A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF MAXIM FLOUTING
PERFORMED BY THE CHARACTERS IN
THIS BOY’S LIFE MOVIE

A THESIS
Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Attainment of a Sarjana Sastra
Degree in English Language and Literature

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A THESIS

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Penulis

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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

My parents, Bapak and Ibu

My sister, Yayu
MOTTOS

“And whenever you give your word, say the truth “

Al-An’aam (6:152)

“Kita belum hidup dalam sinar bulan purnama, kita masih hidup di masa pancaroba, tetaplah bersemangat elang rajawali “

Soekarno

“You have to learn the rules of the game. And then you have to play better than anyone else”

Albert Einstein
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I do realize that my thesis is far from being perfect. Thus, any suggestions and comments are welcome to improve my thesis.
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Yogyakarta, 08 May 2015

The Researcher

Wisnu Ngudi Arto
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A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF MAXIM FLOUTING PERFORMED BY THE CHARACTERS IN THIS BOY’S LIFE MOVIE

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ABSTRACT

This research belongs to pragmatics study. There are two objectives of this research. They are to identify the types of maxim flouting and to identify the strategies of maxim flouting performed by the characters in This Boy’s Life movie.

Qualitative-quantitative method was applied by the researcher. Qualitative method was concerned with the description of the data in the form of utterances which were performed by the characters in which maxim flouting exists. Meanwhile, the use of quantitative method was only to determine the percentage of the data. In conducting this research, the researcher became the main instrument. Meanwhile, data sheet became the secondary instrument. The form of the data was lingual units consisting of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. The contexts of the data were dialogues. Moreover, This Boy’s Life movie and its transcript became the sources of the data. The data were collected by using visual analysis from the dialogues which contained maxim flouting. In analyzing this research, the researcher (1) identifying the data, (2) classifying and coding the data, (3) analyzing the classified and coded data, (4) checking the accuracy of the analyzed data, (5) reporting and drawing the conclusions of the data. Routine consultations and peer discussion were also employed to ensure the trustworthiness of this research.

All maxims of Cooperative Principle are flouted by using some strategies. They are maxim of quantity, maxim of quality, maxim of relation, and maxim of manner. Overstatement and understatement are the strategies which are used to flout maxim of quantity. Then, metaphor, hyperbole, irony, and sarcasm, are the strategies which are used to flout maxim of quality. Meanwhile, changing the topic is the strategy to flout maxim of relation. Finally, being obscure becomes the strategy to flout maxim of manner. In This Boy’s Life, quantity maxim flouting is the most often used types of maxim flouting. The strategy which is mostly used to flout this maxim is overstatement. It happens because there is a character named Dwight who wants to dominate the other characters. There is also the other character named Toby who often flouts the maxims by giving too much information to prove that what his stepfather thinks to control the other characters is false.

Key words: Pragmatics, Cooperative Principle, Maxim Flouting, This Boy’s Life
CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

As social beings, people cannot live alone. They have to interact with each other to survive and to get what they want. In order to survive and to get what they want, people need a communication. Thus, people are able to establish their existence. Communication is used by people to share information and to express their ideas. Communication becomes a way in which people can express their ideas and build up their social relationships. Since in a communication, people may have different purposes to be shared, they have to understand each other so that the meaning carried in communication can be delivered properly. Shortly, communication occurs when the meaning of a speaker can be interpreted by a listener as the partner of the conversation.

Based on this language phenomenon, the field of communication and its meaning become important to be observed. The study of language that is concerned with the meaning of utterances in communication is called Pragmatics. According to Yule (1996:3), pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker and interpreted by a listener. It means that pragmatics involves the interpretation of what people mean by
their utterance which usually happens in communication. Furthermore, the effectiveness of the communication depends on the people ability to understand each other.

Linguistically, people need to work together to make a good conversation. As the partner of the communication, both the speaker and listener must have good intention to be shared with each other. They have to ensure that the meaning carried in communication can be delivered properly. The way in which they cooperate when they are communicating is called Cooperative Principle. Grice in Yule (1996:37) says that people will have a successful conversation if they fulfill the Cooperative Principle of conversation which are elaborated in four sub-principles, called maxim. They are maxim of quantity, maxim of quality, maxim of relation, and maxim of manner. The four sub-principles regulate some rules of conversation which require both participants to be informative, be true, be relevant, and be brief.

However, when people communicate, they may break the rules of Cooperative Principle. It happens because usually people say something which is difficult to be understood by the other people. In other words, there are implied meanings behind their utterances. The speaker of the conversation is unconscious, so that sometimes s/he plays with the words of his/her utterances. For this reason, it can be inferred that although the whole process of communication may seem simple, at one time people will be oblivious that
they need to be able to deliver the messages properly. Take the statement ‘an artist is afraid of blank canvas’, as an example. This example shows that what people say are not always the same with what they mean. There is implied meaning behind the context of the statement. The meaning of the statement is not actually the artist’s fear of the blank canvas, but it is the artist’s fear of getting his/her creativity to make blank canvas a beautiful art.

In pragmatics, the phenomenon when someone breaks the rules of Cooperative Principle because there is implied meaning behind his/her utterance is called as maxim flouting. Cutting (2002:37) says that the condition when a speaker seems not to follow the maxims but except to appreciate the meaning implied, s/he is dealing with maxim flouting. Based on this phenomenon, maxim flouting becomes the focus of this study. It is interesting to be analyzed since maxim flouting can show the distinction between explicit and implicit meaning.

Maxim flouting can happen in any circumstances of daily communication. Movie is an example which portrays the phenomena above. Movie is a visual communication which tells people a story. It is a motion picture that usually portrays people as human being in their daily life. A proof that a real life inspires people to make a movie can be seen through movie entitled This Boy’s Life.
This Boy’s Life is an appropriate movie which portrays people with their problems which happen in a real life since it is based on a true story. The story is about a memoir of the author's troubled teen years, Tobias Wolff and his divorced mother, Caroline. Since a movie based on a true story, This Boy’s Life may represent characters with some problems which make them often flout the rules of Cooperative Principle. There are some types of maxim flouting performed by some characters of the movie in which the strategies of the flouting are also needed to be analyzed.

B. Focus of the Research

The researcher chose an American movie entitled This Boy’s Life as the object of the research. There are some problems which can occur in this movie.

This Boy’s Life movie can be analyzed using politeness point of view since the character often being un-cooperative with the rules of Cooperative Principle and often showing impolite act. It usually happens when one character of the movie showing his dominances.

Since the characters of the movie usually do not always follow the rules of the Cooperative Principle as it proposed by Grice, the other problems also can be analyzed such as maxim infringement, maxim opt out, maxim violation, and maxim flouting. This Boy’s Life is a kind of movie which contains a lot of dialogues. These dialogues often show how the characters of
the movie breaking the rules of Cooperative Principle. It happens when some characters do it to provoke the other characters to look for implicatures behind their utterances. Therefore, maxim flouting is the one which appears most.

There are some problems that deal with maxim flouting. They are types and strategies of maxim flouting which can be found in the movie. Types of maxim flouting concern the way the characters of the movie break the rules of Cooperative Principle. Some types of maxim flouting are quantity maxim flouting, quality maxim flouting, relation maxim flouting, and manner maxim flouting. Types of maxim flouting are used by either a speaker or a listener as the way to classify his/her different interpretations when s/he is talking about something in conversation.

Then, the next problems deal with strategies of maxim flouting. Some strategies are used to flout the maxim of cooperative principle in a certain purpose, such as overstatement, metaphor, hyperbole, irony, and etc. For instance, a speaker may flout the maxim of quantity by using understatement strategy to stress something or to make intended meaning clear. A speaker is also considered to flout the maxim of quality, maxim of relation and maxim of manner by using some strategies such as metaphor, changing the topic, and being obscure to deliver specific purpose. Shortly, it can be said that the purposes of maxim flouting cannot be separated from the strategies of the flouting.
In order to limit the scope of this research, the researcher focuses on maxim flouting. Furthermore, the limitation is based on the characters’ utterances which contain maxim flouting proposed by Grice as the data. In accordance with the limitation, the formulations of the problem are generated as follows.

1. What are the types of maxim flouting performed by the characters in *This Boy’s Life* movie, and

2. What are the strategies of maxim flouting performed by the characters in *This Boy’s Life* movie.

**C. Objectives of the Study**

In accordance with the background of the study, the objectives of the study are.

1. to describe the types of maxim flouting performed by the characters in *This Boy’s Life* movie, and

2. to describe the strategies of maxim flouting performed by the characters in *This Boy’s Life* movie.

**D. Significance of the Study**

Based on the objectives of the research, theoretical and practical contributions are expected from the findings to the followings:

1. Theoretical Contribution

This research is expected to give information or additional knowledge on
linguistic research and to enrich the specific knowledge in maxim flouting.

2. Practical Contribution

a. Student of English Language and Literature

This research is expected to be useful for Student of English Literature as the appropriate references in studying Pragmatics especially maxim flouting since it provides the description of the types and strategies of maxim flouting proposed by Grice.

b. Other researchers

For the other researchers, hopefully this research can motivate and inspire them to conduct other research concerning maxim flouting.
CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

A. Literature Review

This chapter presents discussion of all literatures related to the research. The discussion include Pragmatics, Topics of Discussion in Pragmatics, Grice's theory of Cooperative Principle, Observance and Non-Observance of Maxim, Types of Maxim Flouting, Strategies of Maxim Flouting, and This Boy’s Life Movie, which was the object of the research.

1. Pragmatics

Many linguists have their own interpretations about pragmatics. Therefore, there are some different definitions of pragmatics. According to Yule (1996:3), pragmatics is the study of the aspects of meaning in a particular context. As the study of the aspect of meaning, pragmatics concerns more with the analysis of speakers' intended meaning rather than what the words or phrases which they uttered. Since pragmatics also involves the interpretation of what speakers mean in a certain context, pragmatics can be defined as the study of contextual meaning.

In accordance with Yule, Mey (1993:6) states that pragmatics, as the study of the way humans use their language in communication, is based on the
condition of society which affects humans in using a language. Therefore, the condition of a society can also be observed in pragmatics.

Moreover, Levinson (1983:21) states that pragmatics is the study of the relation between language and context which are the basic requirements of language understanding. In other words, language and context can influence a speakers’ understanding of a language. Hence, linguistically, pragmatics can be defined as a branch of linguistics which concerns with the study of meaning and context.

Meanwhile, Yule (1996:4) explains the differences among, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics. In syntax, the relationships between linguistic forms are discussed. Meanwhile, in semantics the relationships between linguistic forms and entities in the world are discussed. It explains more about how words literally connect to things. Next, in pragmatics the relationships between linguistic forms and the users of those forms are discussed. Yule clarifies that sentences are for syntax, sentence meanings which are free from situations are for semantics, while utterance meanings bound with situations are for pragmatics. In accordance with Yule, Griffiths (2006:1) states that semantics and pragmatics are inseparable, because pragmatics is related to semantic knowledge with people’s knowledge of the world, including contexts.
Context can be defined as the communicative situation that influences language use. Yule (1998:128) states that the physical environment in which a word is used is called context. In addition to Yule, Mey (1993:39) states that a dynamic environment of surrounding that influences participants in doing their communication is called context. Meanwhile, Cruse (2006:35), states that in the interpretation of utterances and expressions, context, which is an essential factor, appears. Shortly, context is a crucial part in studying pragmatics because it deals with analyzing the speaker meaning and concerning with the implied meaning behind an utterance which can happen everywhere.

2. Topics of Discussion in Pragmatics

Since pragmatics has a wide range, there are some topics of discussion under pragmatics. The topics of discussion are as follows.

a. Deixis

Yule (1996:9) states that deixis is a technical term which means pointing via language using a deictic expression. Deictic expression itself is a linguistic form which is used to accomplish the pointing term. In accordance with Yule, Levinson (1983:54) states that deixis is the term borrowed from Greek which means pointing or indicating. It is a form of pointing expression which often appears in communication. The common categories of deixis are
person deixis, such as „he” and „she”. place deixis, such as „here” and „there”, and time deixis, such as „now” and „then”.

b. Politeness

Cruse (2006:131), states that politeness is a matter of minimizing the negative effects of what is said by someone which will affect the feelings of others and maximizing the positive effects, i.e. negative politeness and positive politeness respectively. In other words, in communication, politeness can be defined as the way of how people show their awareness of other people’s face. Meanwhile, Yule (1996:60) defines politeness as people”s way to show their solidarity to each other. There are some categorizations of politeness such as face wants (public self-image of a person), face saving act (positive and negative politeness), and bald record strategy.

c. Speech Acts

Speech acts are important parts of language in use. Pragmatically, speech acts are what people actually doing with language when they speak or interact with the other, such as blaming, warning, congratulating, etc. In expressing their ideas, people do not only produce utterances, but they perform actions through those utterance. Yule (1996:47) states that speech acts are actions performed via utterances. The actions which are performed by producing the utterances consist of three related acts such as locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. Locutionary act is the basic act of an
utterance. It deals with an utterance which carries meaning. By producing
locutionary act, people create a meaningful utterance in a conversation.
Meanwhile, Illocutionary act is defined as the functions of saying something.
People might utter something to make a statement, offer, and the other
communicative purposes. Meanwhile, perlocutionary act is the effect of what
people mean by their utterance. People do not simply create an utterance
which has function without an effect. It can be concluded that perlocutionary
act is an act performed as the consequence of the locutionary and illocutionary
act.
d. Presupposition

Yule (1996:25) states that presupposition is something in which
people assume it to be the case prior in making an utterance. In accordance
with Yule, Peccei (1999:19) states that presupposition is a useful concept in
analyzing a speaker meaning. It is an inference which is assumed to be true in
an utterance. For example, the case of *Pete has stopped smoking* (Cruse
2006:138). Through this example, people may presuppose that previously
Pete is a smoker, although this is not explicitly stated.
e. Implicature

According to Yule (1996:35) implicature is an additional conveyed
meaning in communication. It contains more information than its surface
meaning. Grice in Cutting (2002:36) states that implicature is the meaning
which is conveyed by the speaker and recovered as a result of the listener''s inferences. It is about listener''s inferences of speaker''s intention and implied meaning. Implicature can be defined as what is being communicated than is said. When people are interpreting the implied meaning of the conversation, some basic Cooperative Principle are needed to be in operation.

The example of implicature can be seen at the conversation taken from Yule (1996:40) below:

Charlene: I hope you brought the bread and the cheese.
Dexter : Ah, I brought the bread.

After hearing Dexter''s response, Charlene has to assume that Dexter is cooperating. Charlene must intend that what is not mentioned by Dexter, is the one that is not brought by Dexter. In this case, Dexter has conveyed more than what he said.

f. Cooperative Principle

Grice in Yule (1996:37) states that conversation is based on a shared principle of cooperation, something like “Make your conversational contribution what is required, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you are engaged.” In other words, participants in a conversation can obey a general Cooperative Principle.

As the basic assumption of conversation, Cooperative Principle regulates some rules which can be followed by people in doing conversation in order to
keep each participant contributes appropriately. These rules are elaborated in four sub-principles called maxim.

