, some of violation maxim and kinds of conversational maxim are found in the conversation in *The King's Speech* Movie.

3.3 Technique of Data Analysis

After collecting data, the writer will analyze the data. In qualitative research, technique analyze data is used to answer the formulation of the problem.

The writer analyzes the data by using descriptive analysis. According to Nawawi

“Metode Deskriptif dapat di artikan sebagai prosedur pemecahan masalah yang diselidiki dengan menggambarkan atau melukiskan keadaan subyek atau objek penelitian (novel,drama,cerita pendek, puisi) pada saat sekarang berdasarkan fakta-fakta yang tampak atau sebagai mana adanya”⁴⁵.

In this Thesis, the writer used observation technique descriptive analysis.

That is why the writer describes analysis the data has been found in *The King's*

⁴⁵Siswanto, 2010. *Metode Penelitian Sastra*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pengajar. p. 54

Speech movie. To find the answer of the problem that has been formulated. The steps of technique data analysis are:

1. Identifying

The writer will identify the data about conversational maxim and conversational implicated in the *The King's Speech* movie.

2. Classifying

The writer will classify several kinds of conversational maxim, the violation, and the implicated from *The King's Speech* movie.

3. Analyzing, describing and explaining

The writer will be analyzing, describing and explaining about conversational maxim, the violation, and the implicated from the conversation which is identified above. The writer will do analysis, describes and explains the data uses the theory from Grice about conversational maxim, violation, and the implicated

4. Making the conclusion

After all has been analyzing, describing, classifying, Identifying in the research, the writer will make the conclusion of the research.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND ANALYSIS

In this chapter, the analysis of the problem is discussed. The writer analyzes conversational maxims as seen in *The Kings Speech* movie by David Seidler.

4.1 Kinds of Conversational Maxims

Conversational maxims are divided into four kinds; they are maxim of quantity, maxim of quality, maxim of manner, and maxim of relevance. In this movie, the writer found several conversations containing of those maxims. The writer divides this part into two kinds, they are data description and data analysis.

A speaker can only get the meaning if the listener cooperates. So from this notion, Grice formulated a general principle, the cooperative principle: “make your conversation contribution such as is required, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you are engaged.

Maxim of quantity means that speakers should be as informative as is required, that they should give neither too little information nor too much. Some speakers like to point to the fact that they know how much information the hearer requires or can be bothered with. People who give too little information risk their hearer not to be able to identify what they are talking about because they are not explicit enough.

In this part, the writer analyzes kinds of conversational maxims which are found in the *King's Speech* movie.

1. Maxim Quantity

Kinds of Maxims	Indication	Conversation
Quantity	a) Make your contribution as informative as required b) Do not make your contribution more informative than required	1. Lionel: How did you find me? Elizabeth: The President of the speech therapists society 1. Elizabeth: Hello, is anyone there? Lionel: I'm just in the loo. 2. Lionel: Cuppa tea? Bertie: No thank you Lionel: I think I'll have one 3. Lionel: It's my field. I assure you, no infant starts to speak with a stammer. When did it start? Bertie: Four or five Lionel: That's typical 4. Bertie: What did your father do? Lionel: A brewer Bertie: Oh

a) This is a conversation between Elizabeth and Lionel the first time they met each other. Setting of place in waiting room Logue Chamber, Elizabeth goes to Lionel Therapists to talk about her husband that have a stammer.

Lionel : How did you find me?

Elizabeth : The President of the speech therapists society

In this conversation, Elizabeth follows the rules of maxim of quantity, Lionel asks Elizabeth, and she answers what Lionel wants to know. So in this case, Elizabeth follows the rules maxim of quantity.

b) This is conversation between Elizabeth and Lionel, when Elizabeth is confuse there is no one there. Then she screams and asks if there is anyone there.

Elizabeth : Hello, is anyone there?

Lionel : I'm just in the loo.

In this conversation, Lionel gives no more or less explanation which Elizabeth needs. In maxim of quantity's rules, the participant should not make a contribution more informative than required. So, in this case Lionel follows the rule of the Maxim of quantity.

c) This conversation between Lionel and Bertie, setting in Therapist room of Lionel when they are first meet, and Lionel offer Bertie a cup of tea.

Lionel : Cuppa tea?

Bertie : No thank you

Lionel : I think I'll have one

In this conversation, Bertie follows the rules of maxim of quantity, Bertie asks and he answers what Lionel wants to know. So in this case, Stefan follows the rules maxim of quantity.

d) This conversation still between Lionel and Bertie, Lionel starts to ask to Bertie about his stammer, setting place still in therapist room.

Lionel : It's my field. I assure you, no infant starts to speak with a stammer. When did it start?

Bertie : Four or five

Lionel : That's typical

In this conversation, Bertie gives no more or less explanation which Lionel needs. In maxim of quantity's rules, the participant should not make a contribution more informative than required. So, in this case Maleficent follow the rule of the Maxim of quantity.

e) This conversation between Lionel and Bertie after met several time. Bertie ask to Lionel about his father. Setting in therapist room.

