

**A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF MAXIM FLOUTING UTTERED BY THE
CHARACTERS IN MUCCINO'S *PURSUIT OF HAPPYNESS* MOVIE**

A THESIS

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



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A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF MAXIM FLOUTING UTTERED BY THE
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A THESIS



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
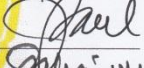
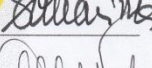
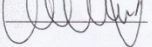
RATIFICATION

A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF MAXIM FLOUTING UTTERED BY THE CHARACTERS IN MUCCINO'S *PURSUIT OF HAPPYNESS* MOVIE

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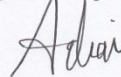
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BY THE CHARACTERS IN MUCCINO'S *PURSUIT OF
HAPPYNESS* MOVIE**

menyatakan bahwa karya ilmiah ini adalah hasil pekerjaan saya sendiri dan sepanjang pengetahuan saya karya ilmiah ini tidak berisi materi yang dipublikasikan atau ditulis oleh orang lain, kecuali pada bagian-bagian yang saya ambil sebagai acuan dengan mengikuti tata cara dan etika penulisan karya ilmiah yang lazim.

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Yogyakarta, 8 June 2016

Yang membuat pernyataan



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DEDICATIONS

This thesis is dedicated to:

1. Beloved Mother and Father

Rahayu Nur Wijayanti and Muhammad Nadjib

2. Sisters and Brothers

Mbak Neni, Mas Hakim, Mas Humam, Dek Halim, Dek Uyun

MOTTOS

So, verily with every difficulty there is relief. Verily, with every difficulty
there is relief. (Q.S. Al Insyirah: 5-6)

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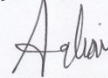
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Finally, the researcher realizes that this thesis is far from being perfect. Therefore, criticisms and suggestions are appreciated for the improvement of this thesis.

Yogyakarta, 8 June 2016



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ABSTRACT

This study focuses on maxim flouting uttered by the characters in *Pursuit of Happyness* movie. This study is aimed at (1) identifying the types of maxim flouting in *Pursuit of Happyness* movie and (2) describing the strategies of maxim flouting uttered by the characters in *Pursuit of Happyness* movie.

This study applied qualitative research method. The data served as *Pursuit of Happyness* movie script. This study applied note-taking to collect data technique. The procedures of data analysis (1) identified the data which the researcher assumed as maxim flouting, (2) coded the data into data sheet, (3) re-checked the accuracy of the data findings, and (4) interpreted the data findings in order to answer the research question, and (5) made a conclusion of the data.

The results of the data analysis show two important findings. First, the researcher finds four types of maxim flouted in the movie. They are maxim flouting of quantity, quality, relation, and manner. Maxim flouting of quantity ranks first because the characters deliberately gives more information than is needed within a conversation. Second, there are ten strategies of maxim flouting found in the movie. They are tautology, overstatement, understatement, metaphor, hyperbole, irony, banter, sarcasm, changing topic, and being not brief (obscure). The highest occurrence of the strategy used to flout maxim is overstatement strategy. On the grounds that overstatement is commonly used to pursue people to accept the speaker's idea.

Key words: Pragmatics, Maxim Flouting, Muccino's *Pursuit of Happyness*

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Language plays an important role in human life. People use language in communication to express their idea and feeling in order to keep in touch with each other. People need to share their thoughts or ideas to show their intentions in order to fulfill their needs and it can be done via communication. However, sometimes when people communicate, what they say is not always the same as what they mean. Here, both speaker and listener need to be cooperative in order to achieve a successful communication. In fact, the speaker sometimes is not aware that they break the rules of Cooperative Principle (CP) when they are talking about some things with the listener. Based on this language phenomenon, the field of communication and the meaning of communication become important to be observed.

In other words, the study of language is concerned with the meaning of utterances in communication which is called pragmatics. According to Yule (1996: 3) pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and it is interpreted by a listener (or reader). It means that pragmatics involves the interpretation of what people mean by their utterance rather than the word or phrase. In accordance with Yule, Levinson (1983: 21) defines that pragmatics is the study of the relation between language and context that are basic to an account of language understanding. Shortly pragmatics can be defined as the study of language and its context in

communication since it usually involves the interpretation of what people mean by the utterance in particular context. Therefore, in studying pragmatics, one should emphasize the relation between language and context in which language is used. The researcher can conclude that there are three important components in pragmatics, namely: how the interpretation and use of languages depend on the shared knowledge between the speaker and the listener; how speakers use language and the listener understand the meaning of the context; and, how the structure of the sentence is influenced by the relationship between the speaker and the listener.

The effectiveness of the communication depends on the ability to cooperate with each other. The way in which they can cooperate when communicate is called Cooperative Principle (CP). Here after when they seem not cooperate, they are assumed to break the CP. When this happens, the listener must assume that the speakers' utterances imply something which is called maxim flouting. Cutting (2002: 37) says when a speaker appears not to follow the maxims but he/she expects to appreciate the implied meaning, it is said he/she is flouting the maxims.

Grice in Yule (1996: 37) says that people will have a successful conversation if they fulfill CP. CP are concerned with the four maxims of conversation. These maxims are maxim of quantity, maxim of quality, maxim of relation, and maxim of manner. CP regulates the rules of conversation which requires both participants to be informative as they are required, be true, be relevant, and be brief.

In pragmatics, the phenomenon when someone breaks the rule of conversation because the speaker expects the listener to find out the implied meaning behind his or her sentence is called maxim flouting. Based on this phenomenon, maxim flouting becomes the focus of this study. It is interesting to be analyzed since maxim flouting shows the distinction between what is literally said and what is unsaid. Actually, Grice (1975) discusses four ways of failing to observe a maxim. The first is flouting a maxim. It is a condition when a speaker fails to observe a maxim in order to lead a listener to look for the hidden or the implied meaning. The second is violating a maxim. It is quite the opposite of the flouting a maxim. It is a condition when a speaker does not want a listener to understand. The third is infringing a maxim. It is a condition when a speaker fails to observe a maxim. He/she is helpless to control anything about the conversation. The last is opting out a maxim. It is a condition when a speaker fails to observe a maxim by saying nothing.