3. Observance and Non-Observance of Maxim

According to Grice's theory of Cooperative Principle, there are two possibilities of people committing to the Cooperative Principle. They are observance maxim and non-observance maxim. Cutting (2002:34) states that observance maxim is a condition when people are able to fulfill the Cooperative Principle. Here are the explanations of how people can observe the maxims:

a. Maxim of Quantity

Grice in Yule (1996:37) states that to follow maxim of quantity, both speaker and listener should be as informative as possible as required. They should not make their contribution more or less informative, because this problem can make misunderstanding in the communication between a speaker and a listener. In accordance with Grice, Cutting (2002:34) states that both speaker and listener should give neither too little information nor too much. Too little information can risk the listener not be able to identify what the speaker is talking about. Meanwhile, giving too much information can make the listener bored.
The dialogue below shows the utterances that fulfill maxim of quantity.

A : Does your dog bite?
B : No, he doesn"t.
Yule (1996: 36)

In the example, B has already given the informative answer. B has been informative since s/he gives enough information whether his dog bites or not to A.

b. Maxim of Quality

Cutting (2002:35) states that maxim of quality regulates speaker to be sincere and be honest in saying something. They have to say something that they believe corresponds to reality. They are assumed not to say anything that they believe to be false or anything for which they lack of adequate evidence. Shortly, maxim of quality gives contribution to what speaker believes to be true.

The following is an example of maxim of quality:

A : Does your farm contain 400 acres?
B : I do not know that it does, and I want to know if it does.
Levinson (1983:105)

Here, A asks B about how much acres of B"s farm are. Since B is not sure about his farm acres, he answers the question by saying that he does not know. However, B does not deny that he actually has a farm. B can prove it when B said that he would want to measure his/her farm. In this case, B can give prove and give contribution to what he believes to be true.
c. Maxim of Relation

Cutting (2002:35) states that in dealing with maxim of relation, both speaker and listener should give the relevant contribution. In addition, Grice in Yule (1996:37) states that to fulfill the maxim of relation, both speaker and listener of the conversation should be relevant with the topic being talked. The information which is given in a communication should not be unmatched, but it has to be related to the topic. Therefore, the conversation which fulfills the maxim of relation has to be related with what the speaker means. As the result of this kind of maxim, the communication between the speaker and the listener will go properly, since the topic being discussed is understood by each other.

One condition which portrays the example of maxim of relation can be seen as follow.

A : Where"s your motorcycle?
B : It"s in the repair shop.

The example above is interpreted as the utterances which are relevant to the topic being discussed. A is asking about „where”, and B”s answer is about the place where his motorcycle is. So, B”s answer matches A”s question.

d. Maxim of Manner

Levinson (1983:102) states that maxim of manner specifies what participants have to do in order to converse in a maximally efficient, rational, and cooperative way. They should also speak sincerely, relevantly, and
clearly, while providing sufficient information. Meanwhile, Cutting (2002:35)
states that in maxim of relation both speaker of the conversation have to avoid
obscurity of expression, ambiguity, and uncertainty direction. In short, maxim
of manner regulates participants to be perspicuous and to be brief in
committing a communication. The utterance of the participant which is
produced should be brief and orderly.

    Here is the example of maxim of relation.

    A: Where was Alfred yesterday?
    B: Alfred went to the store.
    (Levinson, 1983:108)

In the example above B can give explanation orderly since he gives a clear
explanation where Alfred was.

    In most conditions, people are able to follow the Cooperative
Principle. However, in communication, it is possible that people do not
always follow the maxim of Cooperative Principle. The phenomenon when
people seem do not follow the maxims in Cooperative Principle can be
defined as non-observance maxim.

    Cutting (2002:36) states that there are four ways of not observing
maxims. They are maxim violation, maxim opt out, maxim infringement, and
maxim flouting.
a. Maxim Violation

Cutting (2002:40) states that a speaker violates a maxim when s/he knows that the listener does not know the truth and will only understand the surface meaning of the words. Furthermore, Thomas in Cutting (2002:40) adds that maxim violation occurs when the speaker intentionally generates a misleading implicature.

The dialogue below which is taken from Cutting (2002:40) portrays this phenomenon.

A: Does your dog bite?
B: No
A: *(Bends down to stroke it and gets bitten!* Ow you said your dog doesn’t bite!
B: That isn’t my dog.

The example shows a conversation between a man (A) and a hotel receptionist (B). Actually, the man asks the hotel receptionist whether the dog in front of her bites or not, but the receptionist means her dog at home. It can be defined as violation because the hotel receptionist actually knows that the man is talking about the dog in front of her and not her dog at home, however she intentionally does not give him enough information, for reasons best known to her.

b. Maxim Opt Out

Cutting (2002:41) states that speaker who is opting out a maxim indicates unwillingness to cooperate, although he or she does not want to appear
uncooperative. People opt out a maxim when they fail to observe a maxim because they refuse to cooperate with the maxim.

Here is the example of maxim opt out.

Journalist: So, who is the victim of that crazy accident?
Police: Such information is still needed to be investigated and cannot be shared now.

Thomas in Cutting (2002:41) states that one example which describes an opt out is a police officer who is refusing to release the name of victim in an accident until the relatives have been informed.

c. Maxim Infringement

Cutting (2002:41) states that a speaker deals with maxim infringement due to his/her imperfect linguistic performance. Thomas (1995:74) states that maxim infringement occurs if the speaker has an imperfect command of the language (a child or a foreign learner), if his/her performance is impaired (nervousness, drunkenness, excitement), and s/he has cognitive impairment, or if s/he are simply incapable of speaking clearly.

Here is the example about someone who is learning English as a second language who speaks to a native speaker.

English speaker: Which one do you like, tea or coffee?
Non-English speaker: Yes.

In the example above, non-English speaker does not intentionally generate an implicature. S/he does not understand about what the native speaker just said.
In this case, the second speaker of the conversation can be said as non-cooperative and incapable to speak clearly.

d. Maxim Flouting

Maxim flouting belongs to the forms of non-observance of maxims since the speaker of the conversation is blatantly breaking the maxim of Cooperative Principle to convey some purposes.

Cutting (2002:37) states that maxim flouting occurs when a speaker appears not to follow the maxims but expect the listener to understand the meaning implied. It takes place when people deliberately break the maxims to persuade their listener to infer the hidden meaning behind the utterances. In accordance with Cutting, Grundy (2000:78) states that maxim flouting is an important way to make the listener draw an inference and therefore receive an implicature.

1. Types of Maxim Flouting

Based on Cutting’s maxims flouting (2002: 37-39), there are four types of maxim flouting. They are divided into these four followings.

a) Quantity Maxim Flouting

Quantity maxim flouting occurs when a speaker does not explain to the point. Cutting (2002:37) states that speaker who flouts maxim of quantity appears to give too little or too much information. Quantity maxim flouting is
defined as sub-type of maxim flouting since it breaks the rules of Cooperative Principle which requires people to contribute as informative as possible.

The examples of this maxim flouting are as follows.

A: Well, how do I look?
B: Your shoes are nice
   Cutting (2002:37)

In the example above, speaker B flouts maxim of quantity since he does not give enough information to the speaker A. Actually, speaker A is asking about his/her whole appearances. However, speaker B does not state that the other things such as A"s jeans or shirt which do not look nice since speaker A will understand either B"s answer or B implied meaning when he or she said A"s shoes are nice.

In accordance with Cutting, Levinson (1983:110) states that the quantity maxim flouting happens when the speaker does not explain to the point. “War is war” is the example taken from Levinson. This statement can be considered as uninformative since the implied meaning is behind the statement. In other words, the statement “war is war” presumably means that terrible things usually happen in a war.

The second example of this type of maxim flouting happens when a speaker of the conversation gives too much information.

A: Are you okay?
B: No. You know that it was cloudy this afternoon, so I thought it was a bad omen, and...I was right. I lost my wallet at the bus station, and I can’t find it until now.
The conversation in the example does not fulfill the maxim of quantity. Speaker B gives too much answer related to the question. Instead of replying by saying his condition, B tells A about his bad experience. B does it in order to get A’s sympathy since he is having a rough day.

b) Quality Maxim Flouting

Cutting (2002:37) states that quality maxim flouting occurs when in a conversation the speaker says something which does not represent what s/he thinks. In accordance with Cutting, Thomas (1995:67) states that quality maxim flouting occurs when someone’s statement is not true and lack of adequate evidence. The following dialogue contains an example of this maxim flouting.

A: Teheran’s in Turkey isn’t it, teacher?
B: And London’s in Armenia I suppose.
(Levinson, 1983:110)

The example shows that the speaker of the conversation flouts maxim of quality. Speaker B answers the statement about London located in Armenia. Actually, this answer is false because London is in England. In this case, B’s answer is to suggest that A’s statement or question is absurdly incorrect.

Cutting (2002:37) states that a speaker can flout the maxim of quality in several ways. S/he may say something that obviously does not represent what he or she thinks. The speaker may flout the maxim of quality by exaggerated expressions as in the hyperbole.
The example of hyperbole which portrays quality maxim flouting can be seen as follow.

Lynn: Yes I"m starving too.
Martin: Hurry up girl.
Lynn: Oh dear, stop eating rubbish. You won’t eat any dinner.

(Martin in Cutting 2002:37)

In the example above, the statement “I’m starving” is an exaggerated expression since she is just hungry, not starving. Listener in this case should be expected to know that the speaker simply meant that s/he is very hungry.

c) Relation Maxim Flouting

Relation maxim flouting occurs when a speaker is being irrelevant with the topic of the conversation because s/he has certain purpose. Cutting (2002:39) states that if the speaker flouts maxim of relation, s/he expects the listener to be able to imagine the implied meaning behind the irrelevant topic which is being discussed. It is usually used to hide something which is only understood by the participants.

A dialogue below shows how this kind of maxim flouting happens:

A: Where’s my box of chocolates?
B: I've got a train to catch.

(Leech, 1983:94)

When speaker A asks speaker B about where his/her chocolate is, the speaker B should answer the question by telling the place. However, B here changes the topic of the conversation since he or she answers A”s question by saying
that s/he needs to catch a train. In other words, B''s utterance is irrelevant. He does so to avoid talking about the chocolate so that he can catch his train.

Here is another example of this maxim flouting.

Johnny: Hey Sally let's play marbles
Mother: How is your homework getting along Johnny?
(Levinson, 1983: 111)

In the example above, Johnny's mother changes the topic of conversation because she wants to remind Johnny to do his homework instead of playing marbles.

The dialogue between A and B below is also another example of relation maxim flouting.

A: Have you got the paper that Mr. Abraham will discuss it next week?
B: I am in my boarding house.

The example shows that speaker B expects speaker A to understand that his/her irrelevant answer means that today B didn't come to Mr. Abraham's class. It's clear that B''s answer doesn't have any connection with the topic. Therefore, B clearly flouts the maxim of relation.

d) Manner Maxim Flouting

Manner maxim flouting occurs when a speaker or hearer gives an ambiguous response. Cutting (2002:39) states that people who flout maxim of manner appear to be obscure and try to exclude a third party.
Here is the example of one condition when a speaker appears to be obscure because s/he excludes a third party.

A: Let’s get the kids something.
B: Ok, but I veto I-C-E-C-R-E-A-M-S.

(Levinson, 1983:104)

Here, speaker B obviously breaks the maxim of manner because he or she spells out the word ice cream, and tells speaker A that the speaker B does not say the word ice cream in front of the children before they ask their parents to buy some.

A speaker who flouts maxim of manner also appears to be not brief. The following is another example of manner maxim flouting.

A: Which one do you like? milk or coffee?
B: Milk is good in the morning, but coffee is also good.

In the example above, speaker B flouts maxim of manner because s/he gives ambiguous answer to the topic being discussed. The speaker A just asks the speaker B about the one which he or she likes, but the speaker B answers A"s question by saying that both of milk and coffee are good for himself or herself.

2) Strategies of Maxim Flouting

The following strategies can be used to flout Grice"s maxims.

a) Tautology

Yule (1996: 35) states that a meaningless expression in which one word is defined itself is called tautology. Yule assumes that if tautology is
used in a conversation, obviously the speaker intends to communicate more than is said. Usually, a speaker generates inferences by using tautology to flout maxim of quantity to utter necessary truth. The statement like “business is business” is an example of tautology because this statement seems to have no communicative value. However, the speaker is being cooperative and intends to communicate something. Therefore, if the speaker is actually cooperating some informative inferences must be made. In other words, tautology is categorized as quantity maxim flouting since it has no communicative significance or could not bring enough information.

b) Giving too Much Information (Overstatement)

The other kind of strategy that is used to flout maxim of quantity is by giving more information about the topic being discussed. Cutting (2002:37) states that speaker who flouts the maxim of quantity seems to give too much information. It is a strategy which is used by a speaker to give more explanations about something.

Here is the example when a speaker gives too much information than is required.

A: What is the color of your jacket?
B: Red one. You know I am a lucky man. My mother is a tailor. I learn much more from her. I have made it by myself

By giving too much information speaker B wants to make speaker A know that s/he is able to make his/her own clothes. When B says about the work of
his/her mother as a tailor, actually speaker B wants to make the speaker A to know the point behind his/her statement that the speaker B is a lucky person because s/he can make his/her own clothes. Usually, someone tries to explain something by giving too much information and expects the listener to understand something more about the topic.

The other example of giving too much information is clearly explained in the following dialogue.

   A: Susan thinks that Julian's book is good. Do you agree with her?
   B: I agree because I think Julian has a talent in writing. He looks very competent in diction. I think a bright future awaits him if he becomes a writer.

In this situation, speaker B blatantly gives more information than is needed to respond speaker A. Actually speaker A does not want to hear speaker B's opinion about Julian. S/he only needs to hear whether B agrees or not. B shows his/her overstatement by explaining Julian's capability in writing in order to say that he or she agrees with Susan.

c) Giving too little information (Understatement)

   Cutting (2002:37) states that besides giving too much information, people usually flout maxim of quantity by giving too little information in order to stress something and to make the intended meaning more clear for the listener to understand. Understatement strategy can be used to decrease the importance of the truth. In understatement, the statement is too weak and
uninformative. In short, understatement is one way of generating implicatures by saying less than is required.

The dialogue below shows how people flout maxim of quantity because one of the speakers of the conversation provides too little information than is required by the other speaker.

A: What do you think about my story?
B: Well, the introduction is good.

Speaker A asks speaker B’s opinion about his/her story in full. However, the speaker B answers it by merely saying the introduction is good, which less informative as is expected. The speaker B fails to provide enough information which can be understood by the speaker A. By answering “the introduction is good” the speaker B may provide two different meaning. First is that s/he already read the whole story, but he feels that the story is not good enough for him or her, and then the second is he has not yet read the story.

d) Metaphor

Cutting (2002:38) states that metaphor enables a speaker of conversation to flout maxim of quality. Metaphor makes people say something which resemble what they say. In accordance with Cutting, Cruse (2006: 106) states metaphor as a variety of figurative use of language. Metaphor is used by a speaker to flout the maxim of quality because it shows
a word or a phrase to indicate something which is different from the literal meaning.

For example, there is a man who is very disappointed with his friend named Harry, and then he expresses his disappointment to another friend that Harry treats him cruelly. He uses metaphor statement “Harry’s a real fish” to get his friend attention. The utterance means that Harry slimy or cold-blooded similar to a fish. By using this kind of metaphor, he expects his friend to know that Harry is cruel and indicates that Harry has cold blood like a fish. Using a metaphor to indicate something also can be seen in the sentence “My love is a red rose”. This sentence is false in a real context. However, it can make other people to think of another meaning of the sentence if it is taken figuratively. The hearer will indicate what is meant by the speaker that his love is not a red rose but his love like a red rose.

e) Hyperbole

Hyperbole can be used as a strategy to flout maxim of quality. Cutting (2002: 38) says a speaker may flout the maxim of quality by using a hyperbole. It happens when the speaker blatantly break the rules of maxim of quality by using exaggerated statement to say more about something. A statement “I try to call a hundred times, but there was never any answer” is considered as hyperbole. This statement is said as hyperbole because it is an exaggerated statement. It is rare to find someone calls a hundred times.
Hyperbole can also be used by people to gather attentions from others. Realistically, people may not make a hundred calls just only to make a phone call. It can also mean that the speaker is disappointed because his/her call is ignored by the listener.