Bertie : What did your father do?

Lionel : A brewer

Bertie : Oh

In this conversation, Lionel follows the rules of maxim of quantity, Bertie was asking and he answered what Bertie want to know. So in this case, Stefan follows the rules maxim of quantity.

They are assumed not to say anything that they believe to be false or anything for which they lack evidence. Some speakers like to draw their hearer's attention to the fact that they are only saying what they believe to be true, and that they lack adequate evidence.

The supermaxim of Quality is concerned with the speaker's overall contribution (what is communicated, either explicitly or implicitly), while the first and second maxims of Quality relate only to what is said (i.e. the proposition explicitly expressed).

2. Maxim Quality

Quality	<p>a) Do not say what you believe to be false.</p> <p>b) Do not say that for which you lack adequate evidence.</p> <p>c) I expect your contributions to be genuine and not spurious.</p>	<p>1. Elizabeth: And what if my husband were the Duke of York? Lionel: Duke of York? Elizabeth: Yes, the duke of York Lionel: though the appointment was for Johnson? Forgive me, your royal? Elizabeth: Highness</p> <p>2. Lionel: Don't do that Bertie: I'm sorry Lionel: Sucking smoke into your lungs will kill you Bertie: My physicians sat it relaxes the throat Lionel: They're idiot</p> <p>4 Bertie: You're barking up the wrong tree now, Doctor, Doctor Lionel: Lionel, Lionel. You didn't stammer Bertie: Of course I didn't stammer, I was singing!</p> <p>5 Lionel: A fortune, so Bertie when you talk to yourself, do you stammer? Bertie: Of course not! Lionel: Thus proving your impediment isn't a permanent part of you.</p>
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a) This conversation taken place in waiting room Logue Chambers, between Elizabeth and Lionel. It was the first time when they met, the conversation happen when Elizabeth come to Lionel's home for the first time to talk about Lionel's problem.

Elizabeth : **And what if my husband were the Duke of York?**
Lionel : **Duke of York?**
Elizabeth : **Yes, the duke of York**
Lionel : **I thought the appointment was for Johnson? Forgive me, your royal?**
Elizabeth : **Highness**

This conversation, Elizabeth follows the rule maxim of quality. In maxim of quality, the participant should expect the contributions to be genuine and not spurious. In this case, Elizabeth says the truth that Lionel should not come to Elizabeth's house because her husband is Duke of York. It is not safe for them, after Lionel know who that came to his home, he know who is she. So in this situation, Elizabeth follows the rule maxim of quality.

b) In this conversation takes place in therapist room between Lionel and Bertie. When Bertie want to light a cigarette from a silver case.

Lionel : **Don't do that**
Bertie : **I'm sorry**
Lionel : **Sucking smoke into your lungs will kill you**
Bertie : **My physicians sat it relaxes the throat**
Lionel : **They're idiot**

In this case Lionel say the truth if cigarette can kill him. He wants to tell that the cigarette is dangerous for his live. It all is the truth and there is no lying or spurious, based on what maxim quality says "expect your contributions to be genuine and not spurious". So, in this case Lionel obeys maxim of quality.

c) The conversation between Lionel and Bertie, when he tells about David. David is Bertie's brother. But suddenly Bertie can not continuous her word

because his jaw and throat muscles constrict. Then Lionel asks Bertie to singing the word.

Bertie : **You're barking up the wrong tree now, Doctor, Doctor**
Lionel : **Lionel, Lionel. You didn't stammer**
Bertie : **Of course I didn't stammer, I was singing!**

Lionel says to Bertie if he sings the word, he does not stammer and it the facts. In maxim quality "Do not say that for which you lack adequate evidence." The situation is appropriate with conversation above.

d) This conversation set in therapist room, when Lionel still ask about stammer indication that happen in Bertie, he want to know when Bertie's stammer begin, and when he talk to himself, what is he stammer.

Lionel : **A fortune, so Bertie when you talk to yourself, do you stammer?**
Bertie : **Of course not!**
Lionel : **Thus proving your impediment isn't a permanent part of you.**

In this case Lionel says the truth that there is no people that have permanent stammer and Lionel now that Bertie's stammer not from his intrinsic. As like as maxim of quality said "expect your contributions to be genuine and not spurious". So, in this case Lionel obeys maxim of quality.

3. Maxim Relevance

Maxim is the maxim of relevance, which says that speakers are assumed to be saying something that is relevant to what has been said before.