Maxim flouting happens in any circumstances of daily communication. A movie is an example which portrays the phenomenon of maxim flouting. Movie is a visual communication which tells people a story. It is a motion picture which portrays people as human being in their daily life such as when they interact with other. A proof that a movie can reflect real life is that it can also be adopted from true story. *Pursuit of Happiness* movie portrays people with their problems and the movie is based on a true story. *Pursuit of Happiness* movie represents the characters in real life with some problems and these problems make the characters often flout the maxims in their

conversation. There are some types of maxim flouting uttered by the characters in the movie. Moreover, there are some strategies of maxim flouting which is needed to be analyzed in this study.

B. Focus of the Study

It is necessary to make the limitation of the study. The main point of this study is related to the characters' utterance in the Muccino's *Pursuit of Happyness* movie script. Here, the researcher use Grice's CP theory to identify the maxim flouting found in *Pursuit of Happyness* movie script. They are maxim of quantity, maxim of quality, maxim of relation, and maxim of manner. In the movie, the types of maxim flouting are concerned with the characters that break the rule of CP in their conversation. It deals with classifying them into four types of maxim flouting. Then, the next problem deals with strategies which are used by the characters to flout the maxims. Dealing with these problems, the objectives of this study are elaborated in *Pursuit of Happyness* movie.

Pursuit of Happyness movie is a movie about the representation in a real life. The characters often flout the maxims in order to achieve some purposes. The characters also used some strategies to flouts the maxims in their conversation. Therefore, the researcher interested in studying how the characters flout the maxims and what are the strategies done by the characters to flout the maxims.

C. Formulations of the Problems

Based on the background of the study, this study focuses on the following problems as follows.

1. What are the types of maxim flouting used by the characters in Muccino's *Pursuit of Happyness* movie?
2. What are the strategies of maxim flouting used by the characters in Muccino's *Pursuit of Happyness* movie?

D. Objectives of the Study

In relation to the formulation of the problem, the objectives of this study are stated as follows.

1. To identify the types of maxim flouting used by the characters in Muccino's *Pursuit of Happyness* movie;
2. To describe the strategies of maxim flouting used by the characters in Muccino's *Pursuit of Happyness* movie;

E. Significance of the Study

The finding of this study is expected to give theoretical and practical contributions in pragmatics study, especially in analyzing maxim flouting used by some people in their communication. Theoretically, this study is expected to give academic contributions, especially to make the theoretical foundations of the study of maxim flouting. Moreover, the finding of this study is expected to be one of the sources in pragmatics study, particularly in analyzing maxim flouting. Practically, this study gives valuable knowledge to the researcher herself. This study allows the researcher to have a deeper understanding in

interpreting pragmatics especially the study of maxim flouting. Moreover, the students who learn linguistics are expected to be able to recognize and to analyze the maxim flouting used in spoken language. In addition, the result of this study can be one of sources of information or reference for future researchers. They can conduct a further study about CP more comprehensively.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter discusses the literature review related to the study. The literature review include the description about pragmatics, context, Grice's Theory of CP, observance and non-observance of maxim, types of maxim flouting, strategies of maxim flouting, previous studies, synopsis of *Pursuit of Happyness movie*, conceptual framework and analytical construct.

A. Theoretical Review

1. Pragmatics

Yule (1996: 3) states that pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted of what people mean by their utterance which usually happens in communication.

Furthermore, Yule (1996: 4) adds that pragmatics is the study of the relationship between linguistic forms and the users of those forms. The advantage of studying language through pragmatics is that one is able to analyze people's intended meaning, their assumptions, their purposes or goals, and the kinds of actions that they are performing when they speak. In case, two friends having a conversation may imply something and infer some others without providing any clear linguistic evidence which can be pointed as the explicit source of 'the meaning' of what was communicated.

In addition, Levinson (1983: 21) states that pragmatics is the study of the relation between language and context that are basic to an account of language understanding. In interpreting any utterance, linguist must always be concerned

with pragmatics because an utterance should be comprehended in relation to the context of situation and the context cultures are ignored, the interpretation which emerges can be different. In understanding language expression, pragmatics should be involved. From this description, it can be concluded that in studying pragmatics, one should emphasize the relation between language and context. In summary, there are three important components in pragmatics, namely how the interpretation and the use of language depend on shared knowledge between speaker and listener; how speaker use and understand; and how the structure of the sentence is influence by the relationship between the speaker and the listener.

2. Context

Context is an important context in pragmatic analysis because pragmatics focuses on the meaning of words in content or interaction and how people involved in the interaction to communicate more than the word they use. Mey (1993: 41) states that context is more than a matter of reference and of understanding what things are about. It gives a deeper meaning to utterances. For example, there is an utterance "*It is been a long time since we visited your mother.*" The utterance uttered at the living room by a married couple. The utterance has a totally different meaning form if it is uttered by a husband and a wife while they are standing in front of the hippopotamus enclosure at the zoo, in which it can be considered as a joke. Moreover, context has a sort to observe, namely context of situation (situational context). Cutting (2002: 3) states that context of situation or situational context is what speakers know about what

they can see around them. Further, Hymes (1974: 55-60) puts forward several concepts for describing the context of situation. For convenience, he uses the word speaking as an acronym for the various factors he deems to be relevant. These concepts can be seen as follows.

a. Setting and Scene (S)

Setting refers to time and place, i.e. the concrete physical circumstances in which a speech event takes place. For example, the living room in the grandparents' home might be a setting for a family story. Scene refers to the abstract psychological setting or the cultural definition of the occasion, including characteristics such as range of formality and sense of play or seriousness. For instance, the family story may be told at a reunion celebrating the grandparents' anniversary. At times, the family would be festive and playful; at other times, they would be serious and commemorative.