The other example of hyperbole statement can be seen through a sentence “I can drink the whole water in the ocean”. Here the speaker exaggerates his/her statement by saying “I can drink the whole water in ocean” rather than “I am thirsty. I need a glass of water.”

The dialogue between speaker A and B below also shows the example of hyperbole:

    A: Give it to me!
    B: Never in million years.

Speaker B tries to get speaker A"s attention by exaggerating his utterance. If the speaker B said „no”, probably A would not get his attention.

Furthermore, Leobowitz in Cutting (2002:37) states that hyperbole is often used to flout the maxim of quality as the basis of humorous line. The example is shown in the following sentence.

    Remember that as a teenager you are at the last stage in your life when you will be happy to hear that the phone is for you.

The example above is categorized as hyperbole since it is an exaggeration to say that adults are never happy to hear that the phone is for them, even though this may often to be the case.
f) Irony

Irony is a strategy used by the people to flout maxim of quality. By using irony, people are saying something in the direct opposite of the other people thought in order to be emphatic and sarcastic. Cutting (2002:38) states that in the case of irony, the speaker expresses a positive sentiment and implies a negative one. Irony is a friendly way of being offensive. Meanwhile Cruse, (2006:90) states that irony is a kind of figurative language in which the intended meaning of an expression is usually some kind of opposite of the literal meaning. For example, when someone says “You’ve been a great help!” to a person whose actions or words have just created a disaster. Clearly, this statement is made only to ridicule the kind of person who is helpless when s/he is asked to help the other. The other example of irony happens when there is a student who is too late and then the teacher says “You are a kind of diligent student”. The purpose of this statement is to offend the student because being too late cannot be considered as a diligent student’s attitude. In short, the use of irony is intended to mock, or to ridicule people.

g) Banter

According to Cutting (2002:38) banter is the opposite meaning of irony. Banter is an offensive way of being friendly. Leech (1983:144) says
that irony is an apparently friendly way of being offensive, meanwhile, banter is an offensive way of being friendly.

The example of banter can be seen through this kind of statement taken from Cutting (2002:38) “You"re nasty, mean, and stingy. How can you only give me one kiss?”, although this statement seems offensive, it is intended to be an expression of friendship or intimacy. Generally, by saying “You"re nasty, mean, and stingy, a speaker wants to mock the other speaker. However, the purpose of the mocking is to be intimate to his/her partner. It can be seen when s/he wants the other speaker, who is nasty, to kiss him/her instead. The other example of banter also can be seen through this statement “Hey, now! I"m not just some piece of meat.” This statement is said by a speaker who has lost his height. He has just met his friends after a long time and now he is a well-built man.

h) Sarcasm

Maxim of quality regulates people to say the one that is believed to be true. However, sometimes people are saying something that is not true when they are using sarcasm to mock and to hurt someone"s feeling. Cutting (2002:38) states that sarcasm occurs when the speaker of a conversation says something that is opposite to what is appropriate and usually in a mocking tone. Sarcasm is a less friendly, and frequently used to make criticisms. In the sentence “This is a lovely undercooked egg you"ve given me here, as usual.
Yum!” is an example of sarcasm. This example is categorized as sarcasm statement which is used to criticize about the food that is not delicious.

i) Changing the topic

In a conversation, people usually use the strategy of changing the topic of conversation when they want to make the other people imagine something from the implicature of their utterance. Cutting (2002:39) states that if a speaker flouts the maxim of relation, s/he expects the listener of the conversation to be able to imagine what the utterance does not say.

Here is the example when people use changing the topic strategy because they have a certain purpose.

A: So what about your test score?
B: Hey, it is lunch time?

This example shows the condition when a speaker deliberately changes the topic of the conversation because s/he wants to avoid talking about something. Speaker B may do it because s/he gets bad test results. To save his/her face, speaker B tries to make speaker A forget about his/her question by changing the topic of the conversation.

In a conversation people usually use changing the topic strategy to avoid talking about something that is embarrassing or just to end the conversation.

The example can be seen as follows:

A: When will you get married?
B: I’m still studying.
The example also shows that sometimes a speaker may avoid talking about something. In this case, speaker B may be annoyed by the speaker A's question because s/he does not want to talk about marriage. Therefore, to avoid talking about the marriage, s/he flouts the maxim of relation.

Here is the another example taken from Sherrin in Cutting (2002:39)

Heckler: We expected a better play.
Coward: I expected better manners.

By using a Gricean maxim analysis, the dialogue above shows that Coward's answer seems irrelevant with the first statement. Heckler is talking about the play, and Coward's comment changes the topic by telling about manners. However, Coward intends Heckler to infer that he expected better manners than booing and shouting about his play.

Another example can be seen below:

A: What do you think about the big match last night?
B: My television was broken.

In the example above, the hearer as the partner of the conversation must have assumption that the speaker did not watch the big match since his/her television was broken.

j) Being obscure (not brief)

Cutting (2002:39) states that those who flout the maxim of manner, appears to be obscure.
Here is the example taken from Cutting (2002:39):

A: Where are you off to?
B: I was thinking of going out get some of that funny white stuff for somebody.
A: OK, but don’t be long – dinner’s nearly ready.

In the example above, here B speaks obscurely because s/he tries to exclude a third party by saying „funny white stuff” instead of ice cream. A Speaker who flouts the maxim of manner is also appearing to be not brief with the words they utter. They do this because they want to make a point from something.

4. *This Boy’s Life* Movie

![DVD Cover of *This Boy’s Life*](image)

*Figure 1. DVD Cover of *This Boy’s Life*

*This Boy’s Life* was a 1993 drama movie which was distributed by Warner Bros and directed by Michael Caton-Jones. This movie was adapted
from Tobias Wolff’s self-written autobiography. The movie told a lot about Toby’s adolescence, mainly, the whole plot of the story told conflict between Toby, his mother, Caroline, and his abusive stepfather, Dwight. Toby was portrayed by Leonardo Di Caprio. Meanwhile, Dwight Hansen was portrayed by Robert De Niro and Caroline was portrayed by Ellen Barkin.

The review of this movie began with Tobias Wolff and his mother, Caroline who travelled across the country from Florida to Utah. They wanted to become rich by finding uranium there. They also tried to make a new life and their fortune there. They were affected by the great idea in that era which said that if things were not working out, they needed to go to west.

The story happened after Toby’s real father, Duke, left Toby and his mother. Toby’s life became worse since then. He and his mother had to work harder to get money. They also needed to move from one place to another to live. Caroline was tired of that kind of life. Actually, she just wanted to settle down in one place, find a decent man, and provide better home for her and Toby. Therefore, she decided to find a new husband. When Caroline and Toby moved to Seattle, unfortunately, Caroline met Dwight, a controlling and abusive man who did not make her life any better. At first Caroline thought that Dwight was a polite garage mechanic. Therefore, she accepted Dwight as her future husband when he confessed to her. Before the marriage, Dwight wanted Toby to live with him at his house in Concrete to mold Toby into a
better person. Toby spent a few months separated from his mother to live with Dwight and his children. However, Dwight’s true personality was revealed when the methods which were used by Dwight to mold Toby both emotionally and physically offended Toby, which made him familiar with violence.

The marriage proceeded. Caroline lived at Dwight’s house together with Toby. Since Toby already knew Dwight’s true personality, he hated his new father, Dwight. Toby wanted to make his mother know that Dwight was not as good as she thought. Soon, Caroline knew that Dwight was an abusive father. She knew that Dwight just wanted to dominate them. Toby thought a lot of ways to help his mother leave Concrete. Finally, Toby got his opportunity to take his mother leave Concrete after he was accepted in Hill school. After that, they left Dwight and the Concrete.

The movie was very successful in portraying the conflict between the protagonist and the antagonist. The movie was also successful in portraying the relationships among some characters.

5. Previous Studies

There were two previous studies used as the reading materials before the researcher finds the relevant theories to strengthen this research.

The first study was entitled „A Socio-Pragmatic Analysis of the Flouting of Cooperative Principle Maxim Done by the Male Main Character
in *Cinderella Man*. This study was conducted by Jihan Achyun Kusumaningrum (2007). Her study was aimed at discovering various types of maxim flouting, describing the men's linguistic features, and explaining the reasons why men flouted maxims. She analyzed how men use language through a movie which portrayed specific society such as Great Depression Era. She used the theory of men's language which was proposed by Tannen. She found out that there were four features of men's linguistic features. They were report talk, command, tease and joke, and swear and profanity. She also found out that there were three reasons why men flouted maxims; to show power, to give detailed information, to express emotion and solidarity.

The second study was entitled „A Pragmatic Analysis of Maxim Flouting Reflected in the Oprah Winfrey Show in the Exclusive Interview with J.K.Rowling“. This study was conducted by Fitriana Nurhayati (2007). She analyzed various types of maxim flouting which happened in the talk show. Furthermore, she identified the politeness principle as maxim flouting happened in the talk show, and the purposes of maxim flouting in the talk show. In her research, she employed the politeness maxims which were proposed by Leech. They were tact maxim, generosity maxim, approbation maxim, modesty maxim, agreement maxim, and sympathy maxim.

Her research showed that in a specific context such as self presentation, people often flouted maxim flouting. Through Benoit’s theory of
self-presentation, she applied the theory about purposes of maxim flouting. They were self esteem (feeling good about self), identity development (social identity), social reward, and social approval.

Although both previous studies dealt with an investigation about maxim flouting, this study was rather different from those previous studies in terms of focus and objective of this study. This study observed types of maxim flouting and strategies of maxim flouting.

B. Conceptual Framework

The researcher studies the linguistic phenomenon under pragmatics study. The researcher aims to analyze language phenomenon in This Boy’s Life movie. The language phenomenon which will be analyzed is maxim flouting, which is a part of Cooperative Principle and has a relation with Grice’s maxim; maxim of quantity, maxim of quality, maxim of relation, and maxim of manner.

Maxim of quantity regulates the speaker of the conversation to give information as much as possible. The speaker must avoid giving too much or less information than what is asked by the listener. Meanwhile, maxim of quality regulates the speaker to make the contribution that is true and has evidence. In other words, a speaker must give true information which is expected by a listener. The speaker is forbidden to say what he believes to be something false. Then, maxim of relation regulates the speaker to be relevant
with the topic being discussed. The speaker of the conversation must not give ambiguous information. The last, maxim of manner regulates the speaker to avoid ambiguity when they are saying something. In other words, they have to speak clearly.

Maxim flouting is regarded as people's failure in observing Grice's Cooperative Principle. Related to this phenomenon, the data in this research are analyzed by using Cutting's theory of maxim flouting. There are four types of maxim flouting which are analyzed in this research. They are quantity maxim flouting, quality maxim flouting, relation maxim flouting, and manner maxim flouting. Some strategies can also be used to flout maxims. The strategies which are used to flout maxims depend on which maxim is going to be flouted. For example, to flout maxim of quality, strategies such as hyperboles and metaphors can be used. The phenomenon of the maxim flouting happens in a daily life. It can be reflected in the phenomenon of maxim flouting which are found in the *This Boy's Life*. 
Figure 2. Analytical Construct
CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Type of Study

Descriptive qualitative method was conducted by the researcher in this research. Vanderstoep and Johnston (2009:310) state that descriptive qualitative research is aimed at making narrative or textual description of the phenomena under study. This means that descriptive qualitative research occurs in natural settings where human behaviors and events happen. Jensen and Jankowski (1991:44) state that descriptive qualitative is a research which has descriptive nature. Furthermore, descriptive qualitative research does not use statistic or replication as standards of proof. Therefore, this research was emphasized on describing the phenomenon in its context by interpreting the data and applied a content data analysis method.

The researcher also used quantitative method to determine the percentage of the data and to support analyzing the data. In other words, this research belongs to qualitative-quantitative research.

B. Research Instrument

Qualitative research involves the researcher as the main and primary instrument. Bogdan and Biklen (1982:27) state that the key instrument in qualitative research is the researcher himself/herself. In accordance with Bogdan and Biklen, Heigham and Croker (2009:11) state that the researcher is the primary research instrument in qualitative research. Therefore, the
researcher was the primary instrument of this research. The researcher planned the research, collected the data, analyzed the data, and reported the result. The researcher also used data sheet to support the study.

C. Forms, Contexts, and Sources of the Data

According to Vanderstoep and Johnstone (2009:48), data are recorded measurements on a set of variables from a research sample. Data are the information or materials which are used in some research and data are taken from the data source. In line with them, Denscombe (2007:286) states that qualitative data take the form of words, either spoken or written, and visual images which are observed or creatively produced.

In this research, the data were in the forms of lingual units. They could be words, phrases, clauses, sentences and utterances found in the conversation of This Boy’s Life. Meanwhile, the contexts of the data were dialogues since the object of the research was a movie. Finally, the sources of the data of this research were This Boy’s Life movie and its transcript.

D. Techniques of Data Collection

Vanderstoep and Johnston (2009:189) state that visual analysis, such as film analysis is one of data collecting techniques. In accordance with Vanderstoep and Johnston, Denscombe (2007:289) states that data in qualitative research need to be prepared and organized before they can be analyzed. Therefore, there were some procedures which were used to collect the data in this research.
The procedures of collecting data in this research were explained as follows.

1. The researcher chose a movie which was appropriate with the topic, maxim flouting.

2. The researcher watched a movie entitled *This Boy’s Life*, which was an appropriate movie with the topic of the research.

3. The researcher downloaded the transcript of the movie from *http://www.script-o-rama.com*.

4. The researcher watched the movie again and read the transcript to check whether what was spoken was the same as what was written.

5. The researcher collected data which reflect the phenomena of maxim flouting.

6. The researcher then classified the data based on the types and strategies of maxim flouting.

7. Then, the researcher transferred the data classification into the data sheet.
Table 1. An example of Data sheet of *A Pragmatic Analysis of Maxim Flouting Performed by the Characters in This Boy’s Life* movie.

**Codes:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Data Number</th>
<th>Type of Maxim Flouting</th>
<th>Strategy of Maxim Flouting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6/Rl/Ct</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Ct</td>
<td>Ct</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Strategies of Maxim Flouting:**

- Ta: Tautology
- Ov: Overstatement
- Un: Understatement
- Mt: Metaphor
- Hy: Hyperbole
- Ir: Irony
- Bn: Banter
- Sr: Sarcasm
- Ct: Changing the Topic
- Ob: Obscure (Being Obscure)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Qn</th>
<th>Ql</th>
<th>Rl</th>
<th>Mn</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>6/Rl/ Ct</td>
<td>Caroline: What time is it?</td>
<td>Ta</td>
<td>Ov</td>
<td>Un</td>
<td>Mt</td>
<td>Hy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
E. Data Analysis

Vanderstoep and Johnston (2009:258) state that the results of qualitative research are presented in a section named data analysis. Data analysis is a process in which the researcher classifies and organizes the data which are already obtained into the basic unit of analysis.

There were some steps which were used by the researcher to analyze the data.

1. Identifying the data

The first step was identifying the data. The researcher identified the data to categorize them into the types and strategies of maxim flouting.