<p>Relevance</p>	<p>a) The contribution should be relevant to the interaction.</p> <p>b) The response of utterance must be relevant to the prior utterance.</p>	<p>1. Lionel: What's wrong? What's got you upset? Bertie: Logue, you have no idea. My brother is infatuated with a woman who's been married twice. And she's American Lionel: Got the shilling you owe me? Bertie: No, I don't! Lionel: Didn't think so Bertie: Besides you tricked me! Lionel: No, I show what you can do. Physical exercise and tick is important</p> <p>2. Lionel: I was also told, speaking with a Royal, one waits for the Royal to choose the topic. Bertie: Waiting for me to commence a conversation one can wait a rather long wait.</p> <p>3. Elizabeth: That's sufficient. My husband has difficulties with his speech. Just deal with that. Bertie: I'm willing to work hard, Doctor Logue. Lionel: Lionel Bertie: Are you willing to do your part? Lionel: Alright.</p>
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a) In this conversation between Lionel and Bertie set in therapist room, Lionel asks about Bertie's problem.

Lionel : What's wrong? What's got you upset?

Bertie : Logue, you have no idea. My brother is infatuated with a woman who's been married twice. And she's American.

In this case, Bertie answer the Lionel questions give the contribution should be relevant to the interaction. As like as maxim Relevance the contribution should be relevant to the interaction.

b) In this conversation between Lionel Bertie setting in therapist room. When Lionel ask about the shilling that should be give to him.

Lionel : Got the shilling you owe me?

Bertie : No, I don't!

Lionel : Didn't think so

Bertie : Besides you tricked me!

Lionel : No, I show what you can do. Physical exercise and tick is important

In maxim of relevance, the contribution should be relevant to the interaction. In this conversation, Lionel makes his contribution relevant to the Bertie statement before. So, Lionel follows the rule maxim of relevance in this conversation.

c) In this conversation between Lionel and Bertie when they first met. Set in therapist room.

Lionel : I was also told, speaking with a Royal, one waits for the Royal to choose the topic.

Bertie : Waiting for me to commence a conversation one can wait a rather long wait.

There is correlation of what Bertie says with what Lionel says. Bertie response relevant to the Lionel utterance before. Based on maxim of relevance

state “The response of utterance must be relevant to the prior utterance.” In this case, Bertie follows the rule maxim of relevance’s rule.

d) In this conversation between Elizabeth, Bertie and Lionel. When Bertie promise to will to work hard.

Elizabeth : That’s sufficient. My husband has difficulties with his speech. Just deal with that.

Bertie : I’m willing to work hard, Doctor Logue..

Lionel : Lionel

Bertie : Are you willing to do your part?

Lionel : Alright.

From the conversation, Lionel answer is still relevant to the Bertie’s question that is about agreement. Lionel accept offer from Bertie and Elizabeth. In maxim of relevance the participant should give a relevance contribution. In this case, Lionel has follow maxim of relevance in do conversation above.

4. Maxim of Manner

Manner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Avoid ambiguity b) Avoid obscure expressions c) Be logical in order of expression 	<p>4. Lionel: Everyone natters occasionally, Bertie Bertie: Stop calling me that! Lionel: I’m not going to call you anything else Bertie: Then we shan’t speak!</p> <p>5. Bertie: What are you doing? Get up, you can’t sit here Lionel: Why not? It’s a chair. Bertie: No, it’s not, that is Saint Edward’s Chair Lionel: people have carved their initials into it! Bertie: That chair is the seat on which every King and Queen</p>
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a) In this conversation between Elizabeth and Lionel when they first met. Elizabeth tells about her husband than have a problem speaking while he should speak publicly.

Lionel : Everyone natters occasionally, Bertie
Bertie : Stop calling me that!
Lionel : I'm not going to call you anything else
Bertie : Then we shan't speak!

From the conversation, Bertie says straight to the point to Lionel that he do not want to call "BERTIE", He should not speak with Lionel again. He does not give more words, and he straight to the point what he want to deliver. Based on maxim of manner stated that "Avoiding wordiness". So in this case, Lionel follows the rule maxim of manner.

c. In this conversation between Bertie and Lionel setting in Westminster Abbey.

Bertie : What are you doing? Get up, you can't sit here
Lionel : Why not? It's a chair.
Bertie : No, it's not, that is Saint Edward's Chair
Lionel : people have carved their initials into it!
Bertie : That chair is the seat on which every King and Queen

In this conversation Bertie forbid Lionel to sit in King's chair. But Bertie people have carved their initials into it!

Bertie means that chair is chair everyone can sit there. Based on maxim of manner be logical in order of expression. So in this case Bertie follows the rule maxim of manner.

4.2 Conversational Maxim Violation

In this part, the writer will analyze conversational maxim violation in The King's Speech movie. The violations of conversation maxim are focused to the conversations which consist of Bertie, Stefan, Lionel, and Elizabeth. It is caused the conversation in the movie which is dominated by them.

1. Maxim of Quantity violation

a) This is one part of violation in the movie; the violation is from maxim of quantity. This conversation is happened by Bertie and Lionel in therapist room. The situation when they make agreement to met every week. And Lionel agrees if Bertie would practice every day.