b. Participants (P)

Participants are ones who are speaking and to whom they are speaking to. They include speaker and listener, addressor-addressee, or sender-receiver. The social factors, such as age, gender, status, social distance, and role or profession of the participants have to be considered as well.

c. End (E)

End refers to the conventionally recognized and expected outcomes of an exchange as well as the personal goals that participants seek to accomplish on particular occasions. In other words, it refers to the purpose, goal, and outcomes

of a speech event. For example, the aunt may tell a story about the grandmother to entertain the audience, teach the young women, and honor the grandmother.

d. Act (A)

Act sequence refers to the actual form and content of what is said the precise word used, how it is used, and the relationship of what is said with the actual topic at hand.

e. Key (K)

Key refers to the cues that establish the tone, manner, or in which a particular message is conveyed: light-hearted, serious, precise, sarcastic, and soon. Key may also be marked non verbally by certain kinds of behavior, gesture, posture, or even deportment.

f. Instrumentalities (I)

Instrumentalities basically refer to the choice of channel and the actual forms of speech employed, such as the language, dialect, code, or register that is chosen. The choice of channel itself can be oral, written, or telegraphic.

g. Norm of Interaction and Interpretation (N)

This factor refers to the specific behaviors and properties attached to speaking and also to how these may be viewed by someone who does not share them, e.g. loudness, silence, and gaze return. In simpler words, norms here are social rules governing the event and the participants' action and reaction.

h. Genre (G)

Genre refers to the clearly demarcated types of utterance such as poem, proverb, riddles, sermon, prayer, lecturer, and editorial. However, sometimes, it

is hard to find all elements of the context of situation in analyzing an utterance because not every utterance has them. Therefore, only some of them are used or considered in interpreting an utterance.

Then, another opinion about context of situation comes from Leech (1983: 13). He states that context of situation includes relevant aspects of the physical or social setting of an utterance. In this sense, it plays an important role in understanding the meaning of an utterance because by this context, the speaker and the addressee share their background in understanding their utterances.

In addition to context of situation, Holmes (2001: 8) states that in any situation, linguistic choices generally reflect the influence of one or more of the following components:

- a) The participants: who is speaking and to whom one is speaking,
- b) The setting or social context of interaction: (physical setting) and what psychological situation in which they are speaking (psychological setting),
- c) The topic : what is being talked about,
- d) The function : why they are speaking.

3. Cooperative Principle

The success of a conversation depends on the cooperation between interlocutors. Grice (1975: 26) proposes the CP as a guidance which usually operates between the speakers and listeners in conversational interactions. He says make your contribution such as is required, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you are engaged. According to Yule (1996: 128) CP is a basic assumption in

conversation that each participant will attempt to contribute appropriately, at the required time, to the current exchange of talk. As the basic assumption of conversation, CP regulate some rules which should 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.

4. Observance and Non-Observance of Maxim

According to Grice's theory of CP, there are two possibilities of people committing to the CP. They are observance and non-observance of maxim. One condition when people are able to fulfill the CP is called observance of maxim. Observance of maxim categorized into four maxims. Here are the explanations of each maxim:

a. Maxim of Quantity

Maxim of quantity emphasizes information. The information should be neither too little, nor too much. Grice in Yule (1996: 37) states that to fulfill maxim quantity, the participants should make contribution as informative as possible, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purposes or direction of talk exchange. They should not make their contribution more or less informative, because it can make misunderstanding in the communication between a speaker and a listener. The dialogue below shows the utterances that fulfill the maxim of quantity.

A: *Where is the hospital?*

B: *in the next to that store.*

In the example above, speaker B gives an informative answer. Speaker B answers the question as informative as possible by giving the location of the hospital. B's answer is as informative as required.

b. Maxim of Quality

Maxim of quality can be defined as truthful as required. Cutting (2002: 35) states that maxim of quality regulates a speaker to be sincere, to be honest in saying something. They have to say something that they believe corresponds to reality. Some speakers like to draw their listener's attention to the fact that they are only saying what they believe to be true, and that they lack adequate evidence. For example:

A: I will ring you tomorrow afternoon then.

*B: Ermm, I shall be there **as far as I know**, and in the meantime
Have a word with Mum and Dad if they are free. Right, bye bye then
sweetheart.*

A: Bye-bye

(Cutting, 2002: 35)

B says that 'as far as I know' means that 'B cannot be totally sure if that is true', so if A rings up and finds B not there, B is protected from accusations of lying by the fact that B did make it clear that B was uncertain. Most listeners assume that speakers are not lying, and most speakers know that.

c. Maxim of Relation

Maxim of relation means that the utterance must be relevant to the topic being discussed. Grice in Yule (1996: 37) states that to fulfill the maxim of relation, both speaker and listener of conversation should be relevant with the topic being talk. This following is the example of maxim of relation:

John: How about your score, Jane?

Jane: *I got an A.*

Here, Jane's utterance fulfills the maxim of relation because her answer is relevant to the topic being discussed.

d. Maxim of Manner

Maxim of manner obligates speaker's utterance to be perspicuous which is not to be ambiguous, obscure, or disorderly. 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. One condition that portrays the example of maxim of manner can be seen as follows.

A: *what do you think about the drama?*

B: *I really like the each player. They can play their role as good as possible*

B's answer is categorized as maxim of manner because he can answer the question from his partner about the drama orderly.

In most circumstance, people are able to fulfill the CP. However, there are many occasions, when people fail to observe the maxims, for example, they are incapable of speaking clearly or because they deliberately choose to lie. The phenomenon when people seem do not fulfill the maxims in CP can be defined as non-observance of maxim. They are violation, infringement, opt out, and flouting.

a. Violation

Cutting (2002: 40) states that a speaker can be said to violate a maxim when he/she knows the listener does not know the truth and will only understand the surface meaning of the words. Here, when a speaker violates the maxim, speaker is not being sincere and giving the listener wrong information.