2. Classifying and coding the data

Then, the researcher classified and coded the identified data in the data sheet based on types and strategies of maxim flouting to distinguish them from each other and make them easy to be understood.

3. Analyzing the classified and coded data

After classifying and coding the data, the researcher started to analyze the data. The researcher interpreted each datum to answer the research questions.

4. Checking the accuracy of the analyzed data

The researcher checked the accuracy of the data again before concluded the data.
5. Reporting and drawing conclusion of the data

After checked the accuracy of the data, the researcher reported the data in the findings and discussions. Then the researcher drew conclusions.

F. Data Trustworthiness

Trustworthiness has functions as a means of measuring the reliability, and objectivity of the research findings. Lincoln and Guba in Flick (2009:392) states that trustworthiness, credibility, dependability, transferability and conformability are the criteria for qualitative research. Moreover, Vanderstoep and Johnston (2009: 179) state that data trustworthiness can be gained by conducting triangulation. Therefore, in gaining the trustworthiness, the researcher conducted triangulation. In doing this, the researcher consulted his research continually with lecturers who are experts in this field. Besides, the researcher also conducted triangulation of data by having peer discussions and checking the data for several times to ensure their accuracy. The peer editors were Ahmad Dzaky Hasan and Arif Triwidiatmoko. They are student of English Language and Literature study program majoring in linguistics. Through their analysis, the trustworthiness of the data was checked again to ensure the suitability of the theories and the research.
CHAPTER IV
FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter consists of two main sections: research findings and discussion. Research findings present all the findings of the types and strategies of maxim flouting which are obtained from the analysis based on the characters’ utterances in This Boy’s Life movie. The findings are presented in the form of a table which contains the number of frequencies of maxim flouting uttered by the characters in the movie. Furthermore, brief explanations concerning the research findings are presented in the discussion. In the discussion, the findings are deeply discussed by presenting some examples of the analyzed data.

A. Findings

The findings of the phenomena of maxim flouting in This Boy’s Life are presented in the form of a table. The table shows that there are two kinds of objectives in this research. The first objective of this research is to identify the types of maxim flouting. The four types of maxim flouting which are proposed by Cutting are presented in the table. Then, the second objective which is to identify the strategies to flout maxim is also presented in the table.
Table 2. Types and Strategies of Maxim Flouting Performed by the Characters in *This Boy’s Life* Movie

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Maxim Flouting</th>
<th>Strategies of Maxim Flouting</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Total Occurrence</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maxim of Quantity</td>
<td>Ta</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>33.33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ov</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Un</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maxim Of Quality</td>
<td>Mt</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>28.33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hy</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ir</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bn</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sr</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maxim of Relation</td>
<td>Ct</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>21.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maxim of Manner</td>
<td>Ob</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>16.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
- Ta: Tautology
- Ov: Overstatement
- Un: Understatement
- Mt: Metaphor
- Hy: Hyperbole
- Ir: Irony
- Bn: Banter
- Sr: Sarcasm
- Ct: Changing the Topic
- Ob: Being Obscure (not brief)

Table 2 shows that there are four types of maxim flouting which are found in the movie. They are quantity maxim flouting, quality maxim flouting, relation maxim flouting, and manner maxim flouting. Furthermore, the table also shows the total
frequency of occurrence of each type of maxim flouting found in the movie. However, the total frequency of occurrence of each type is different. The occurrence of quantity maxim flouting with 33.33% becomes the highest among all. This percentage means that quantity maxim flouting occurs 20 times out of 60. On the second rank, quantity maxim flouting is followed by quality maxim flouting with the percentage of 28.33%. The percentage means that the total occurrence of quality maxim flouting is 17 times out of 60. The third rank is relation maxim flouting with the percentage of 21.67%. It means that the occurrence of relation maxim flouting is 13 times out of 60. Then, manner maxim flouting with the percentage of 16.67% becomes the least prominent among all. The total occurrence of this maxim flouting is only 10 out of 60.

Based on the second objective of this research, all of the types of maxim are flouted by using some strategies. On many occasions, there are ten strategies which are used to flout maxim. They are tautology, overstatement, understatement, metaphor, hyperbole, irony, banter, sarcasm, changing the topic, and being obscure.

Tautology, overstatement, and understatement are the strategies which are mainly used to flout maxim of quantity. Overstatement strategy becomes the most used strategy to flout maxim of quantity with the occurrence of 15 times out of 60. The characters who flout maxim of quality using overstatement strategy tend to give too much information when they are talking about something. The use of this strategy also happens when some characters in the movie try to convince the other characters to think more about the detailed information which is given. Furthermore,
understatement strategy also becomes the strategy which is used to flout maxim of quantity. Understatement strategy occurs 5 times out of 60. This strategy happens in a small number of frequency because the characters in the movie are rarely being uninformative with their utterance.

On the other hand, none of the data shows the use of tautology strategy to flout maxim of quantity. It happens because tautology is identical with a meaningless expression. This strategy also could not bring enough information. Therefore, tautology strategy does not appear in this research. The characters in the movie usually prefer to give too much information rather than to give too little information which is confusing. In other words, the characters in the movie rarely say something which has no communicative value.

Then, metaphor, hyperbole, irony, banter, and sarcasm are the strategies which are used to flout maxim of quality. Hyperbole strategy becomes the most prominent strategy to flout maxim of quality. This happens because some characters in the movie exaggerate their statements. Meanwhile, none of the data shows the use of banter which becomes an offensive way of being friendly as the strategy to flout maxim of quality. It happens because some characters prefer to give their mocking tone to hurt the other characters feeling rather than to be friendly with them. Therefore, this strategy does not appear.

Furthermore, changing the topic strategy becomes the only strategy to flout maxim of relation. In addition, changing the topic also becomes the second prominent strategy which is used by the characters in the movie. The occurrence of changing the
topic strategy is 13 times out of 60, right behind overstatement strategy. The characters who flout maxim of relation by using changing the topic strategy tend to make the other characters imagine something from the implicature of their utterances. In using this strategy to flout maxim of relation, the speaker expects that the listener will be able to make the connection between his/her utterance and the preceding one.

Furthermore, being obscure becomes the most prominent strategy which is used by the characters of the movie to flout maxim of manner. The total the occurrence of this strategy is 10 out of 60. Some characters usually use being obscure strategy when they appear to be obscure and try to exclude a third party.

B. Discussion

In this section, the researcher answers the research questions by giving detailed explanations using some related theories which are previously discussed in Chapter II. This section is divided into two parts. The first part is the analysis of the types of maxim flouting. Then, the second part is the analysis of the strategies of maxim flouting. All the discussion includes examples of the data as well as the explanations of the analysis.

1. Types of Maxim Flouting Performed by the Characters in This Boy’s Life Movie

As presented in Table 2, the most prominent type of maxim flouting performed by the characters of This Boy’s Life movie is quantity maxim flouting. It is then followed by quality maxim flouting, relation maxim flouting, and manner maxim flouting.
a. Quantity Maxim Flouting

In the quantity maxim flouting, a speaker gives either too much information or too less information than what is needed. However, some characters in the movie prefer to give too much information rather than to give too little information. Certainly, in giving too much information, some characters in the movie have a purpose as to explain more about something. They also expect that the other characters will understand more about the topic they are talking about.

The findings show that the percentage of this type of maxim flouting is 33.33%. This percentage is the highest among all percentages of maxim flouting which are found in this research. There are 20 out of 60 data which represent the phenomena of quantity maxim flouting.

The way how quantity maxim flouting occurs is explained as follows.

Toby : I'll be through in a minute.
Dwight: You left the lid off the damn toothpaste again.
Toby : Dwight, is that the best you can come up with?

The dialogue above happens when Toby is brushing his teeth in the bathroom after having dinner with Caroline, Pearl and his father-in-law, Dwight. Not long after that, Dwight also enters the bathroom. Then, he is angry to know that Toby left the lid off
the toothpaste. He pushes Toby’s shoulder and grumbles a lot about the toothpaste. Toby disputes what Dwight says about him. Then, Dwight answers Toby’s anger by breaking maxim of quantity. Dwight fails to observe maxim of quantity since he provides too much information, which is not needed by Toby. By providing too much information besides toothpaste, he wants to say that all of people in his house have to be obedient with his rule. Therefore, this dialogue is categorized as an example of quantity maxim flouting.

The following datum is also explained as the example of quantity maxim flouting.

Caroline: How do know where I work, Roy?
Roy : I’ve been here almost a week.
Caroline: And you’ve been following me around for a week? How did you find me?

26/Qn/Un

The setting of the conversation is in the Caroline’s house. Roy comes and brings Toby a present. Roy is Caroline’s ex-boyfriend. Caroline feels annoyed by Roy since she does not think that they are a perfect match. Then, Caroline asks Roy about how he found her place. By answering I’ve been here almost a week, Roy fails to provide enough information which is needed by Caroline related to her question. Roy fails to give detailed information about he found Caroline’s place. Therefore, Caroline asks it again.

Another example of quantity maxim flouting is explained in the following datum.

Dwight: Wait.
Marian : Thank you.
Dwight: You’re welcome. Just a little trick I learned in the Navy.

18/Qn/Ov
In the example, Marian thanks Dwight because he lights a fire for Marian’s cigarette. Besides, Dwight is also performing Zippo drama toward Marian. After Marian says thank you, Dwight answers her utterance by providing too much information which is not needed by Marian. Generally, when Marian says “thank you”, Dwight just needs to answer Marian’s utterance by saying “you’re welcome”. However, Dwight flouts maxim of quantity because he provides too much information by saying “Just a little trick I learned in the Navy”. By explaining more about Navy, Dwight wants to make Marian know that he was a Navy before. Actually, Marian does not ask such information. Therefore, the dialogue above is explained as an example of quantity maxim flouting.

b. Quality Maxim Flouting

Based on the findings shown in Table 2, the phenomena of quality maxim flouting in this research get the second rank with the percentage of 28.33%. This means that there are 17 data which represent the phenomena of quality maxim flouting. In quality maxim flouting, a speaker does not intend to lie about something, but s/he wants to convey something through his/her utterances.

An example which portrays the phenomena of quality maxim flouting is presented in datum number 28/Q1/Hy.

Toby : I’m sick to my stomach.
Dwight: Sick to your stomach? A hotshot like you?
Toby : I’m not a hotshot.

28/Q1/Hy
This dialogue happens when Toby and Dwight are inside the car. After having some
negotiations, finally Toby agrees to live with Dwight in Concrete. As usual, Dwight
looks so furious. He also drives his car so fast. After having a long journey, Toby
feels queasy. However, Dwight does not hear Toby’s suffering. He just thinks that
Toby is deceiving him. In this case, the way Dwight answers Toby’s suffering by
telling “A hotshot like you” is categorized as one kind of quality maxim flouting.
Dwight exaggerates his statement by calling Toby as a *hotshot* which does not
represent the reality.

*Hotshot* is a nickname for the person who is skillful in his/her work. Dwight
knows that usually Toby acts as what Dwight does such as when he performs Zippo
drama. The use of exaggerating word such as *hotshot* is categorized as a quality
maxim flouting since the use of that word does not represent the real meaning.
Therefore, this utterance belongs to quality maxim flouting.

The second example of quality maxim flouting is in the dialogue below.

Toby : You said you'd get me a new one.
Dwight: I said I'd try to get you a new one. Besides, this one is new to you.
Toby : The sleeves hang down.
Dwight: **All you do is piss and moan.**

**32/Ql/Hy**

The dialogue in datum number 32/Ql/Hy is also categorized as an example of quality
maxim flouting. The dialogue happens when Dwight gives Toby a scout uniform
which is too large for him. The uniform also seems poor since the cloth is lusterless.

On the other hand, Dwight wears his new scout uniform. Toby complains about
his uniform. The phenomenon of quality maxim flouting happens when Dwight
answers Toby’s complaint by telling that what Toby does is piss and moan. Here, Dwight fails to observe the rule of maxim of quality which regulates people to say something about the one that they believe is true. Since Dwight says something which does not represent the reality by treating Toby as a baby who can only piss and moan, Dwight is said to flout maxim of quality.

Another example of quality maxim flouting is portrayed in datum here.

Dwight: So, Jack, you like school?
Toby : No.
Marian : He might like it if he ever went there and tried it.
Toby : Oh, have another cookie, Marian keep your strength up.
Marian : I'd like to just yank that nasty tongue of yours out by the roots.

Dialogue above happens in a living room. All of the people are listening to Dwight who is talking a lot about his village, Concrete. Dwight wants to make Toby agree to live with him in Concrete. However, Toby just gives his strange glimpse toward Dwight. Marian is considered to flout maxim of quality because she gives her exaggerating statement to respond Toby’s statement. By saying “I'd like to just yank that nasty tongue of yours out by the roots,” she ignores the rule of maxim of quality which manages people to say one that they believe is true. Actually, people do not need to yank the other people tongue just only to show their anger.

c. Relation Maxim Flouting

Relation maxim flouting is used by the characters in the movie when they decide to change the topic of the conversation for some specific purposes. Usually, some characters in the movie say something which does not relate to the topic they are
talking about in order to make the other characters discover the implied meaning behind their utterances. However, some characters in the movie prefer to provide too much information on the topic they are discussing and exaggerate their statement by using hyperbole rather than changing the topic and giving an irrelevant answer. Therefore, the phenomena of relation maxim flouting sit on the third rank with the percentage of 21.67%, or occurring 13 times.

An example of this type of flouting is in the following dialogue.

    Caroline: What time is it?
    Toby    : Almost 7
    Caroline: Why didn’t you wake me?
    Toby    : The potatoes are frying and I’m heating up hot dogs. I’m sorry.
    Caroline: I know you are

    5/RI/Ct

The dialogue happens when Caroline wakes up in an early morning and sees Toby sitting in a chair, watching her. A day before, Caroline is disappointed by Toby’s naughty behavior at school. Caroline asks the reason why Toby does not wake her. Here, Toby answers Caroline’s question by changing the topic into what he did when she was asleep.

    Actually, to observe maxim of relation, Toby should give an answer about the reason why he does not wake his mother. On the other hand, Toby provides an irrelevant answer. By giving an irrelevant answer, Toby tries to make Caroline realize something behind his utterances. He wants to say sorry about his mistake and expects his mother to forgive him. Therefore, this datum is categorized as an example of relation maxim flouting,
Another example of relation maxim flouting can be seen in the following datum.

Caroline: If I could have one wish right now -- only one wish -- you know what I'd like? I'd like to burn this damn Nash Ambassador to a crisp. I'm serious. I hate it. I hate the factory that produced it, and I hate the man who invented it.

Toby: **It almost makes me want to see Roy.**

Datum number 4/RI/Ct happens in the desert of Utah when the Nash Ambassador, the car Caroline drives, is broken because the radiator is steaming. As a result, Caroline becomes angry and complains her car a lot. Toby tries to give a response to his mother's anger by saying about Roy. Roy is Caroline’s boyfriend before she leaves Florida.

In this case, Toby breaks the rule of maxim of relation which regulates people to give a relevant answer to the topic being discussed. In this case, Toby’s aim in giving an irrelevant answer is to make his mother imagine the implicature behind his statement. Toby wants to make her mother feel sorry because she leaves Roy who can handle their lives as he can make that car stop overheating. In short, Toby wants to say that Roy is a right man who can replace his father. Therefore, the way Toby changes the topic of the conversation is categorized as an example of relation maxim flouting.
Another example of the phenomena of relation maxim flouting is explained in datum 48/RI/Ct below.