Bertie : Shall I see you next week?

Lionel : I shall see you every day.

In maxim quantity if a speaker violates maxim of quality, they are not be sincere and give the hearer the wrong information. From the underline above can be seen that Lionel provide more information than is required. In this case, Lionel does the violation of maxim quantity.

b) This conversation between Lionel and Bertie when myrtle (Lionel's wife) suddenly back to home when Bertie and Myrtle do not know that Duke of York do therapist in their home and Lionel try to hidden the truth.

Bertie : Shall we go through (Bertie stands and makes towards the door)

Lionel : Trust me it's important (Not moving)

The underline above shows the violation which is done by Lionel when he is doing conversation with Bertie. In the conversation Bertie does a conversation to Lionel by saying “shall we go through”. He should not say yes, he change the conversation and said “Trust me it’s important. So in this case Lionel has done a violation maxim of quantity.

c) This conversation between Lionel and Elizabeth sets in elevator ground floor entrance in Harley Street. Bertie ask to Elizabeth how can she meet the physician.

Bertie : How did you find this physician?

Elizabeth : Classifieds, next to “French model, Stepherd’ Market”

This utterance shows a violation of maxim which is done Elizabeth when she answer Bertie’s question. She talks too wind to Bertie, Elizabeth responses by using a rules word like the underline above. In violation maxim of quantity the participant talks either too much or too little in compliance with the goal of the ongoing conversation. So in this these utterances Elizabeth flouts maxim of quantity.

2. Maxim Violation Quality

a). This conversation is happened between Lionel and Bertie in the therapist room when Lionel starts to identify Bertie’s stammer. Lionel asks about to Bertie about when the defect starts first time.

Lionel : When the defects start?

Bertie : I’ve always been this way.

Lionel : I doubt that

In this conversation, the violation maxim of quality is happen. In obeying maxim of quality, do not say that for which you lack adequate evidence. In this conversation, Bertie says something that Bertie believes no fact. Bertie says “I’ve always been this way”. The truth is he starts to stammer when he is four or five years old, so Bertie have done the violation maxim of quality.

b). in this conversation between Bertie and Lionel, setting in therapist room when Lionel want to record Bertie’s voice for the first time.

Bertie : I can’t read!

Lionel : I haven’t finished yet. I’m going to record your voice and then play it back to you on the same machine. This is brilliant. It’s latest thing from America: a Silverstone.

This conversation consists of violation maxim of quality. In maxim of quality the do not say what you believe to be false. In this case, Bertie says something untrue. He says “I can’t read” when Lionel asks him to read. He acts as like as he does not read. Actually, he can read, Bertie has done a violation maxim of quality.

3. Violation of Maxim Relevance

a) In this conversation between Lionel and Bertie setting in Lionel’s home, Lionel come with a depressed face after his father dead.

Lionel : Do you feel like working today?

Bertie : A Curtis be-plane.

From the conversation above, maxim of relevance be violate by Bertie. In this conversation, Bertie try to change the topic from Lionel. Lionel ask “do you

feel like working today”, instead he changes the topic by says in the underline. The violation maxim of relevance is happen if the response abrupt changes the topic. In this case, Bertie violate maxim of relevance by change the topic from Lionel.

b). In conversation between Lionel and Bertie sets in therapist room. When Lionel convince to Bertie if he can read flawlessly.

Lionel : Bet you, Bertie you can read flawlessly, right here, right now. And if I win, I get to ask questions.

Bertie : And if I win?

Lionel : You don't have to answer

In this conversation, Bertie response irrelevant to Lionel's utterance before. Lionel ask to Bertie if he can read, Lionel want to ask something. Instead, Bertie re-asking to Lionel in the underline utterance. In violation maxim of relevance is happen when the response is obviously irrelevant to the topic (abrupt change the topic, overt the failure to address interlocutor's goal in asking a question). So, in this case Bertie does the violation maxim of relevance.

4. Violation of Maxim Manner

a) In this conversation between Elizabeth and Lionel in therapist room when they first met.

Elizabeth : Naturally he wishes to be cured. My husband is required to speak publicly

Lionel : Perhaps he should change jobs

Elizabeth : He can't

Lionel : Indentured servitude?

Elizabeth : Something of that nature.

From the conversation above, maxim of manner has been violated by Elizabeth. In this conversation, Elizabeth try to explain about his father job, but the sentence is not clear and make ambiguity. The violation maxim of manner is happen if the explanation that said is not clear and makes it ambiguity. In this case, Elizabeth has violated maxim of relevance by changing the topic from Lionel.

b) In this conversation between Lionel an Bertie when they try to do some therapist. Set in therapist room.

Bertie : You're playing music
Lionel : I know
Bertie : How can I hear what I'm saying?
Lionel : Surely a prince's brain knows what its mouth is doing?
Bertie : You're not well acquainted with Royal Princes, are you?