A: *Does your dog bite?*

B: *No.*

A: *(Bends down to stroke it and gets bitten) You said your dog doesn't bite!*

B: *That isn't my dog.*

(Cutting, 2002: 40)

B knew that A was talking about the dog in front of the owner. Yet B intentionally did not give A enough information, for reasons best known to herself.

b. Infringement

Infringement occurs when a speaker does not know the culture or does not master the language well enough, as when he/she is incapable of speaking clearly. Cutting (2002: 41) states that a speaker deals with infringement is because of his/her imperfect linguistic performance. If his/her performance is impaired (nervousness, drunkenness, excitement), and he/she has cognitive impairment, or he/she are simply incapable of speaking clearly. For example:

(Someone learning english language as a second language speaks to a native speaker)

English Speaker : *Which one do you choose, cheese or salad on your sandwich?*

Non-English Speaker : *No.*

In the example above, non-english speaker does not intentionally generated an implicature. He/she does not understand about the native speaker just said. inthis case, the second speaker of the conversation can be said as non-cooperative and incapable to speak clearly.

c. Opt Out

Cutting (2002: 41) states that a speaker who is opting out of maxim indicates an unwillingness to cooperate, although he/she does not want to appear uncooperative. People can opting out a maxim when he/she fails to observe a maxim because he/she refuses to cooperate with the maxim. For example:

Presenter : *So, when is the celebration day for
your engagement with your boyfriend?*
Artist : *I will tell the public soon but **I cannot
share it now.***

d. Flouting

Maxim flouting occurs when a speaker fails to observe a maxim in order to lead a listener to look for a hidden or an implied meaning. Cutting (2002: 36) states that when a speaker appears not to follow the maxim but expect the listener to appreciate the meaning implied, in other words he/she commits maxim flouting. It takes place when people deliberately cease to apply the maxims to persuade their listener to infer the hidden meaning behind the utterances. Here is the example of maxim flouting.

John : *Hey! How are you?*
Ross : *Oh, hi. **I'm married.** (Ross shows John her
ring)*

From the dialogue above, it can be seen that Ross's response to John's question appears to flout the maxim of quantity. She gives superfluous information to John's question. She should just answer the question by saying, "pretty good, just so so, or Hi, I'm fine". However, she flouts the maxim of quantity by giving additional information, which has no relation with the question. Then it seems that she flouts the maxim of relation as well. The answer "I'm married" appears having no relation with the question "How are you?" However, Ross states that information in order to show off his marriage to John. The reason for her utterance is that John knows that she ever loved him in the past and he rejected her. Therefore, she gives that information.

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) Maxim Flouting of Quantity

Maxim flouting of quantity occurs when a speaker does not explain to the point. Cutting (2002:37) states that speaker who flouts maxim of quantity will give too little or too much information.

b) Maxim Flouting of Quality

Maxim flouting of quality maxim occurs when in a conversation a speaker tells a lie or doubt about what he/she says. Cutting (2002:37) states that a speaker who flouts the maxim of quality does it in several ways. He/she may say something that obviously does not represent what he/she thinks.

c) Maxim Flouting of Relation

Maxim flouting of relation occurs when a speaker is being irrelevant with the topic of the conversation because he/she has certain purposes. Cutting (2002:39) states that if the speaker flouts the maxim of relation, he/she 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 speaker and the listener.

d) Maxim Flouting of Manner

Maxim flouting of manner occurs when a speaker or a listener gives an ambiguous response. Cutting (2002: 39) states that people who flout the maxim of manner, appearing to be obscure and try to exclude a third party.

2. Strategies of Maxim Flouting

a) Tautology

Yule (1996: 135) states that tautology is a meaningless expression in which one word is defined as itself as exemplified below.

A hamburger is a hamburger.

Yule (1996: 35)

The word *hamburger* is repeated twice. In most circumstances, this kind of cooperation is only the starting point for making sense of what is said. From a purely logical perspective, the sentence seems to have no communicative value since it expresses something completely obvious. Tautology flouts the maxim of quantity. By uttering a tautology, a speaker encourages a listener to look for an informative interpretation of a non-informative utterance.

b) Overstatement

Overstatement (giving too much information) is a kind of strategy that is used to flout maxim of quantity 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.

c) Understatement

Besides giving too much information, people usually flout maxim of quantity by giving too little information (understatement) in order to stress something and to make the intended meaning clearer for the listener to understand. Cutting (2002: 37) states that a speaker who flouts maxim of quantity by giving too little information is to appreciate what is being said and to stress it. Understatement strategy can be used to amuse or to decrease the importance of the truth. In understatement, the statement is less informative or too weak because it is not informative.

d) Metaphor

Metaphor flouts the maxim of quality. Cutting (2002: 38) states that using metaphor enables a speaker to flout maxim of quality. For example in the sentence "*My love is a thunder.*" The sentence does not make sense in a real context. However, when the speaker said the sentence to the listener, the listener can understand what is meant by the speaker in saying that his/her love is not a thunder but he/she assume or describe that his/her love is like a thunder.

Another example is in the sentence “*She has a heart of stone*”. It means that she does not want to hear any advice from others. She stands by what she says even others tell that she is wrong.

e) Hyperbole

A speaker may flout the maxim of quality by exaggerating or using a hyperbole. According to Cutting (2002: 38), hyperbole is often at the basis of humor. Hyperbole occurs when the speaker blatantly breaks the rules of maxim of quality by using exaggerated statement to say more about something. For example:

“Oh dear, stop eating rubbish. You won’t eat any dinner.”