Toby: My Winchester's gone!
Dwight: That dog's purebred English bulldog. A champion. Don't forget that.
Toby: I don't want it!
Dwight: You're out of luck.

The dialogue above happens when Toby is surprised to know that his lovely rifle, Winchester had gone. Behind him, sits Dwight, wearing a suit and tie, watching the television news. Dwight breaks the maxim of relation by changing the topic of the conversation. By saying “That dog's purebred English bulldog. A champion. Don't forget that”, Dwight fails to give a relevant answer related to the topic. Toby is complaining about his rifle which is gone, but Dwight is answering his question by talking about a kind of champion dog. In other words, Dwight wants to make Toby think that he already traded Toby’s rifle with a valuable dog.

d. Manner Maxim Flouting

As seen in Table 2, manner maxim flouting becomes the least prominent kind of maxim flouting which is used by the characters in the movie. The percentage of this maxim flouting is 16.67%, which means there are 10 out of 60 data. Manner maxim flouting is used by the characters in the movie when they choose to use a kind of obscure word in a conversation.
The way how manner maxim flouting occurs is explained in the following example.

Toby : **I spy with my little eye something that begins with C.**
Caroline: Cactus. Cactus.
Toby : Nope.
Caroline: No?
**Toby : It’s upwards. Up. Up in the…**

1/Mn/Ob

In datum no 1/Mn/Ob above, Toby and his mother, Caroline are having a conversation in a car. They are driving from Florida to Utah. While listening to a song, Toby asks his mother to guess what he says about something which begins with the letter C. In this case, Toby fails to observe maxim of manner. He breaks the rule of maxim of manner which regulates people to avoid using some obscure words when they are involved in a conversation. By ambiguously saying something which begins with the letter C to exclude a third party, Toby flouts maxim of manner.

The next example of this type of maxim flouting is in the following dialogue.

Toby : Ask him about my gym shoes. I can practice barefoot. For games, I need them.
Caroline: I won't do it, Jack. I won't be a referee.
Toby : **The bride won't argue. The bride won't even raise her voice.**
Caroline: I'll tell you what she'll do. The bride will go over there and slap the hell out of the bride's son. Does the bride's son want his face slapped?

39/Mn/Ob

The datum above happens when Toby wants his mother to ask for his money which kept by Dwight. Toby becomes furious after his mother cannot grant his wish. He shows his disappointment by saying obscure words. Actually, the meaning of “the
bride” is his mother, but he prefers to use the word “the bride” to exclude a third party of that word.

Another example which portrays the phenomena of manner maxim flouting is explained in the following example.

Dwight : So, Jack, you like school?
Toby : No.
Marian : He might like it if he ever went there and tried it.
Toby : Oh, have another cookie, Marian keep your strength up.
Marian : I'd like to just yank that nasty tongue of yours out by the roots.
Caroline: **My son's decided to try to drive me into an early grave. Truly.**

14/Mn/Ob

The dialogue above happens in a living room when Caroline introduces Dwight to Marian, Kathy, and Toby for the first time. Toby appears to be bored when Dwight comes. By saying “My son's decided to try to drive me into an early grave. Truly”, Caroline fails to observe maxim of manner which regulates people to say something in brief. However, Caroline wants to make a point by giving her obscure statement. She wants to make her son aware that she is disappointed with him. Therefore, Caroline ignores the rule of maxim of manner which regulates people to be brief in their utterance. To make her statement brief, she just needs to say that she is disappointed with Toby’s behavior toward Dwight.

2. **Strategies of Maxim Flouting Performed by the Characters in This Boy’s Life Movie**

There are some strategies which are used to flout maxim. As presented in Table 2, the most prominent strategy which is used by the characters in the movie to flout
maxim is by using overstatement strategy. Then it is followed by other strategies such as, changing the topic, being obscure, hyperbole, understatement, metaphor, irony, sarcasm, and banter.

a. Giving too Much Information (Overstatement)

Giving too much information becomes the most prominent strategy which is used by the characters in the movie to flout maxim of quantity. There are 18 data which represent the use of this strategy. Some characters in the movie blatantly break the rule of maxim of quantity by providing too much information when they are having a conversation.

Certainly, in using this strategy, some characters in the movie have a purpose to explain more about something. Usually one character tries to explain something by giving too much information and expects the other characters to understand more about the topic.

The use of giving too much strategy to flout maxim of quantity is explained in the following datum.

Toby : You could leave too, you know.
Arthur: No. I've grown progressively fond of Concrete. I think I'll stay here all alone and dress up in my mama's old clothes. You know, like you said.

57/Qn/Ov

The example above happens when Toby asks Arthur to follow his plan to leave Concrete. Here, Arthur breaks maxim of quantity by using overstatement strategy. Actually, to make his answer observe the rule of maxim of quantity, Arthur just needs
to say whether he wants to leave Concrete or not. However, Arthur wants to explain more about his reasons why he does not want to leave Concrete. He wants to say that what Toby said on the previous day about himself who acted like a girl is true. As a result, Arthur does not want to leave Concrete.

The second example of overstatement strategy is in the following dialogue.

Toby : It's not the shoes, is it? Or the candy, or anything else. It's me. You can't stand the fact that I exist.
Dwight: No, it's not that at all. It's just that I...You have to be well-behaved. Your rich daddy doesn't care. Somebody's gotta train you. You need to be trained...

47/Qn/Ov

The dialogue happens when Dwight accuses Toby for stealing his candy. Toby defends himself since he does not steal Dwight's candy. Dwight is always sided against Toby. Toby feels that Dwight cannot stand the fact that he exists. Dwight seems afraid if Toby will be better than him. In refusing the fact that Dwight cannot stand if Toby exists, he breaks the maxim of quantity. He provides too much information, which is not needed by Toby.

Another example of the use of overstatement strategy is explained in datum number 33/Qn/Ov.

Toby : Who's that?
Oscar : Arthur Gayle.
Jimmy: What a homo.
Toby : He walks like a girl.
Jimmy: Yeah. Runs like one, talks like one, throws like one. And probably takes a pee like one too. Just squats right down.

33/Qn/Ov
The conversation happens when Toby, Jimmy, and Oscar are gathering together. Looking at a man who acts like a girl, Toby asks about that man to his friends. In answering Toby’s question, Jimmy is considered to flout maxim of quantity since he provides too much information about Arthur Gayle. In the dialogue, Toby just asks about the name of the man who acts like a girl. In giving a response to that question, all of Toby’s friends just need to provide the answer by stating the name of that man. However, one of Toby’s friends is giving too much information. Jimmy gives his overstatement to explain more about Arthur Gayle who looks like a girl, including the way Arthur Gayle takes a pee. He wants to make Toby believe that Arthur Gayle is a homo person.

b. Giving too Little Information (Understatement)

Besides giving too much information, people usually flout maxim of quantity by giving too little information in order to stress something and make the intended meaning clear for the listener to follow. In this research, there are 5 data out of 75 which represent the use of understatement strategy as the way to flout maxim of quantity which is used by the characters in the movie. Some speakers in the movie choose to give too little information rather than to explain more the information they give in order to emphasize it.
The following example shows the use of understatement strategy as the way to flout maxim of quantity.

Toby : So how big is this turkey going to be?
Dwight: **Turkey shoot is a figure of speech.**
Toby : So there's no real turkey?

22/Qn/Un

The dialogue happens in Dwight’s living room, when Dwight prepares his rifle before joining Turkey Shoot Festival. Knowing that he can join that festival, Toby doesn’t hate Dwight anymore. After Dwight says that Toby can join that festival, Toby feels more curious about when he can shoot that turkey. In the dialogue, Toby asks Dwight about the size of turkey that he can shoot with his rifle. Based on that question, Dwight should provide an answer which is supposed to be how big the turkey that Toby can shoot. However, Dwight disappoints Toby’s expectation by providing too little information about what a turkey shoot is in a real context. Dwight ignores the rule of maxim of quantity which manages people to give enough information which is needed. As a result, Toby asks again about the meaning of the turkey shoot because he needs information about what a turkey shoot is in the real context.

Another example of the use of understatement strategy is in the following dialogue.

Truck Driver: Hello. That your car in the ditch back there?
Toby : Yeah.
Truck Driver: How did it get there?
Toby : It’s hard to explain.

49/Qn/Un
The setting of the dialogue is on the side of the road of Concrete. The problem happens after Toby gets furious because Dwight sells his rifle. As a result, Toby steals Dwight’s car. Toby hits the brakes and drives fast leaving Concrete behind. Unfortunately, the car loses its balance, and then goes sideways into the ditch.

He meets a truck driver who wants to help him. The truck driver asks Toby about how did he get into the ditch. Based on that question, Toby should provide an answer about the way Dwight’s car slips into the ditch. However, Toby cannot explain it. He fails to observe the maxim of quantity which manages people to give enough information which is needed. By saying “it’s hard to explain”, Toby provides too little information which does not answer truck driver’s question. He wants to make the truck driver know that his problem is very complicated to explain.

Another example of understatement strategy is clearly showed in the datum here.

Toby : Ask him about my gym shoes. I can practice barefoot. For games, I need them.
Caroline: I won't do it, Jack. I won't be a referee.

Datum 38/Qn-Un above happens in Dwight’s house after Caroline and Dwight married. After living together with Dwight, Toby becomes a paper route boy and gets some money for that work. However, Dwight keeps his money. Toby tells Caroline that he wants his money which is kept by Dwight to buy gym shoes. However, Caroline cannot grant his wish. In refusing Toby’s demand, Caroline ignores the rule of maxim of quantity which manages people to give enough information which is needed. By saying “I won’t be a referee” Caroline does not provide enough
information about her answer and wants to make Toby look for the implied meaning behind her statement. Caroline provides too little information about becoming a referee to emphasize its meaning. Actually, she wants to make Toby know that she does not want to mediate him and his father-in-law, Dwight.

c. Metaphor

Metaphor becomes a strategy which is used by the characters in the movie to flout maxim of quality. Table 2 shows that the use of metaphor strategy is rather rare to occur. There are only 3 out of 60 data of this research which show the emergence of metaphor strategy. Metaphor is used by some speakers in the movie when they want to indicate something.

The following example shows the use of metaphor strategy to flout maxim of quality.

Arthur: Wanna walk home with me and Pepper? I knew I'd like you, because you're an alien.
Toby: An alien?

43/QI/Mt

The dialogue above happens between Toby and Arthur when they are on the way home after attending the scout meeting. The use of metaphor strategy appears when Arthur calls Toby as an alien. In this case, Arthur flouts maxim of quality by using metaphor strategy since he says something which does not represent reality. Generally, an alien is a kind of unidentified thing or something of which its existence still becomes the subject of discussion. Arthur’s aim in calling Toby as an alien is to
make Toby indicate something behind his utterance. Actually, Arthur wants to say that Toby doesn’t belong to Concrete.

The second example of metaphor is in the following dialogue.

Dwight: You’re a hog. Don’t tell me you’re not.
Toby : How do you know Skipper didn’t do it, or Norma?

Datum number 46/QI/Mt above also shows the use of metaphor strategy. The dialogue happens when Dwight and Toby face one another in the living room. Both wear their scout uniforms. Dwight holds a box of chocolate-coated cherries on his hand. Metaphor strategy appears when Dwight accuses Toby of stealing his candy. By saying Toby as a hog, Dwight breaks maxim of quality because he says something which is not real. Hog which Dwight means in the real context is a kind of pig. Dwight often accuses Toby for his mistakes by treating Toby as like animal.

Another example of metaphor strategy which is used by the characters in the movie to flout maxim is shown in datum 58/QI/Mt.

Pearl : Toby got the scholarship. $2300.
Dwight: Hey, leopard. I say, hey, leopard. I know you, leopard. I can see those spots that you can't change, leopard. Huh, leopard? Huh? He thinks he'll go to a fancy school and fool everybody. Not a chance.

Datum number 58/QI/Mt above happens when Toby gets a scholarship from the prep school which he applies to. Dwight knows that Toby gets that scholarship because Toby forged his school transcript form. By naming Toby as leopard, Dwight fails to
observe maxim of quality since he says something which cannot happen in the real life. He wants to indicate that Toby is like a leopard which has black spots as his crimes.

d. Hyperbole

As seen in Table 2, hyperbole strategy becomes the most often appearing strategy which is used by the characters in the movie to flout maxim of quality. This strategy lies on the third rank strategy, right behind overstatement and understatement strategy. There are 14 data out of 75 which represent the use of hyperbole strategy in the movie. Some speakers in the movie flout maxim of quality by using hyperbole strategy to make the other characters pay attention with their utterance.

The use of hyperbole strategy is clearly explained in the following example.

Toby : How come your dad never comes to meetings?
Arthur: I don't have a dad. I never did. I sprang full-blown from my mother's imagination.

42/QI/Hy

The dialogue above happens when Toby meets Arthur Gayle in the scout meeting. After having the same routine activity as a boy scout, now they are closer. Toby feels curious about Arthur’s father who never comes to the meetings. In giving a response to Toby’s question, Arthur should provide an answer that would be the reason why his father never comes to scout meeting. However, Arthur answers Toby’s question by using a hyperbole strategy. By saying that Arthur does not have a father and he springs out from his mother's imagination, Arthur flouts maxim of quality. He exaggerates his statement which cannot happen in the real life. As a normal human
being, all people have father. They also do not spring out from their mother's imagination.

Here is another example of hyperbole.

Arthur: Wanna walk home with me and Pepper? I knew I'd like you, because you're an alien.
Toby : An alien?
Arthur: You and I don’t belong in Concrete. This place would like to kill us.

Datum number 44/Ql/Hy happens when Toby and Arthur are going home together after attending the scout meeting. On the way home, Arthur tells more about Concrete. The use of hyperbole strategy appears when Arthur says that Concrete will kill them. In this case, Arthur fails to observe maxim of quality since he exaggerates his statement by saying something which cannot happen in real life. In real context, a place cannot kill someone. By using hyperbole strategy, Arthur wants to exaggerate his statement to make Toby look for the implied meaning behind his exaggerating statement. Actually, Arthur wants to make Toby know that Concrete is a hard place to live.

The dialogue below also shows the example of hyperbole.

Toby : Give me my paper route money.
Dwight: That money is gone with the wind.
Toby : No!

Datum number 59/Qn/Hy happens when Toby tries to get his paper route money from Dwight. They are having a furious fight. Toby asks his paper route money again and
again. However, Dwight has already spent his money for something he wants. The use of hyperbole strategy appears when Dwight answers Toby’s question by giving his exaggerating statement. The purpose of the use of hyperbolic statement is to exaggerate the meaning of the statement. Dwight aims to make Toby think that there is no left-over of the money that Toby asks.

**e. Irony**

Irony strategy is a strategy which is used by people to say something in order to tease the other people. There are only 2 data which represent the use of irony strategy to flout maxim of quality.

An example of irony is explained in the following datum.

Silver’s Sister: Oh look **it's Elvis, Elvis, and Elvis.**
Terry : Excuse me, but does your face hurt? Cause it's killing me. 8/Q1/1r

The dialogue above happens when Toby and Terry come to Silver’s house. They all look very weird and fashionable. As the three boys enter Silver’s house, they pass Silver's two sisters, who are sitting on the sofa. Looking at three guys who look fashionable, one of Silver’s sisters is teasing them by calling them as Elvis. In this case, one of Silver’s sisters is said to flout maxim of quality by using irony strategy since she shows her friendly way to be offensive to Silver’s friends. Elvis is the most popular singer who looks very fashionable. The aim of her ironic statement is to tease Silver’s friends who look very fashionable as Elvis.
Another example of irony is explained in the following example.