From the conversation above, maxim of manner has been violated by Lionel. When Lionel plays a music and Bertie ask "how can I hear what I'm saying. Then Lionel answer "Surely a prince's brain knows what its mouth is doing" In violation maxim of manner is be logical in order of expression, then Lionel answer Bertie's question with something not logical in order expression. So Lionel has violated maxim of manner

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

In study the scripts of “The King’s Speech Movie” by focus on the Gricean Maxim, the writer found from the dialogue in the scripts, the speakers have shown their observance toward those four maxims; maxim of quality, maxim of quantity, maxim of relevance and maxim of manner. In the meantime, the writer also discovers the deviation toward those maxims. These deviations divided into violating, clashing, opting out and flouting the maxims. In observe the maxims; the writer concludes that the speaker is considering implementing the maxims when he give an appropriate contribution in interacting with others.

According to the analysis of this research, by means of contribution is when the speaker has fulfilled the indicators in applying those maxims such a relevance response, being truthful, being adequately informative and being brief and orderly. On the other hand, the speaker regard as defying the maxims when he gives an inappropriate contribution in interacting with others. Thus, this improper contribution to the maxims will result in misleading the hearer or obscuring the implicatures of the conversation. In addition, the writer concludes that the deviation in the maxims happens when the speaker try to hide some information or the speaker refuses to share the information and purposely gives the false information.

B. Suggestion

In communicating with others, there are rules necessitate to be apply in forming an appropriate contribution in speaking, which some people are hardly aware of them. By observing the maxims, a mutual communication between the two speakers will be in progress accordingly. Due to it, the writer would like to give some suggestions for the Linguistic researchers and for all of English Letters students as well, especially the students who focus their study on Pragmatics scope.

1. For the Linguistic researcher, in analyzing the language phenomena, there are various things which have values to be investigated, for studying language would mean we are studying the human's culture and their problems. Such as in Pragmatics, though one language might consider one's expression doesn't defy the maxims, however, in another language, it might be considered deviation.
2. For the students, you don't have worry to about what kind of research you are going to do with linguistics studies, for linguistics studies every scope of language. You can even make a research about language taken from your daily conversation such as pragmatics.

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Appendix I

List of the conversations and Quotations

No	Dialogue	Duration	Description
1	<p>Lionel : How did you find me?</p> <p>Elizabeth : The President of the speech therapists society</p>	00:11:35-00:11:39	Elizabeth follows the rules of maxim of quantity, Lionel asks Elizabeth, and she answers what Lionel wants to know. So in this case, Elizabeth follows the rules maxim of quantity.
2	<p>Elizabeth : Hello, is anyone there?</p> <p>Lionel : I'm just in the loo.</p>	00:09:06-00:09:08	Lionel gives no more or less explanation which Elizabeth needs. In maxim of quantity's rules, the participant should not make a contribution more informative than required. So, in this case Lionel follows the rule of the Maxim of quantity.
3	<p>Lionel : Cuppa tea?</p> <p>Bertie : No thank you</p> <p>Lionel : I think I'll have one</p>	00:21:13-00:15:18	Bertie asks and he answers what Lionel wants to know. So in this case, Stefan follows the rules maxim of quantity.
4	<p>Lionel : It's my field. I assure you, no infant starts to speak with a stammer. When did it start?</p> <p>Bertie : Four or five</p>	00:23:32-00:23:42	Bertie gives no more or less explanation which Lionel needs. In maxim of quantity's rules, the participant should not make a contribution more informative than required. So, in this case Maleficent follow the rule of the Maxim of quantity.

	Lionel : That's typical		
5	<p>Bertie : What did your father do?</p> <p>Lionel : A brewer</p> <p>Bertie : Oh</p>	00:48:38-00:48:40	Lionel follows the rules of maxim of quantity, Bertie was asking and he answered what Bertie want to know. So in this case, Stefan follows the rules maxim of quantity.
6	<p>Elizabeth : And what if my husband where the Duke of York?</p> <p>Lionel : Duke of York?</p> <p>Elizabeth : Yes, the duke of York</p> <p>Lionel :I though the appointment was for Johnson? Forgive me, your royal?</p> <p>Elizabeth : Highness</p>	00:10:56-00:11:16	In maxim of quality, the participant should expect the contributions to be genuine and not spurious. In this case, Elizabeth says the truth that Lionel should not come to Elizabeth's house because her husband is Duke of York. It is not safe for them, after Lionel know who that came to his home, he know who is she. So in this situation, Elizabeth follows the rule maxim of quality.
7	<p>Lionel : Don't do that</p> <p>Bertie : I'm sorry</p> <p>Lionel : Sucking smoke into your</p>	00:22:34-00:22:46	It all is the truth and there is no lying or spurious, based on what maxim quality says "expect your contributions to be genuine and not spurious". So, in this case Lionel obeys maxim of