In the sentence above, the speaker says the utterance from eating “rubbish“. What is meant by rubbish here is not the garbage but it may be junk food or meal that does not contain nutrition at all. In other words, it can be snacks that contain high calories. That is why if the addressee still eats the meal, he or she would not have a dinner. The speaker says it in a hyperbolic way.

f) Irony

Cutting (2002: 38) states that in the case of irony, a speaker expresses a positive sentiment and implies a negative one. Meanwhile, Cruse (2006: 90) states that irony is a kind of figurative language in which the intended meaning of an expression is usually the opposite of the literal meaning. By using irony, the speaker says something false in order to suggest something true, or the speaker says something true in order to reveal something false.

g) Banter

According to Cutting (2002: 38), banter has the opposite meaning with the irony. It is expressing a negative sentiment and implies a positive one. It sounds like mild aggression, but the intended meaning express positive things like friendship or intimacy.

h) Sarcasm

Cutting (2002: 38) states that sarcasm occurs when a speaker of a conversation says something that is the opposite to what is appropriate and usually in a mocking tone. Sarcasm is less friendly, and frequently used to make criticisms.

i) Changing Topic

Cutting (2002: 39) states that if a speaker flouts the maxim of relation, he/she expects the listener of the conversation to be able to imagine what the utterances do not say. In a conversation people usually change the topic of conversation to avoid talking about something that is embarrassing or just to end the conversation.

j) Being Obscure (Not Brief)

Cutting (2002: 39) states that those who flout the maxim of manner, appeared to be obscure. They are often trying to exclude a third party. In can be seen in this sort of exchange between husband and wife that trying to exclude their daughter.

Wife : *Where are you off to?*

Husband : *I was thinking of going out to get some of that **funny white stuff***

forsomebody.

Wife : *OK, but do not be long. Dinner's nearly ready.*

Cutting (2002:39)

In the dialogue, husband speaks in ambiguous way, saying “*that funny white stuff*” and “*somebody*”, because he is avoiding saying “ice-cream” and “Michelle”, so that his daughter, Michelle does not get excited and asks for the ice-cream before her meal.

5. Muccino's *Pursuit of Happyness* Movie

Movie is a representation of a real life. It is considered to be an important art form, a source of popular entertainment, and a powerful method for educating or indoctrinating citizens. The visual elements of cinema that give motion picture an attraction.

a. Elements of Movie

There are several elements of movie. It can be seen into these followings.

1. Scene : a section of a movie or a film usually made up of a number of shots, which is divided by time, setting, character, etc. It is the appearance in movies or films. Some types acquired names such as love scene, dream scene, action scene, etc.
2. Plot : it refers to the sequence of events inside a story which affect other events though the principle of cause and effect.
3. Character : the combination traits and qualities distinguishing the

individual nature of a person or thing.

4. Point of View : a point of view imply a particular a shot, a scene, or an entire movie. A point of view usually the vantage point from a character who saw what, where, when, and how to speak.
5. Conflict : a struggle between opposing force in a movie or a film, usually resolved by the end of the story. conflict can come from external factors, from within a character, or arise from combination of force.
 - a. Person versus person (external conflict)
 - b. Person versus environment or social institution (external conflict)
 - c. Person versus a task they are compelled to undertake (internal and external conflict)
 - d. Person versus themselves as in someone with conflicting traits or beliefs (internal conflict)

b. *Pursuit of Happiness* Movie



Figure 1: DVD Cover of *Pursuit of Happiness* Movie

In San Francisco 1981, the smart salesman Chris Gardner invests the family savings in Osteo National bone-density scanners, an apparatus twice as expensive as an x-ray machine but it gives slightly clearer image. Unfortunately the business breaks the family, bringing troubles to his relationship with his wife Linda, who leaves him and moves to New York where she has taken a job in a pizza parlor. While their son, Christopher staying with Chris. Chris without any money or a wife sees a chance to fight for a stockbroker internship position at

Dean Witter, offering a more promising career at the end of a six-month unpaid training period. During that period, Chris goes through a lot of hardship personally. Someday, when he thinks he is stable, he finds that he has lost \$600 when the government takes the last bit of money in his bank account for taxes. He is rendered homeless because he cannot pay rental place or boardinghouse. He is forced at one point to stay in a bathroom at a train station, and must scramble from work every day to the Glide Memorial United Methodist Church, which offers shelter to the homeless. He must leave work early every day so that he is there by 5:00 in the evening along with his son so that he may be assured of a place to sleep. He is seen carrying his suitcase to work because he does not have a home. At work, there are nineteen other candidates for the one position.

One day, he is called into an office and in it were the heads of *Dean Witter*. Chris thinks that he is about to be told the job will not be his as he says that he wear a shirt and tie for his final day. Then they tell him that he has been an excellent trainee and that tomorrow he will have to wear his shirt and tie again as it will be his first day as a broker. Chris struggles to hold back tears. Outside he begins to cry as the busy people of San Francisco walk past him. He rushes to his son's daycare, hugging him and knowing that after everything him and his son had been through things would be all right. In final scene shows Chris walking with his son down a street. His son is telling Chris a joke, when a wealthy business man in a suit walks past. Chris looks back as the man continues on. The man in the suit is none other than the real Chris Gardner. Finally, Chris struggles to get a better life was success.

6. Previous Studies

Previous studies related to maxim flouting have been conducted by the other researchers. There were two previous studies used as the references before the researcher conducted her study.

The first study was conducted by Virly Kinasih entitled “Analysis of the Maxim Flouting in the Movie *The Art of Getting by*”. Her study investigated the flouting maxims taken from conversations by the characters in *The Art of Getting by* movie. Her study was done using the same theory of maxim flouting that stated by Cutting. In her study, there were 35 dialogues in 23 scenes from the total 53 scenes in the movie. The highest maxim was flouted by the characters was the maxim of quantity. In the other hand, the smallest maxim that occurred in her movie was the maxim flouting of manner.

The second study was conducted by Retnowaty entitled *The Awareness and Realization of Grice’s CP in the Conversations among Non-Native English Speakers*. The unit of analysis of her study was the utterances which contained the observance and non-observance of Grice’s Cooperative Principle. Most participants in her study appeared to flout the flouting maxim of relation.