Dwight : You'll love it. Great air, great water. And for scenery, just step outside......and open your eyes. And there's a turkey shoot Thanksgiving Day. I signed you up.
Toby : Really? Can I bring my Winchester?
Dwight : Sure.
Toby : I'll get that turkey.
Dwight : You might.
Caroline: **Look, it can sit up and talk just like a normal human being.**

18/QI/Ir

The dialogue above happens when Dwight tells more about his village, Concrete. All of the people in Caroline’s house are interested to hear what Dwight says about his pleasant village. On the other hand, Toby hates to hear Dwight’s entire story about Concrete.

The use of irony strategy appears when Caroline tries to tease Toby who is suddenly involved in the conversation after he hears about Turkey Shoot Festival. By saying **Look, it can sit up and talk just like a normal human being**, Caroline is said to flout maxim of quality by using irony strategy. Actually, Caroline has already known that his son can sit up and talk just like a normal human being. Caroline’s aim in giving her ironic statement is just to tease Toby.

f. **Sarcasm**

Sarcasm is a form of irony that is not so friendly and it is usually intended to hurt. Sarcasm is a strategy which is used by the characters in the movie to hurt the other
characters. There are only 2 out of 60 data which represent the use of sarcasm strategy.

The following example is the datum which uses sarcasm strategy to flout maxim.

Arthur: Excuse me! Has anyone told you, you look exactly like a pile of steaming dog turd?
Toby : Yeah? Well, at least I'm not a great, big homo.

34/QI/Sr

Arthur and Toby are involved in a fight. They are getting furious after mocking each other. By saying that Toby looks like a pile of steaming dog turd, Arthur tries to hurt Toby’s feeling. Here, Arthur ignores the rule of maxim of quality by using sarcasm strategy since he does not say something that he believes the one that is true.

Another example of sarcasm is showed in the following example.

Dwight : I heard a guy at campaign head quarters got you a job in Washington, D.C. You're gonna run off with him, right, whore?
Caroline: You're pathetic.
Dwight : Miss Whore. Liar! Whore! You know it.

60/QI/Sr

Datum number 60/QI/Sr happens when Toby and Caroline are leaving Dwight. Dwight gets angry and says that Caroline is like a whore. Sarcasm strategy is used by Dwight when he calls Caroline as a whore. By calling Caroline as a whore, Dwight fails in observing the rule of maxim of quality which regulates people to say something which they believe is true. The use of sarcastic word such as whore is used to hurt someone's feelings. In this case, Dwight wants to mock Caroline because she is leaving him.
g. Changing the Topic

As seen in Table 2, changing the topic strategy by giving an irrelevant answer lies in the second rank of the strategies used by the characters in the movie to flout maxim. There are 13 out of 60 data which show the use of changing the topic strategy. This strategy is often used by the characters in the movie to make the other characters imagine something behind their irrelevant answer. Furthermore, in dealing with relation maxim flouting, some speakers in the movie usually change the topic of the conversation because they want to avoid saying something which they do not want to talk about, or just to end the conversation.

The following is an example of the use of changing the topic strategy to flout maxim.

Caroline: If I could have one wish right now -- only one wish -- you know what I'd like? I'd like to burn this damn Nash Ambassador to a crisp. I'm serious. I hate it. I hate the factory that produced it, and I hate the man who invented it.

Toby : It almost makes me want to see Roy.  

4/RI/Ct

The dialogue in datum number 4/RI/Ct happens when Caroline is angry because of her car problem. The car’s radiator is broken. Then Caroline complains a lot about his car to express her anger.

The use of changing the topic strategy appears when Toby tries to give a response to his mother's anger by giving an irrelevant answer about Roy. In the dialogue, Caroline is saying about her car problem, but Toby changes the topic and talks about Roy. Roy is Caroline’s ex-boyfriend. Toby's aim of giving an irrelevant answer is to
make his mother imagine the implicature behind his statement. Toby wants to make her mother regret her decision because she leaves Roy who can handle their lives as he can make that car stop overheating. In short, Toby wants to say that Roy is the right man who can replace his father.

Another example of changing the topic strategy is explained in the following example.

Dwight: Get some sleep, did you?
Toby : About four hours.
Dwight: Well, you must have needed it. Good. **Oh, by the way......you didn't hear a funny pinging noise in the engine, did you? God, look at me. I gotta shave. I look terrible.**

50/RI/Ct

The dialogue above happens when Toby lies in a bed because he gets some exhausting night before. Dwight enters Toby’s bedroom. He puts his hands into his pockets, leaning against the doorway. Dwight already knows that Toby stole his car the night before. On the other hand, Toby thinks that Dwight does not know what happened with his car when he stole it the night before. To make Toby know that he is angry with what happens to his car, Dwight turns the topic of the conversation. He talks about the broken engine of his car. Dwight also talks about his beard which is needed to shave. By saying about the broken engine, Dwight wants to make Toby imagine that he knows what Toby did with his car. Meanwhile, the aim in saying his beard which is needed to be shaved is to make Toby know how frightening Dwight is, when he is angry.
The dialogue below also shows the use of changing the topic strategy.

Toby : Yeah, is she nice?
Norma : She's okay. She's pretty.
Toby : I hate changing schools.
Dwight: Speaking of changing, I had a talk with Jack on the way up here, and he says he wants to be a better boy. And that's good, 'cause things weren't going well for him in Seattle: the police actually came to his house to talk to Caroline about him. Uh-huh, the police.

31/RI/Ct

The dialogue above happens when Dwight, Toby, Norma, Skipper and Pearl are eating dinner at the kitchen table. Norma talks about the school that Toby will enter. Toby moves to a new school because he moves from Seattle to Concrete. Hearing Toby’s utterance, Dwight explains more about how Toby’s life in Seattle is. He fails to observe a maxim of relation because he changes the topic of the conversation. He wants to make his children imagine the meaning of his statement which is talking about the police. He wants to say that Toby is a kind of naughty boy.

h. Being Obscure

As seen in Table 2, being obscure strategy becomes the only strategy to flout maxim of manner. However, the appearance of this strategy lies in the fourth rank of strategies used by the characters in the movie. It means that this strategy becomes one of the most often used strategies to flout maxim. There are 13 out of 75 data which represent the use of being obscure to flout maxim.
Datum number 40/Mn/Ob is an example of the use of being obscure to flout maxim.

Toby: The bride won't argue. The bride won't even raise her voice.
Caroline: I'll tell you what she'll do. The bride will go over there and slap the hell out of the bride's son. Does the bride's son want his face slapped?

40/Mn/Ob

The dialogue above happens when Toby gets furious because his mother refuses to ask his paper route money which is kept by Dwight. In responding to Toby's anger, Caroline gives some obscure words. She fails to observe the rule of maxim of manner which regulates people to be brief with their utterances. However, in giving her obscure words, Caroline wants to make a point that she is getting angry because of her son.

The following example is also using being obscure strategy to flout maxim.

Toby: Let me copy your math homework.
Arthur: No. But I'll show you how to do it.
Toby: I tell you I'm thirsty and you offer me a sandwich.

56/Mn/Ob

Dialogue above happens when Toby asks for Arthur’s math homework. Toby wants to copy Arthur’s homework. However, Arthur does not grant Toby’s wish. It makes Toby get furious and gives some obscure words. By saying “I tell you I'm thirsty and you offer me a sandwich”, Toby says some obscure words which break the rule of maxim of manner. The aim of Toby’s obscure word is to heighten the ambiguity in order to make a point that Arthur does not help him give the way to solve his
problem. In this case, Toby is breaking the rule of maxim of manner which manages people to be brief with the topic of the conversation.

Another example of being obscure is explained in the following example.

Toby : What engine?
Dwight: I was downtown with Champ......and I met a guy who recognized him. Said he’d seen my dog this morning. He told me a story how he and the dog met. I thought you’d like to hear about it.

52/Mn/Ob

The example above happens when Dwight asks Toby about the engine of his car which was stolen by Toby the night before. In the dialogue, Dwight prefers to give an obscure answer rather than to provide a clear answer about the engine which he means. The aim of his obscure words is to make a point that he already knows what Toby did with his car.

In summary, some characters in the movie flout the maxim of Cooperative Principle in various ways. The characters who often flout the maxims are Dwight, Toby, and Caroline. It happens because they are the main characters who play important role in the movie.

The characters in the movie flout the maxims by using some strategies. Maxim of quantity is flouted by overstatement and understatement strategy. Maxim of quality is flouted by hyperbole, metaphor, irony, banter, and sarcasm. Meanwhile, maxim of relation is flouted by changing the topic. Lastly, maxim of manner is flouted by being obscure.
In *This Boy’s Life*, quantity maxim flouting is the most often used types of maxim flouting. The strategy which is mostly used to flout this maxim is overstatement. It happens because there is a character named Dwight who wants to dominate the other characters. He often uses overstatement strategy to influence the other characters to follow what he wants. However, the other characters do not want to be dominated.

Toby is the character who does not want to be controlled by Dwight. He starts to complain everything Dwight says about him. As the result, Toby often flouts the maxims by giving too much information to prove that what his stepfather thinks to control the other characters is false. Furthermore, Caroline becomes the other character who often flouts maxims. It happens because she usually becomes the one who mediate the fights between Dwight and Toby.
CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

There are two main sections in this chapter called conclusions and suggestions. The first section is the summary of findings and discussion related to the research objectives. The second section, suggestions, consists of some suggestions which are intended for students, and other researchers.

A. Conclusions

The researcher has examined phenomena of maxim flouting in This Boy’s Life movie. Related to the findings and discussion of this research, the researcher draws two conclusions which are presented in the followings.

1. The researcher found that all types of maxim are flouted. They are quantity maxim flouting, quality maxim flouting, relation maxim flouting, and manner maxim flouting. There are 60 data which represent all types of maxim flouting. Quantity maxim flouting with the percentage of 33.33% becomes the most often used type of maxim flouting. The total occurrence of this type of maxim flouting is 20 times out of 60. Therefore, it places at the highest rank of all other types of maxim flouting. It happens because the main characters in the movie often flout maxim of quantity by giving too much information to give detailed information related to the topic being discussed. It also happens because there is one character who often flouts maxim of quantity to show his dominance to the other characters. Then, it is followed by quality maxim flouting. The percentage of this maxim flouting is 28.33%. It means that the total occurrence of this maxim

81
flouting is 17 out of 60 data. Then, on the third rank is relation maxim flouting with the percentage of 21.67%. It means that the occurrence of relation maxim flouting is 13 times out of 60. Furthermore, manner maxim flouting with the percentage of 16.67% becomes the least prominent among all the strategies. The total occurrence of this maxim flouting is only 10 out of 60.

There are some characters in the movie who flout maxim. However, there are only three characters who frequently deal with maxim flouting. It happens because they are the main characters who often have conflicts. The characters who frequently flout maxims are Dwight, Toby, and Caroline. Dwight is the main antagonist of the movie, and he is an abusive man. He wants to dominate everyone around him. Toby is the character who is often dominated by Dwight because Dwight wants to make him to be the person who suits his ideal and he wants to make Toby become better person. However, Dwight often treats Toby like a slave. Actually, Dwight just worries that one day Toby will defeat him as he is aware that he is not as smart as Toby. Therefore, Dwight often flouts maxims to make the other characters look for the implied meaning behind his utterance which are actually to dominate them. On the other hand, as Toby is getting older, he starts to complain about everything. He does not want to be controlled by Dwight anymore. He often flouts maxim by giving too much information to prove that what his stepfather thinks to control the other characters is false.
Furthermore, Caroline becomes the other character who often flouts maxims. It happens because she usually becomes the one who mediate the fights between Dwight and Toby. She seems to give her exaggerated statement to make Dwight know that his thought to dominate others is wrong. However, sometimes she delivers less information to make Toby look for the implied meaning behind her utterance.

2. The findings and discussion show that the characters in the movie use several strategies to flout maxims. To flout maxim of quantity, the characters use strategies such as overstatement and understatement. To flout maxim of quality, the characters use some strategies such as, metaphor, hyperbole, irony, and sarcasm. Furthermore, to flout maxim of relation, the characters in the movie use changing topic strategy which becomes the only strategy which can be used to flout this type of maxim. Meanwhile, to flout maxim of manner, the characters use being obscure strategy which also becomes the only strategy to flout it.

   Overstatement strategy with the occurrence of 15 times out of 60 becomes the most often used strategy to flout maxim. Overstatement strategy is frequently used by the characters in the movie when they tend to give too much information in talking about something. The use of this strategy also happens since the main characters want to dominate the other characters.
B. Suggestions

Considering the conclusions which are given, the researcher proposes some suggestions as follows.

1. To the Students of English Language and Literature

   In practice, maxim flouting is influenced by the context around it. Therefore, by reading this research, it is expected that the students, especially linguistics students will explore more about phenomena of maxim flouting in other areas.

2. To the Other Researchers

   The other researchers are expected to know that sometimes there are misunderstandings between the speaker and the listener when they are having conversation. It happens because there are various implied meanings behind the speaker utterance. Therefore, it is expected that the other researchers are able to explore more about the phenomena of language use, especially the phenomena of maxim flouting.
REFERENCES

A. Printed Sources


**B. Electronic Source**

Appendixes 1. Data Sheet of *Pragmatic Analysis of Maxim Flouting Performed by the Characters in This Boy’s Life Movie*