	<p>lungs will kill you</p> <p>Bertie : My physicians sat it relaxes the throat</p> <p>Lionel : They're idiot</p>		quality.
8	<p>Bertie : You're barking up the wrong tree now, Doctor, Doctor</p> <p>Lionel : Lionel, Lionel. You didn't stammer</p> <p>Bertie : Of course I didn't stammer, I was singing!</p>	00:51:12- 00:51:22	In maxim quality "Do not say that for which you lack adequate evidence." The situation is appropriate with conversation above.
9	<p>Lionel : A fortune, so Bertie when you talk to yourself, do you stammer?</p> <p>Bertie : Of course not!</p> <p>Lionel : Thus proving your impediment isn't a permanent part of you.</p>	00:24:38- 00:24:49	In this case Lionel says the truth that there is no people that have permanent stammer and Lionel now that Bertie's stammer not from his intrinsic. As like as maxim of quality said "expect your contributions to be genuine and not spurious". So, in this case Lionel obeys maxim of quality.

10	<p>Lionel : What's wrong? What's got you upset?</p> <p>Bertie : Logue, you have no idea. My brother is infatuated with a woman who's been married twice. And she's American.</p>	01:02:34-01:02:49	Bertie answer the Lionel questions give the contribution should be relevant to the interaction. As like as maxim Relevance the contribution should be relevant to the interaction.
11	<p>Lionel : Got the shilling you owe me?</p> <p>Bertie : No, I don't!</p> <p>Lionel : Didn't think so</p> <p>Bertie : Besides you tricked me!</p> <p>Lionel : No, I show what you can do. Physical exercise and tick is important</p>	00:34:35-00:34:45	Lionel makes his contribution relevant to the Bertie statement before. So, Lionel follows the rule maxim of relevance in this conversation.
12	Lionel : I was also told, speaking with a Royal, one waits for the Royal to choose the topic.	00:20:25-00:20:50	Bertie response relevant to the Lionel utterance before. Based on maxim of relevance state "The response of utterance must be relevant to the prior

	Bertie : Waiting for me to commence a conversation one can wait a rather long wait.		utterance.” In this case, Bertie follows the rule maxim of relevance’s rule.
13	Elizabeth : That’s sufficient. My husband has difficulties with his speech. Just deal with that. Bertie : I’m willing to work hard, doctor Logue.. Lionel : Lionel Bertie : Are you willing to do your part? Lionel : Alright.	00:34:39-00:35:15	Lionel answer is still relevant to the Bertie’s question that is about agreement. Lionel accept offer from Bertie and Elizabeth. In maxim of relevance the participant should give a relevance contribution. In this case, Lionel has follow maxim of relevance in do conversation above.
14	Lionel : Everyone natters occasionally, Bertie Bertie : Stop calling me that! Lionel : I’m not going to call you	00:23:59-00:24:05	He should not speak with Lionel again. He does not give more words, and he straight to the point what he want to deliver. Based on maxim of manner stated that “Avoiding wordiness”. So in this case, Lionel follows

	<p>anything else</p> <p>Bertie : Then we shan't speak!</p>		<p>the rule maxim of manner.</p>
15	<p>Bertie : What are you doing? Get up, you can't sit here</p> <p>Lionel : Why not? It's a chair.</p> <p>Bertie : No, it's not, that is Saint Edward's Chair</p> <p>Lionel : people have carved their initials into it!</p> <p>Bertie : That chair is the seat on which every King and Queen</p>	<p>01:27:29-01:27:42</p>	<p>Bertie means that chair is chair everyone can sit there. Based on maxim of manner be logical in order of expression. So in this case Bertie follows the rule maxim of manner.</p>
16	<p>Bertie : Shall I see you next week?</p> <p>Lionel : I shall see you every day.</p>	<p>00:36:16-00:36:19</p>	<p>Are not be sincere and give the hearer the wrong information. From the underline above can be seen that Lionel provide more information than is required. In this case, Lionel does the violation of maxim quantity.</p>
17	<p>Bertie : Shall we go through (Bertie</p>	<p>01:20:00-01:20:02</p>	<p>Lionel by saying "shall we go through". He should not say yes, he change the</p>

	<p>stands and makes towards the door)</p> <p>Lionel : Trust me it's important (Not moving)</p>		<p>conversation and said "Trust me it's important. So in this case Lionel has done a violation maxim of quantity.</p>
18	<p>Bertie : How did you find this physician?</p> <p>Elizabeth : Classifieds, next to "French model, Shepherd Market"</p>	<p>00:18:09-00:18:15</p>	<p>She talks too wind to Bertie, Elizabeth responses by using a rules word like the underline above. In violation maxim of quantity the participant talks either too much or too little in compliance with the goal of the ongoing conversation. So in this these utterances Elizabeth flouts maxim of quantity.</p>
19	<p>Lionel : When the defects start?</p> <p>Bertie : I've always been this way.</p> <p>Lionel : I doubt that</p>	<p>00:23:24-00:23:26</p>	<p>Bertie says something that Bertie believes no fact. Bertie says "I've always been this way". The truth is he starts to stammer when he is four or five years old, so Bertie have done the violation maxim of quality.</p>
20	<p>Bertie : I can't read!</p> <p>Lionel : I haven't finished yet. I'm going</p>	<p>00:26:19-00:26:41</p>	<p>Bertie says something untrue. He says "I can't read" when Lionel asks him to read. He acts as like as he does not read. Actually, he</p>