B. Conceptual Framework

This study investigates the implied meaning of utterances that were used by the characters in Muccino’s *Pursuit of Happyness* movie. To investigate the implied meaning of the utterances based on the context, she uses pragmatics approach to do this study. The researcher conducted this study using Muccino’s

Pursuit of Happiness movie as the object of her study. The language phenomenon which is analyzed in her study is maxim flouting. She analyzed the phenomenon of maxim flouting by the character's utterances in the movie. She categorized into four types of maxim flouting and ten strategies uttered in the movie.

C. Analytical Construct

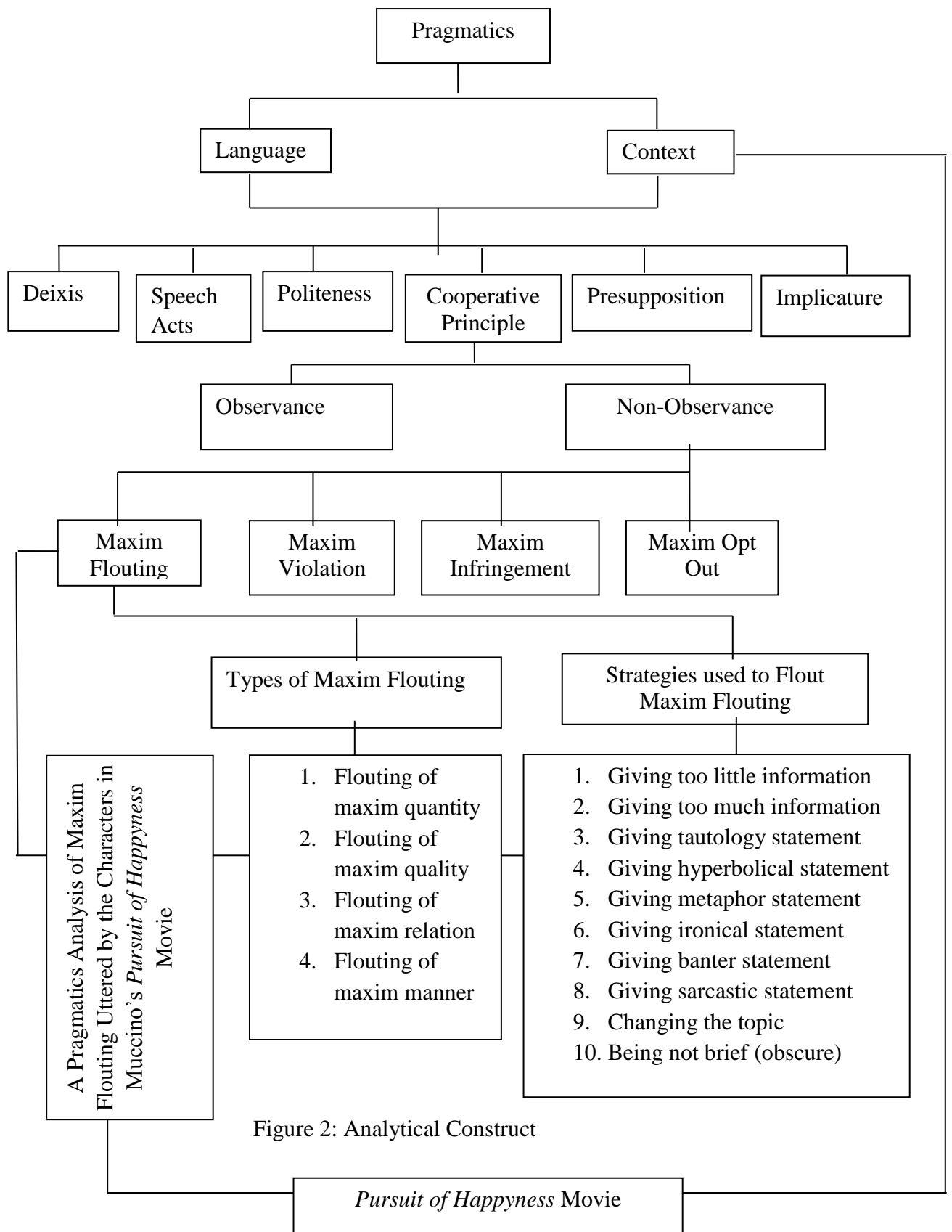


Figure 2: Analytical Construct

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

This chapter presents the research method included type of the study, data and source of the data, techniques of data collection, data analysis and trustworthiness.

A. Type of the Study

There are two kinds of research methodology, namely qualitative research and quantitative research. Vanderstoep and Johnston (2009: 7) define qualitative research as producing a narrative or textual description of the phenomena under study. In selecting a research strategy, qualitative research employs descriptive research which describes the attitude and behavior of the subject under study during the investigation. In this study, the researcher used descriptive qualitative approach since it emphasized describing phenomenon in its context. Descriptive qualitative meets the goal of the study because it gives deeper understanding of the data. Also, descriptive qualitative research is aimed at providing richer description of the people, objects, events, places and conversation being studied. In this study, she analyzed the types of maxim flouting and described the strategies used by the characters in the movie.

B. Data and Source of the Data

The data of this study were in the form of utterances such as words, clauses, phrases, and sentences. The context of the data was in the form of dialogues between the characters and other participants in the movie. The data sources of

the study were the movie itself and the script of the utterances in the *Pursuit of Happyness* movie that taken from:

<https://docs.google.com/file/d/0BxSIwgdS3pgeZnJBY0dkUHpEVEU/view?pref=2&pli=1>

C. Techniques of Data Collection

Vanderstoep and Johnston (2009: 189) mention that there are several ways for collecting data such as interviewing, ethnographic observation (observing people enacting culture), analysis of documents and material culture, and visual analysis (e.g., interpretation of mediated text such as films or television program). In this qualitative research, the researcher was the main instrument. As the main instrument, she collected, analyzed and interpreted the data. This study employed content analysis, re-watched the movie, took a note and interpreted the utterances which were supposed to be maxim flouting uttered by the characters in the movie. In addition, she had several steps as follows.