**Codes:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1/Qn/Un</th>
<th>Types of maxim flouting:</th>
<th>Strategies:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1: Data Number</td>
<td>Qn: Quantity Maxim Flouting</td>
<td>Ta: Tautology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qn: Types of Maxim Flouting</td>
<td>Ql: Quality Maxim Flouting</td>
<td>Ir: Irony</td>
</tr>
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<td>Un: Strategies of Maxim Flouting</td>
<td>Mn: Manner Maxim Flouting</td>
<td>Ov: Overstatement</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>RI: Relation Maxim Flouting</td>
<td>Un: Understatement</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mt: Metaphor</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Hy: Hyperbole</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Sr: Sarcasm</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ct: Changing the Topic</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Ob: Being Obscure (not brief)</td>
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<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Qn</th>
<th>Ql</th>
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<th>Mn</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/Mn/Ob</td>
<td>Toby: I spy with my little eye something that begins with C.</td>
<td>Ta</td>
<td>Ov</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Caroline: Cactus.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Toby: Nope.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Caroline: No?</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Toby: It’s upwards. Up. Up in the...</td>
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<td></td>
<td>The setting is in the desert of Utah. Two people, Toby and Caroline, are driving from Florida to Utah looking for uranium. They are having hard conversation inside the Nash. While listening to Tony Bennett singing &quot;Rags to Riches&quot; on the soundtrack, Toby asks his mother to guess what he says about something that begins with C. In this case, Toby breaks the rule of maxim of manner which regulates people to avoid obscuring word when they are having a</td>
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<td>2/Qt/Ov</td>
<td>Toby: But we were too late in Moab, and that guy at the office said nobody found any uranium in Salt Lake City. Caroline: Well, that means we'll have the place pretty much to ourselves, huh? Toby: Yeah Caroline: <strong>Honey, this could be a big break for us. If this works out, oh, just think about it. We'll get us a house, get rid of this damn Nash Ambassador -- no money worries.</strong></td>
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<td>Toby is sitting beside Caroline. He holds a complicated-looking, black contraption which looks like an antique flashlight. This thing makes uranium traces glow. He asks about the place he can find uranium. Caroline answers his question by providing too much information. She gives long explanation about the future if they can find uranium. Caroline tries to explain more about her expectation if she can find herself a place which is full of uranium.</td>
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<td>3/Qn/Hy</td>
<td>Caroline: If I could have one wish right now -- only one wish -- you know what I'd like? I'd like to burn this damn Nash Ambassador to a crisp. I'm serious. I hate it. I hate the factory that produced it, and I hate the man who invented it.</td>
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<td>The Nash Ambassador sits by the side of the road because its radiator is steaming. Caroline is very angry because her car is stuck when she needed it to look for uranium. By exaggerating her sentence, she wants to get Toby's attention that she was very angry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/RI/Ct</td>
<td>Caroline: If I could have one wish right now -- only one wish -- you know what I'd like? I'd like to burn this damn Nash Ambassador to a crisp. I'm serious. I hate it. I hate the factory that produced it, and I hate the man who invented it.</td>
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<td>The setting is in the desert of Utah when Nash Ambassador is broken because its radiator is steaming. Caroline is very angry. She complains a lot about her car. Toby tries to give response to his mother anger by giving an irrelevant answer about Roy, Caroline's boy friend, before she leaves Florida. At that time, Toby is breaking the rule of maxim of relation</td>
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<td>5/RI/Ct</td>
<td>Toby: <strong>It almost makes me want to see Roy.</strong></td>
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<td>which regulates people to give a relevant answer with the topic being discussed. In this case, Toby’s aim in giving an irrelevant answer is to make his mother imagine the implicature behind his statement. Toby wants to make her mother feel sorry because she leaves Roy who can handle their life as he can make that car stop overheating. In the short, Toby wants to say that Roy is a right man who can replace his father before.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 5/RI/Ct | Caroline: What time is it?  
Toby: Almost 7  
Caroline: Why didn’t you wake me?  
Toby: **The potatoes are frying and I’m heating up hot dogs. I’m sorry.**  
Caroline: I know you are | | | | | Caroline wakes up early in the morning, and then sees Toby sitting in a chair, watching her. A day before, Caroline feels very disappointed with Toby’s bad attitude at school. Caroline asks why did Toby do not wake her. To observe the maxim of relation, Toby should give the reason why he does not wake his mother in order to keep the topic |
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<th>Explanation</th>
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| 6/RI/Ct | Roy: How do you like it at Winstead’s?  
Caroline: How do you know where I work? |    |    |    |    | relevant. By giving an irrelevant answer, Toby tries to make Caroline indicate something behind his utterances. He feels sorry about his mistake and wants his mother to forgive him. |
<p>|         |                                                                      |    |    |    |    | The setting is in Caroline’s house. Caroline, Toby and Roy are eating at the tiny table together. Roy is glad because he can find Caroline again. However, Caroline seems unpleasant with Roy who can find her again. Roy talks so much about his work. He surprises Caroline because he knows where Caroline lives and works. Caroline does not want to give anything about her personal information to Roy as she doesn’t want Roy to know about her work place. In this case, Caroline fails to observe the maxim of relation which regulates a speaker to be relevant with the topic being discussed. To |</p>
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<td>Ta</td>
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<td>Hy</td>
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<td>7/Rl/Ct</td>
<td>Roy: How you like it At Winstead's? Caroline: How do you know where I work? Roy: I been here almost a week. Caroline: You followed me around? For a week? Watching? Roy: You like that rifle, Toby?</td>
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<td>8/Ql/Ir</td>
<td>Silver’s Sister: Oh look <em>it's Elvis, Elvis, and Elvis.</em> Terry: Excuse me, but does your face hurt? 'Cause it's killing me.</td>
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<td>Silver opens the door to admit Toby and Terry. As the three boys enter the Silver’s house, they pass Silver's two sisters, who are sitting in the sofa. Looking three guys who look weird, one of Silver’s sisters is teasing them by calling them as Elvis. Silver’s sister is flouting the maxim of quality by saying something which he or she believes is not true.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9/Ql/Hy</td>
<td>Silver’s Sister: Oh look it's Elvis, Elvis, and Elvis. Terry: Excuse me, but does your face hurt? <em>'Cause it's killing me.</em></td>
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<td>Terry fails to observe maxim of quality by giving exaggerated statement which cannot be true in a real life. It is illogical to say that hurting face can kill someone.</td>
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<td>10/Rl/Ct</td>
<td>Dwight: So you're Toby. Toby: No. Dwight: You're not Toby? Toby: No. Caroline: Oh, he wants to be called 'Jack.' It's so silly... ever since he reads Jack London. Dwight: Well, I'll call him anything he wants. I always say people can call me anything they want, as long as they don't call me late for supper!</td>
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<td>The setting of the conversation is in the kitchen when Caroline introduces Dwight to Marian and Kathy. Then she introduces Dwight to Toby. By saying as long as they don't call me late for supper! Dwight is changing the topic of the conversation since the conversation before is talking about Jack who does not want to be called as Toby. Dwight just wants to make Caroline stay focused on their plan to have a dinner rather than talking about the name of her son.</td>
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<tr>
<td>11/Ql/Hy</td>
<td>Dwight: So, Jack, you like school? Toby: No. Marian: He might like it if he ever went there and tried it. Toby: Oh, have another cookie,</td>
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<td>Marian flouts maxim of quality because she gives her exaggerated statement to respond Toby’s statement. She ignores the rule of maxim of quality which manages people to say one that they believe is true.</td>
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<td>Marian keep your strength up. Marian: I'd like to just yank that nasty tongue of yours out by the roots.</td>
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<tr>
<td>12Mn/Ob</td>
<td>Dwight: So, Jack, you like school? Toby: No. Marian: He might like it if he ever went there and tried it. Toby: Oh, have another cookie, Marian keep your strength up. Marian: I'd like to just yank that nasty tongue of yours out by the roots.</td>
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<td>13/Ql/Hy</td>
<td>Dwight: So, Jack, you like school? Toby: No. Marian: He might like it if he ever went there and tried it. Toby: Oh, have another cookie, Marian keep your strength up. Marian: I'd like to just yank that nasty tongue of yours out by the roots. Caroline: <strong>My son's decided to try to drive me into an early grave. Truly.</strong></td>
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<td>14/Mn/Ob</td>
<td>Dwight: So, Jack, you like school? Toby: No. Marian: He might like it if he ever went there and tried it. Toby: Oh, have another cookie,</td>
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<td>Marian keep your strength up.</td>
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<td>manner which regulates people to be brief with their sentence. To make her statement brief, she just needs to say that she is disappointed with Toby's behavior toward Dwight.</td>
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<td>Marian: I'd like to just yank that nasty tongue of yours out by the roots.</td>
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<td>Caroline: My son's decided to try to drive me into an early grave. Truly.</td>
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<td>15/Qn/Ov</td>
<td>Dwight: Who made this?</td>
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<td>Caroline serves a cup of coffee to Dwight before they go for supper. Dwight is curious about the taste and someone who made that coffee. Dwight ignores the rule of maxim of quality by providing too much information which is needed by telling something about lucky people. He uses many words just to say that the coffee is taste good. To make his statement observes maxim of quality he just needs to say that the coffee is good enough for him.</td>
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<td>Caroline: I did...</td>
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<td>Dwight: Well, well, well, all I can say is that you people are pretty lucky to live in a house with a cup of coffee like this.</td>
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| 16/Qn/Ov | Dwight: Wait  
Marian: Thank you  
Dwight: You’re welcome. Just a little trick I learned in the Navy. |    | √  |    |    | Marian puts a cigarette into her mouth. Dwight jumps up, and then he performs the Zippo drama toward her. After Marian says thank you to Dwight, Dwight answers him by providing too much information which is not needed by her. By explaining more about Navy, Dwight wants to make Marian know that he was a navy before. |
| 17/Mn/Ob | Toby: I’ll get that turkey.  
Dwight: You might.  
Caroline: Look, it can sit up and talk just like a normal human being. |    |    |    |    | Dwight is explaining about his village, Concrete. Toby keeps silence. He gives his strange glimpse toward Dwight. After hearing that he can take a shoot in a Thanksgiving Day, Toby involved in the conversation. By saying Look, it can sit up and talk just like a normal human being. Caroline breaks the rule of maxim of manner which regulates people to be brief with their statement. Caroline wants to make a |
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<td>18/Qn/Ir</td>
<td>Toby: I'll get that turkey.</td>
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<td>Dwight: You might.</td>
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<td>Caroline: Look, it can sit up and talk just like a normal human being.</td>
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<td>19/Qn/Ov</td>
<td>Caroline: How about you kids? You like it here?</td>
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<td>20/Mn/Ob</td>
<td>Caroline: How about you kids? You like it here? Norma: It's fine. It's a little isolated. Dwight: It's not that isolated.</td>
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<td>21/Qn/Ov</td>
<td>Norma: Pretty isolated though. Dwight: There's plenty to do if you'd take the initiative. When I was young, we didn't have TV. We used our imagination. We read the classics, played musical instruments. A bored kid is a lazy kid.</td>
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<td>Norma is trying to tell her assumption about Concrete to Caroline. She wants to make Caroline know that actually Concrete is not as good as her father tells to her. However, by giving too much information about Concrete, Dwight is trying to explain more that there are plenty to do in concrete. He ensures Caroline that what his daughter think about Concrete is wrong.</td>
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<td>22/Qn/Un</td>
<td>Toby: So how big is this turkey going to be? Dwight: &quot;Turkey shoot&quot; is a figure of speech. Toby: So there's no real turkey?</td>
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<td>Toby doesn’t hate Dwight anymore. After Dwight says that he can shoot a turkey, he feels more curious about the time he can shoot that turkey. Dwight disappoints Toby by providing too little information about what is turkey shoot in a real context. Dwight ignores the rule of maxim of quantity which manages people to give enough information which is needed. As a result, Toby asks again about the meaning of turkey shoot.</td>
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<td>23/RI/Ct</td>
<td>Caroline: Wolff, please. Caroline Wolff. Man: You mean you want to enter too? I think it's against the rules. Caroline: That sign says this is an NRA club, and I'm an NRA member.</td>
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<td>Caroline is changing the topic of the conversation by giving irrelevant answer. She mentions NRA club in order to make the man of Turkey shoot permit her to join the festival. Although Caroline’s answer does not seem relevant with the topic before, which is talking about the rule, but the man have to know that there is</td>
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<td>24/Qn/Un</td>
<td>Dwight: That was real good. Caroline: Thank you. Dwight: Where did you learn to shoot? Caroline: <strong>Beginner’s luck.</strong></td>
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<td>25/Rl/Ct</td>
<td>Dwight: That was real good. Caroline: Thank you. Dwight: Where did</td>
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<td>you learn to shoot?</td>
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<td>participants notice her. She becomes the most famous woman on that day. Dwight feels envious about what Caroline got for the first time join the turkey shoot. To cover his embarrassment, Dwight changes the topic of the conversation. He talks about her rifle condition which is not asked by Caroline. Dwight wants to make Caroline know the reason why he could not get the high scores.</td>
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<td>26/Qn/Un</td>
<td>Caroline: How do you know where I work, Roy?</td>
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<td>Roy: <strong>I’ve been here almost a week.</strong></td>
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<td>Caroline: And you've been following me around for a week? How did you find me?</td>
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<td>The setting of the conversation is in the living room. Roy comes and brings Toby a present. Have not met for years, Caroline asks Roy about the way he find her place. By answering I've <strong>been here almost a week,</strong> Roy fails to provide much information which is needed by Caroline related to her question. Therefore, Caroline asks it again.</td>
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<td>27/Qn/Ov</td>
<td>Caroline: I talked to Dwight the other day. After Christmas he wants you to go to Concrete and live with him. Go to school up there. Toby: What are you gonna do, give me away to him? Caroline: <strong>Well, if you two get along and things work out, I....He and I might get married. I don’t know what else to do. You have to tell me it’s okay.</strong></td>
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<td>![Checkmark]</td>
<td>![Checkmark]</td>
<td>![Checkmark]</td>
<td>Caroline looks so furious because of Toby’s bad attitude at the school. She is afraid if she can’t handle Toby again for his bad attitude. Caroline asks Dwight for help. By explaining more about what will she do after Toby getting along with Dwight, Caroline provides too much information which is needed by Toby. Toby just asks whether Caroline will throw him away to Dwight or not, but the answer is different from what he expected.</td>
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<td>28/Ql/Hy</td>
<td>Toby: I'm sick to my stomach. Dwight: Sick to your stomach? A <strong>hotshot</strong> like you? Toby: I'm not a hotshot.</td>
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<td>Toby and Dwight are in the car. Toby agrees to live together with Dwight in Concrete. As usual, Dwight looks so furious. Dwight drives so fast. He also drinks some wine. As he gulped the wine, he gives Toby sneering glances. Toby feels queasy</td>
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<td>29/Ql/Hy</td>
<td>Dwight: Come on, let's see your act. Toby: I can't. Dwight: Sure you can. Here. Do me with the lighter. Go on, take it. Take it, hotshot. Take it, Go on, take it. Take it! You pull that hotshot stuff around me......and <strong>I'll break every goddamn bone in your body.</strong> Do you understand?</td>
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<td>Dwight is still angry. He wants to see how did Toby become performer of himself as he usually shows it to her mother. Toby does not want to take the lighter which is given to perform Dwight when he is smoking. Dwight exaggerates his statement by saying that he will break every Toby's bone. This kind of statement is categorized as quality maxim flouting since this statement cannot stand in the real life. Dwight just wants to exaggerate his statement.</td>
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<td>30/Qn/Ov</td>
<td>Norma: So you'll be in Miss Graham's class right? Toby: Yeah, is she nice? Norma: She's okay. She's pretty. Toby: I hate changing schools. Dwight: <strong>Speaking of changing, I had a talk with Jack on the way up here, and he says he wants to be a better boy. And that's good, 'cause things weren't going well for him in Seattle: the police actually came to his house to talk to Caroline about him. Uh-huh, the police.</strong></td>
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<td>Toby arrives at Dwight's house. He asks about the school in there to Dwight’s children. When he talks about changing school, Dwight interrupts him. Dwight explains more about Toby’s naughtiness before. He adds some information about a police who comes to Toby’s house in order to make his children know that Toby is a rebel. Dwight ignores the rule of maxim of quantity which manages people to provide enough information which is needed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>31/Rl/Ct</td>
<td>Norma: So you'll be in Miss Graham's class right? Toby: Yeah, is she nice? Norma: She's okay. She's pretty. Toby: I hate changing schools. Dwight: Speaking of changing, I had a talk with Jack on the way up here, and he says he wants to be a better boy. And that's good, 'cause things weren't going well for him in Seattle: <strong>the police actually came to his house to talk to Caroline about him. Uh-huh, the police.</strong></td>
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<td>Dwight, Toby, Norma, Skipper and Pearl are eating dinner at the kitchen table. Norma speaks to Toby about school. Hearing Toby's utterance about changing school, Dwight explains more about how is Toby's life in Seattle. He fails to observe a maxim of relation because he changes the topic of the conversation. He turns the conversation topic by talking about a police who comes to Toby's house. He wants to make his children imagine about the meaning of his statement which is talking about the police. He wants to say that Toby might become a criminal.</td>
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<td>32/Ql/Hy</td>
<td>Toby: You said you'd get me a new one.</td>
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<td>Dwight gives Toby a scout uniform which is too large for him. Toby’s scout uniform also does not seem good enough since the cloth is lusterless. On the other hand, Dwight looks resplendent in a brand-new Scout uniform. Toby complains about his uniform, Dwight answers it by saying piss and moan. He is breaking the rule of maxim of quality since she says something that does not represent in the real. Dwight exaggerates his statement by treating Toby as if he is a baby who just only piss and moan.</td>
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<td>33/Qn/Ov</td>
<td>Toby: Who's that? Oscar: Arthur Gayle.</td>
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<td>Toby, Jimmy, and Oscar are gathering together. Looking at a man who acts like a girl, Toby asks about that man to one of his friend. In answering Toby’s question, Jimmy is considered to flout maxim of quantity since he</td>
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<td>Jimmy: What a homo.</td>
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<td>Toby: He walks like a girl.</td>
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<td>Jimmy: Yeah. <strong>Rums</strong></td>
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<td>like one, talks like one, throws like one. And probably takes a pee like one too. Just squats right down.</td>
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<td>provides too much information about Arthur Gayle. He gives his overstatement to explain more about Arthur Gayle who looks like a girl, including the way Arthur Gayle takes a pee. He wants to make Toby believe that Arthur Gayle is a homo person.</td>
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<td>34/Ql/Sr</td>
<td>Arthur: Excuse me! Has anyone told you, you look exactly like a pile of steaming dog turd? Toby: Yeah? Well, at least I'm not a great, big homo.</td>
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<td>Arthur and Toby become furious after mocking each other. Arthur ignores maxim of quality since he does not say something that he believes the one that is true. He treats Toby as a dog turd which can not stand in a real life. By using some sarcasm words, Arthur tries to hurt Toby’s feeling.</td>
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35/Rl/Ct  Arthur: Excuse me! Has anyone told you, you look exactly like a pile of steaming dog turd? Toby: Yeah? Well, at least I'm not a great, big homo.