	<p>to record your voice and then play it back to you on the same machine. This is brilliant. It's latest thing from America: a Silverstone.</p>		<p>can read, Bertie has done a violation maxim of quality.</p>
21	<p>Lionel : Do you feel like working today?</p> <p>Bertie : A Curtis be-plane.</p>	<p>00:48:09- 00:48:16</p>	<p>Lionel ask "do you feel like working today", instead he changes the topic by says in the underline. The violation maxim of relevance is happen if the response abrupt changes the topic. In this case, Bertie violate maxim of relevance by change the topic from Lionel.</p>
22	<p>Lionel : Bet you, Bertie you can read flawlessly, right here, right now. And if I win, I get to ask questions.</p> <p>Bertie : And if I win?</p> <p>Lionel : You don't have to answer</p>	<p>00:25:05- 00:25:14</p>	<p>Instead, Bertie re-asking to Lionel in the underline utterance. In violation maxim of relevance is happen when the response is obviously irrelevant to the topic (abrupt change the topic, overt the failure to address interlocutor's goal in asking a question). So, in this case Bertie does the violation maxim of relevance.</p>
23	<p>Elizabeth : Naturally he wishes to be cured. My husband is</p>	<p>00:10:05- 00:10:17</p>	<p>Elizabeth try to explain about his father job, but the sentence is not clear and make ambiguity. The violation maxim of manner is happen if the explanation</p>

	<p>required to speak publicly</p> <p>Lionel : Perhaps he should change jobs</p> <p>Elizabeth : He can't</p> <p>Lionel : Indentured servitude?</p> <p>Elizabeth : Something of that nature.</p>		<p>that said is not clear and makes it ambiguity. In this case, Elizabeth has violated maxim of relevance by changing the topic from Lionel.</p>
24	<p>Bertie : You're playing music</p> <p>Lionel : I know</p> <p>Bertie : How can I hear what I'm saying?</p> <p>Lionel : Surely a prince's brain knows what its mouth is doing?</p> <p>Bertie : You're not well acquainted with Royal Princes, are you?</p>	00:27:10-00:27:21	<p>When Lionel plays a music and Bertie ask "how can I hear what I'm saying. Then Lionel answer "Surely a prince's brain knows what its mouth is doing" In violation maxim of manner is be logical in order of expression, then Lionel answer Bertie's question with something not logical in order expression. So Lionel has violated maxim of manner</p>

Appendix II

The King's Speech

The film opens with Prince Albert, Duke of York (later King George VI), known to his wife and family as "Bertie" (Colin Firth), the second son of King George V, speaking at the close of the 1925 British Empire Exhibition at Wembley Stadium, with his wife Elizabeth (Helena Bonham Carter) by his side. His stammering speech visibly unsettles the thousands of listeners in the audience. The prince tries several unsuccessful treatments and gives up, until the Duchess persuades him to see Lionel Logue (Geoffrey Rush), an Australian speech therapist.

In their first session, Logue requests that they address each other by their Christian names, a breach of royal etiquette: Logue tells the prince that he will be calling him Bertie from now on. At first, Bertie is reluctant to receive treatment, but Logue bets Bertie a shilling that he can read perfectly at that very moment, and gives him Hamlet's "To be, or not to be" soliloquy to read aloud, with music blaring so that he can't hear himself. Logue records Bertie's reading on a gramophone record, but convinced that he has stammered throughout, Bertie leaves in a huff, declaring his condition "hopeless." Logue gives him the recording as a keepsake.

Later that year, after Bertie's father, King George V (Michael Gambon), makes his 1934 Christmas address, he explains to his son the importance of

broadcasting for the modern monarchy in a perilous international situation. He declares that Bertie's older brother, David, Prince of Wales, will bring ruin to the family and the country when he ascends the throne, and demands that Bertie train himself to fill in, beginning by reading his father's speech into a microphone for practice. After an agonizing attempt to do so made worse by his father's coaching, Bertie plays Logue's recording and hears himself reciting Shakespeare fluently, amazing both himself and the Duchess.