- (1) The researcher watched *Pursuit of Happyness* movie to see the phenomenon of maxim flouting
- (2) The researcher downloaded the scripts of the movie
- (3) The researcher observed every utterance which was flouted and analyzed the strategies used by the characters
- (4) The researcher took notes of the utterances from the script and categorized the data based on the classification of the problem
- (5) The researcher put the data into data sheet and coded them.

The form of data sheet can be seen as follows:

Table 1. Data sheet of types of maxim flouting uttered by the characters in *Pursuit of Happyness* movie.

Code	Data	Types of Maxim Flouting			
		FQn	FQl	FRI	RMn
FQl/08:20	Linda: Come back without that, please. Chris: Oh yeah, I'm going to. So go ahead, say goodbye to it, because I'm going back without it. Linda: Goodbye and good riddance.		✓		

Note:

No : Datum number

08:20 : Minutes

FQn : Flouting of maxim quantity

FQl : Flouting of maxim quality

FRI : Flouting of maxim relation

FMn : Flouting of maxim manner

Table 2. Data sheet of strategies used by the characters in *Pursuit of Happyness* movie.

Code	Data	Strategies to flout the maxims									
		v	n	a	b	t	r	n	c	t	b
Ir/15:07	Chris: When I was a kid, I could go through a math book in a week. So I'm gonna see about what job they got down there. Linda: What job? Chris: Stockbroker. Linda: Stockbroker?										

	Chris: Yeah.											
	Linda: Not an astronaut?											

- No : Data number
- 15:07 : Minutes
- Ov : Overstatement
- Un : Understatement
- Ta : Tautology
- Hb : Hyperbole
- Mt : Metaphor
- Ir : Irony
- Bn : Banter
- Sc : Sarcasm
- Ct : Changing topic and giving irrelevant answer
- Nb : Being not brief and giving ambiguous information

D. Data Analysis

Data analysis is the most complex work in this study especially in analyzing qualitative research. Vanderstoep and Johnston (2009: 258) state that the results of qualitative research are presented in a section named data analysis and interpretation. Considering this definition, in this study, the procedures of data analysis were as follows.

(1) Identifying

To start the data analysis, the research categorized the raw data that had been identified as maxim flouting. Some categorizations were made as a form of identification on the data of this study

(2) Coding

Coding was used as a sign of identification of the data in this study. After classification of the data findings she then coded the data into the data sheet. The coding systems were as follows.

e.g. MF/FQn/00:18:47/Un

MF : Maxim flouting
FQn : Maxim flouting of quantity (the type of maxim flouting)
00:18:47 : Minutes
Un : Understatement (strategy of maxim flouting)

(3) Discussing

After coding and re-examining the data findings, the researcher interpreted the data in order to answer the formulations of the problems.

(4) Drawing conclusion

After the researcher made the result of the data interpretation, she made a conclusion. This was the last step in which she drew the conclusion of the study.

E. Data Trustworthiness

Trustworthiness applied in this study in order to obtain validity, conformability and credibility. According to Moleong (2001: 173), Validity is an attempt to check the truth of the data information obtained by researcher from different perspective as much as possible by reducing the bias that occurs during data collection and analysis. Credibility is used to ensure the correctness of the data. The credibility of this study used the data triangulation. Furthermore, the conformability was used to measure how far findings and

interpretation of the data were actually based on the data. In addition to gain trustworthiness, she employed conformability to demonstrate the neutrality of the study interpretations. The conformability is aimed at correctness of the data. The researcher consulted the study data to the lecturers who are experts in this field. Besides, the researcher also conducted triangulation of the data by having peer discussions and checked the data for several times to ensure accuracy. The peer editors were Rizky Fauzia, Alfian Darmawan, Wisnu Ngudi Arto, and Ahmad Dzaky Hasan, as other competent partners in the same field study.

CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter consists of two parts, namely findings and discussion. The first part presents the types and the strategies of maxim flouting obtained from the analysis of the characters in *Pursuit of Happiness* movie. The findings are presented in the form of tables containing the number of frequencies of the types and the strategies of maxim flouting uttered by the characters in the movie. The second part is discussion. The discussion explains the findings in more details. In addition, the discussion presents some examples of the analyzed data.

A. FINDINGS

The findings of maxim flouting uttered by the characters in *Pursuit of Happiness* movie are presented in the form of tables. In this study, the tables show two kinds of objectives. The first objective of this study is to identify the types of maxim flouting occurred in the movie. The second objective is to describe the strategies used to flout the maxim. Those tables are presented below.

Table 3. Types of Maxim Flouting Uttered by the Characters in *Pursuit of Happiness* Movie

Types of Maxim Flouting	Findings	
	Occurrences	Percentage (%)
Quantity	21	42.86%
Quality	15	30.61%
Relation	9	18.37%
Manner	4	8.16%
Total	49	100%

Table 3 above shows all types of maxim flouting occurring in *Pursuit of Happyness* movie, namely maxim flouting of quantity (FQn), quality (FQI), relation (FRI), and manner (FMn). The above table also shows different percentage of each type of maxim flouting occurring in the movie. The most frequently occurring type is maxim flouting of quantity with 42.85% or 21 times. Maxim flouting of quality is on the second rank with 30.61% or 15 times. The third rank is maxim flouting of relation with 18.36% or 9 times. The last rank of maxim flouting occurring in the movie is maxim flouting of manner. Maxim flouting of manner only occurs 8.16% or 4 times in the movie.