In order to make Arthur imagine what the implied meaning behind his utterance, Toby changes the topic of the conversation. Toby wants to say that he is not a homo as Arthur Gayle looks like.

36/Qn/Ov  Caroline’s friend: Are him and Dwight getting along okay? Caroline: They’re like father and son.

One of Caroline’s friends who had been separated each other for a long time calls her. She asks about her new husband. Caroline fails to observe maxim of quantity by adding more information out of the question. To make herself obey the maxim of quantity, she just need to answer whether Dwight and Toby getting along okay or not.
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<td>37/Qn/Ov</td>
<td>Toby: Ask him again, please. I need it so much. Caroline: <strong>I asked him already. I asked him last week. I asked him this morning. He wants you to keep the route.</strong></td>
<td>![Checkmark]</td>
<td>![Checkmark]</td>
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<td>Toby wants his money which he gets from working as a paper route. Caroline tells him that she already asks that money from Dwight. She tells more and gives too much information to make Toby believe that she already asks that money every time.</td>
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<td>38/Qn/Un</td>
<td>Toby: Ask him about my gym shoes. I can practice barefoot. For games, I need them. Caroline: I won't do it, Jack. <strong>I won't be a referee.</strong></td>
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<td>Toby tells more that he wants his money for gym shoes. Caroline cannot grant his wish. When refusing Toby’s demand, Caroline ignores the maxim of quantity which manages people to give enough information which is needed. By saying “I won’t be a referee” Caroline does not provide enough information and she wants Toby to look for the implied meaning behind her statement. Caroline provides too little information. She wants to</td>
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<td>39/Mn/Ob</td>
<td>Toby: <strong>The bride won't argue. The bride won't even raise her voice.</strong>&lt;br&gt;Caroline: I'll tell you what she'll do. The bride will go over there and slap the hell out of the bride's son. Does the bride's son want his face slapped?</td>
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<td>Toby becomes furious after his mother cannot grant his wants. He shows his disappointment by saying obscure words. Actually, the meaning of the phrase “the bride” is his mother, but he prefers to use the word “the bride” to exclude a third party of that word.</td>
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<td>40/Mn/Ob</td>
<td>Toby: The bride won't argue. The bride won't even raise her voice. Caroline: I'll tell you what she'll do. The bride will go over there and slap the hell out of the bride's son. Does the bride's son want his face slapped?</td>
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<td>In answering Toby’s rant, Caroline gives some obscure words. She fails to observe maxim of manner which regulates people to be brief with their utterance. However, in giving her obscure words, Caroline has a purpose. She wants to make a point that she is angry because of her son.</td>
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<td>41/Qn/Ov</td>
<td>Toby: I hate it here, you know that? I wanna just get up and go. Caroline: I don't have another get-up-and-go left in me. Do you understand that? I can't run anymore. I've hit a brick wall here. This whole thing isn't perfect for me</td>
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<td>Toby feels uneasy to live in Dwight’s house. He wants to get up and go again as before. Caroline does not approve Toby’s wants. She ignores the rule of maxim of quantity to explain more about his feeling in getting up and go. She wants to explain that she cannot get up and go again since she has found a place to live. However, she also feels little bit uneasy to live with</td>
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either. Let me impress that on you. I don't exactly wake up singing every morning. I know you don't believe me now, but it's the best thing. Okay? I'm gonna make this marriage work. I won't join in any fights. I won't even raise my voice.

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<td>42/Ql/Hy</td>
<td>Toby: How come your dad never comes to meetings? Arthur: I don't have a dad. I never did. I sprang full-blown from my mother's imagination.</td>
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Toby meets Arthur Gayle during the scout meeting. After having same routine activity as a scout boy, now they become closer to each other. Toby feels curious about Arthur’s father who never comes to the meetings. Here, Arthur answers Toby’s question by breaking the maxim of quality who says something which he does not believe can happens in the
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<td>real life. He exaggerates his statement to make fun of his current condition.</td>
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<td>43/Q1/Mt</td>
<td>Arthur: Wanna walk home with me and Pepper? I knew I'd like you, because you're an alien. Toby: An alien?</td>
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<td>Arthur also flout maxim of quality since he says something which does not happen in the real life. An alien is a kind of unidentified thing which its existence still become the subject of discussion. He resembles Toby as alien to make Toby indicate something behind the meaning of his statement. He wants to say that Toby doesn’t belong to Concrete.</td>
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<td>44/QL/Hy</td>
<td>Arthur: Wanna walk home with me and Pepper? I knew I'd like you, because you're an alien. Toby: An alien? Arthur: You and I don’t belong in Concrete. <strong>This place would like to kill us.</strong></td>
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<td>Arthur fails to observe maxim of quality since he exaggerates his statement by saying something which cannot happen in a real life. In the real context, a place cannot kill someone. By using hyperbole, Arthur wants to exaggerate his statement to make Toby looking for the implied meaning behind his exaggerated statement.</td>
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<td>45/Mn/Ob</td>
<td>Toby: Come on, that's a little dramatic. Arthur: You think so? Toby: Yeah. Arthur: <strong>Do you know what chickens do when one chicken's different?</strong> With black feathers on its head, say? They peck at that black spot until the</td>
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<td>By changing the topic of the conversation into the chicken’s life, Arthur is considered to give obscure words. Actually, his obscure word is used to heighten the ambiguity in order to make a point that they cannot feel safe to live in Concrete because they don’t belong there.</td>
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<td>chicken's dead. They can't stand that it's different. We're both different. Your difference is something other than my difference. But we're both aliens here.</td>
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<td>46/Ql/Mt</td>
<td>Dwight: <strong>You're a hog.</strong> Don't tell me you're not. Toby: How do you know Skipper didn't do it, or Norma?</td>
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<td>Dwight and Toby face one another in the living room. Both wear their Scout uniforms. Dwight holds a box of chocolate-coated cherries in one hand. Dwight accuses Toby for stealing his candy. He breaks maxim of quality by saying something which does not represent real life since he treats Toby as a hog. He wants to make Toby indicates the implied meaning behind his statement.</td>
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<td>47/Qn/Ov</td>
<td>Toby: It's not the shoes, is it? Or the candy, or anything else. It's me. You can't stand the fact that I exist. Dwight: <strong>No, it's not that at all. It's just that I...You have to be well-behaved. Your rich daddy doesn't care. Somebody's gotta train you. You need to be trained...</strong></td>
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<td>Dwight accuses Toby for stealing his candy. Toby defends himself since he does not steal Dwight's candy. Dwight is always seated against Toby. Toby feels that Dwight cannot stand the fact that he exists. Dwight seems afraid if Toby will be better than him. In refusing the fact that Dwight cannot stand if Toby exists, he breaks the maxim of quantity. He provides too much information, which is not needed by Toby.</td>
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<td>48/RI/Ct</td>
<td>Toby: My Winchester's gone! Dwight: <strong>That dog's purebred English bulldog. A champion. Don't forget that.</strong> Toby: I don't want it! Dwight: You're out of luck.</td>
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<td>As Toby enters the room, he is surprised to know that his rifle, Winchester is gone. Behind him, Dwight sits, he wears a suit and tie. He is watching the television news with very low sound. Dwight breaks the maxim of relation by changing the topic of the conversation. Toby is asking about his rifle which is gone,</td>
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<td>49/Qn/Un</td>
<td>Truck Driver: Hello. That your car in the ditch back there? Toby: Yeah. Truck Driver: How did it get there? Toby: It’s hard to explain.</td>
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<td>truck driver know that his problem is very complicated.</td>
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<td>50/R1/Ct</td>
<td>Dwight: Get some sleep, did you? Toby: About four hours. Dwight: Well, you must have needed it. Good. Oh, by the way......you didn't hear a funny pinging noise in the engine, did you? God, look at me. I gotta shave. I look terrible.</td>
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<td>It is already afternoon and Toby is in bed reading a book. He is also holding a sandwich and trying to stay awake. Suddenly Dwight appears. Dwight puts his hands into his pockets, leans against the doorway. Dwight knows that last night Toby stole his car. Then, Dwight changes the topic of the conversation. He talks about his beard which is needed to shave. By breaking maxim of relation, Dwight wants to make Toby imagine how frightening he is if he lost his temper.</td>
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<td>51/Qn/Ov</td>
<td>Toby: What engine? Dwight: I was downtown with Champ......and I met a guy who recognized him. Said he'd seen my dog this morning. He told me a story how he and the dog met. I thought you'd like to hear about it.</td>
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<td>Dwight knows that last night Toby stole his car. Dwight tells him about the noise of his car engines. Toby pretends he does not know that noise of engine. By flouting maxim of quantity, Dwight want to explain more that he knew what Toby did last night when he stole his car.</td>
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<td>52/Mn/Ob</td>
<td>Toby: What engine? Dwight: I was downtown with Champ......and I met a guy who recognized him. Said he'd seen my dog this morning. He told me a story how he and the dog met. I thought you'd like to hear about it.</td>
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<td>Dwight is angry. Toby is pretending he does nothing to Dwight’s car. Dwight fails to observe maxim of manner as he gives his obscure words in order to heighten the ambiguity to make a point that he knew what Toby did to his car.</td>
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<td>53/Rl/Ct</td>
<td>Toby: What engine? Dwight: I was downtown with Champ......and I met a guy who recognized him. Said he'd seen my dog this morning. He told me a story how he and the dog met. I thought you'd like to hear about it.</td>
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<td>54/Qn/Ov</td>
<td>Toby: I'll be through in a minute. Dwight: You left the lid off the damn toothpaste again. Toby: Dwight, is that the best you can come up with? Dwight: This is my house, and I get to say about the</td>
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<td>55/R1/Ct</td>
<td>Toby: Let me copy your math homework. Arthur: No. But I'll show you how to do it. Toby: <strong>I tell you I'm thirsty and you offer me a sandwich.</strong></td>
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<td>Toby bangs onto the bus, throwing himself into a seat beside Arthur. He asks about the homework, but Arthur does not give his. Toby changes the topic of the conversation as if he feels thirsty and Arthur just gives him a sandwich to make Arthur imagine the implied meaning behind his utterance. He wants to say that Arthur does not give him the way to solve his problem.</td>
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<tr>
<td>56/Mn/Ob</td>
<td>Toby: Let me copy your math homework. Arthur: No. But I'll show you how to do it. Toby: <strong>I tell you I'm thirsty and you offer me a sandwich.</strong></td>
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<td>By changing his topic of the utterance, Toby is also considered to give his obscure words since he does not deliverhis messages explicitly. The aim of Toby’s obscure words is to heighten the ambiguity in order to make a point that Arthur does not help him in giving the way to solve his problem. In this case, Toby is breaking the maxim of manner which manages people to be brief.</td>
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<td>with the topic of the conversation.</td>
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<td>57/Qn/Ov</td>
<td>Toby: You could leave too, you know. Arthur: No. I've grown progressively fond of Concrete. I think I'll stay here all alone and dress up in my mama's old clothes. You know, like you said.</td>
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<td>Toby asks Arthur to follow his plan to leave Concrete. Arthur breaks the maxim of quantity by providing too much information. He wants to explain more about his reasons why he does not want to leave Concrete. He wants to say that what Toby says in the previous day about himself who acts like a girl is true.</td>
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<td>58/Ql/Mt</td>
<td>Pearl: Toby got the scholarship. $2300. Dwight: Hey, leopard. I say, hey, leopard. I know you, leopard. I can see those spots that you can't change, leopard. Huh, leopard? Huh? He thinks he'll go to a fancy school and</td>
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<td>Toby gets scholarship from the prep school he applies. Dwight knows that Toby get that scholarship because Toby forges his school transcript form. Dwight fails to observe maxim of quality since he says something which cannot stand in a real life by treating Toby as a leopard. He wants to indicate Toby as a leopard which has</td>
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<td><strong>fool everybody. Not a chance.</strong></td>
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<td>59/Qn/Hy</td>
<td><strong>Toby: Give me my paper route money. Dwight: That money is gone with the wind. Toby: No!</strong></td>
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<td>Dwight and Toby are having a fight. Toby asks his paper route money again. Dwight answers it by giving exaggerated statement. The purpose of the use of hyperbole is to exaggerate the meaning of the statement. To make Toby thinks that all the money is spent by Dwight and does not left over again.</td>
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<td>60/QI/Sr</td>
<td><strong>Dwight: I heard a guy at campaign head quarters got you a job in Washington, D.C. You're gonna run off with him, right, whore? Caroline: You're pathetic. Dwight: Miss Whore. Liar! Whore! You know it.</strong></td>
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<td>Toby and Caroline is leaving Dwight. Dwight is angry and saying that Caroline is a whore. By treating Caroline as a whore, Dwight fails in observing maxim of quality which regulates people to say something which they believe is true. The use of sarcasm word such as whore is to hurt someone feelings. In this case, Dwight wants to mock Caroline because she</td>
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<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Data</td>
<td>Qn</td>
<td>Ql</td>
<td>RI</td>
<td>Mn</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>25%</td>
<td>8.33%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>16.67%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SURAT PERNYATAAN TRIANGULASI

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, saya
Nama : Ahmad Dzaky Hasan
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Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni

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Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni
Judul : A Pragmatic Analysis of Maxim Flouting Performed by the Characters in This Boy's Life Movie

Demikian surat pernyataan ini saya buat. Semoga dapat dipergunakan sebagai mesta nya.

Yogyakarta, 18 Mei 2015

Triangulator

[Signature]

Ahmad Dzaky Hasan
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menyatakan bahwa saya telah melakukan triangulasi data pada karya tulis ilmiah (skripsi) dari mahasiswa

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Yogyakarta, 18 Mei 2015
Triangulator

[ Signature ]

Arif Triwidiatmoko