Bertie returns to Logue's treatment, where they work together on muscle relaxation and breath control, as Logue gently probes the psychological roots of the stammer, much to the embarrassment of the standoffish Bertie. Nevertheless, Bertie reveals some of the pressures of his childhood, among them his strict father; the repression of his natural left-handedness; a painful treatment with metal splints for his knock-knees; a nanny who favoured his elder brother, going so far as deliberately pinching Bertie at the daily presentations to their parents so that he would cry and his parents would not want to see him; unbelievably, not feeding him adequately ("It took my parents three years to notice," says Bertie); and the death in 1919 of his little brother, Prince John. As the treatment progresses, Lionel and Bertie become friends and confidants.

On 20 January 1936, King George V dies, and David, Prince of Wales (Guy Pearce) ascends the throne as King Edward VIII. However, David wants to marry Wallis Simpson (Eve Best), an American divorcée and socialite, which would provoke a constitutional crisis--the sovereign, as head of the Church of England, may not marry a divorced person.

At a party in Balmoral Castle, Bertie points out that David cannot marry Wallis. David accuses his brother of a medieval-style plot to usurp his throne, citing Bertie's speech lessons as an attempt to groom himself. Bertie is tongue-tied at the accusation, whereupon David resurrects his childhood taunt of "B-B-B-Bertie."

At his next treatment session, Bertie has not forgotten the incident. After he briefs Logue on the extent of David's folly with Wallis Simpson, Logue insists that Bertie could be king. Outraged, Bertie accuses Logue of treason and mocks Logue's failed acting career and humble origins, causing a rift in their friendship.

When King Edward VIII does in fact abdicate to marry, Bertie becomes King George VI. Feeling overwhelmed by his accession, the new king realises that he needs Logue's help, and he and the queen visit the Logues' residence to apologise. Lionel's wife is stunned to meet the royals in their modest home. When the king insists that Logue be seated in the king's box during his May 1937 coronation in Westminster Abbey, Archbishop of Canterbury Dr. Cosmo Lang (Derek Jacobi) questions Logue's qualifications. This prompts another confrontation between the king and Logue, who explains that he never claimed to be a doctor and had only begun practicing speech therapy by informal treatment of shell-shocked soldiers in the last war. When the king still isn't convinced of his own strengths, Logue sits in St. Edward's Chair dismissing the Stone of Scone as a trifle, whereupon the king remonstrates with Logue for his disrespect. The king then realises that he is as capable as those before him.

In September 1939, shortly after the United Kingdom's declaration of war with Germany, George VI summons Logue to Buckingham Palace to prepare for his radio address to the country. As the king and Logue move through the palace to a tiny studio, Winston Churchill (Timothy Spall) reveals to the king that he, too, had once had a speech impediment but found a way to use it to his advantage. The king delivers his speech as if to Logue alone, who coaches him through every moment. Afterwards, the king steps onto the balcony of the palace with his family, where thousands cheer and applaud him.

A final title card explains that during the many speeches King George VI gave during World War II (1939-1945), Logue was always present. Logue and the king remained friends, and "King George VI made Lionel Logue a Commander of the Royal Victorian Order in 1944. This high honour from a grateful King made Lionel part of the only order of chivalry that specifically rewards acts of personal service to the Monarch."

Appendix III

TOM HOOPER'S BIOGRAPHY

Thomas George Hooper (born 5 October 1972) is an English film and television director of English and Australian background. Hooper began making short films as a teenager, and had his first professional short, *Painted Faces*, broadcast on Channel 4 in 1992. At Oxford University Hooper directed plays and television commercials. After graduating, he directed episodes of *Quayside*, *Byker Grove*, *EastEnders* and *Cold Feet* on British television.

In the 2000s, Hooper directed the major BBC costume dramas *Love in a Cold Climate* (2001) and *Daniel Deronda* (2002), and was selected to helm the 2003 revival of ITV's *Prime Suspect* series, starring Helen Mirren. Hooper made his feature film debut with *Red Dust* (2004), a British drama starring Hilary Swank and Chiwetel Ejiofor, before directing Helen Mirren again in the Company Pictures/HBO Films historical drama *Elizabeth I* (2005). He continued working for HBO on the television film *Longford* (2006) and in *John Adams* (2008), a seven-part serial on the life of the American president. Hooper returned to features with *The Damned United* (2009), a fact-based film about the English football manager Brian Clough (played by Michael Sheen). The following year saw the release of the historical drama *The King's Speech* (2010), starring Colin Firth and Geoffrey Rush, which was met with critical acclaim. Hooper's next film was *Les Misérables* (2012), which featured an all-star cast led by Hugh Jackman.

His 2015 film, *The Danish Girl*, was nominated for the BAFTA Award for Best British Film.

Hooper's work was nominated for an Emmy Award for Outstanding Directing for *Prime Suspect* and *John Adams*, won one for *Elizabeth I*, and was nominated for the British Academy (BAFTA) TV Craft Award for Best Director for *Longford*. *The King's Speech* won multiple awards, including Best Director wins for Hooper from the Directors Guild of America and the Academy Awards, and a Best Director nomination from BAFTA.



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