Table 4. Strategies of Maxim Flouting Used Uttered by the Characters in *Pursuit of Happyness* Movie

Strategies of Maxim Flouting	Findings	
	Occurrences	Percentage (%)
Overstatement(Ov)	11	22.44 %
Changing topic(Ct)	9	18.37 %
Tautology(Ta)	8	16.32 %
Sarcasm(Sc)	7	14.28 %
Metaphor(Mt)	5	10.20 %
Not Brief(Nb)	4	8.16%
Understatement(Un)	2	4.08 %
Banter(Bn)	1	2.04 %
Hyperbole(Hb)	1	2.04 %
Irony(Ir)	1	2.04 %
Total	49	100 %

Table 4 shows the percentage of strategies used to flout the maxim. There are ten strategies to flout the maxim, namely tautology, overstatement, understatement, metaphor, hyperbole, irony, banter, sarcasm, changing topic, and not brief (being obscure). The highest occurrence of the strategy to flout the maxim is overstatement strategy. By using overstatement strategy, the characters in the movie have a purpose to explain more about something. The characters in the movie tend to give more information than what is required when they are talking about some things. This strategy is the highest strategy occurring in the movie with 22.44% or 11 times. Meanwhile, understatement strategy also the strategy used to flout maxim of quantity. Understatement strategy only occurs 2 times. This strategy occurs in a small number of frequency because the characters in the movie are rarely uninformative. The characters also flout the maxim of quantity by using tautology strategy. It occurs 8 times or 16.32%.

Then, metaphor, hyperbole, irony, banter, and sarcasm are the strategies which are used to flout maxim of quality. Sarcasm strategy is the most prominent strategy to flout maxim of quality. It happens because the characters in the movie often exaggerated their statements. The characters often mock each other to hurt their feeling. Then, the use of banter strategy becomes an offensive way of being friendly to flout maxim of quality. Banter strategy occurred 2 times or 4.08%. Furthermore, the other strategies used to flout maxim of quality are metaphor, hyperbole, and irony. Metaphor strategy occurred 5 times in the

movie. The rest of maxim flouting of quality are hyperbole and irony. They only occurred 1 time in the movie.

Then, changing topic strategy becomes the only strategy to flout maxim of relation. In addition, changing topic is the second prominent strategy used by the characters in the movie. The occurrence of changing topic strategy is 9 times. The characters who flout maxim of relation by using changing topic strategy tend to make the other characters imagine something from the implicature of their utterances. By using this strategy, the speaker expects that the listener will be able to make the connection between his/her utterance and the preceding one.

Meanwhile, being not brief is the small strategy used by the characters in the movie to flout maxim of manner. The occurrence of this strategy is only 3 times in the movie. Some characters usually use being not brief strategy when they appear to be obscure and try to exclude a third party.

B. DISCUSSION

In this part, the researcher discusses the maxim flouting in more details into two parts. The first part is the analysis of the types of maxim flouting occurring in the movie. The second part is the analysis of the strategies used in *Pursuit of Happyness* movie.

1. Types of Maxim Flouting Uttered by the Characters in *Pursuit of Happyness* Movie

In this study, there are four types of maxim flouting, namely maxim flouting of quantity, maxim flouting of quality, maxim flouting of relation, and maxim flouting of manner. The researcher presents the complete data in the appendix, while in this part, she only discusses the types of maxim flouting in movie in details. The highest rank of the type of maxim flouting occurred in *Pursuit of Happyness* movie is the maxim flouting of quantity. It is then followed by maxim flouting of quality, maxim flouting of relation, and maxim flouting of manner.

a. Maxim flouting of quantity

Maxim flouting of quantity is the highest types occurring in the movie. The characters flout the maxim of quantity by giving too much information than what is required. The characters utter an overstatement strategy because they have a purpose to explain more about something. The percentage of maxim flouting of quantity is the highest rank among all percentages of maxim flouting that is found in the movie. There are 21 occurrences or 42.85% of maxim flouting of quantity and three of them are explained below as the example.

(4:01)

CHRIS : We need room. Just until I can fix this and sell this.
There's just some glass work.
WOMAN : Let me stop you right there. I wish I could help you.....
CHRIS : This is my son, Christopher. **He's five years old.**
WOMAN : Hi, baby.
CHRIS : We need some place to stay.

P: 1. Chris, 2.Woman

S: In front of shelter

LF: Maxim flouting of quantity

(MF/FQn/01:13:00)

The above dialogue was the dialogue between Chris and a woman in front of shelter. It happened when Chris and his son needed a place to stay for a night. Actually Chris did not have enough money to pay for a rental place. Chris and his son did not have any place to stay anymore. Chris and his son then looked for a shelter to spend their night. He begged to the woman by giving more information than what was required. Chris said *'This is my son, Christopher. He's five years old'*. In this context, Chris's utterance is categorized as maxim flouting of quantity since he introduces Christopher and explains his age to the woman. Chris has a purpose by introducing his son to the woman. The reason is that Chris wants to make the woman sympathize to him and his son so they can stay together in the shelter. However, Chris fails because the shelter is only for women or children. The woman permits Christopher to stay but Chris needs to find somewhere else. The dialogue (4:01) is categorized as an example of maxim flouting of quantity because Chris gives too many information to the woman than what is required.

The following presents the other example of maxim flouting of quantity.

(4:02)

CHRIS:Mr. Ribbon, I also want to **thank you for giving me the opportunity to discuss the asset management capabilities of Dean Witter which we believe to be far superior to anything you got going over at Morgan Stanley. Really, I think you're gonna be blown away. Point blank, Dean Witter needs to be managing your retirement portofolio.**

MR.RIBBON: You know, Chris. I didn't have any notion that you were new there.

P: 1.Chris, 2.Mr.Ribbon

S: In the box of golf match
LF: Maxim flouting of quantity

(MF/FQn/00:08:13)

In reference to data above, the character gives too much information to the listener in order to emphasize clearer information. Chris tried to attract Mr. Ribbon to accept his offer in managing his retirement portfolio by giving more information on how beneficial and potential *Dean Witter* manages his money. In reference to this context, Chris' utterance is classified as maxim flouting of quantity since he gives too much information about his company to Mr. Ribbon.

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

(4:03)

CHRIS: I've been sitting there for the last half-hour...trying to come up with a story that would explain my being here dressed like this. And I wanted to come up with a story that would demonstrate qualities...that I'm sure you all admire here, like earnestness or diligence. Team-playing, something. And I couldn't think of anything. So the truth is...I was arrested for failure to pay parking tickets.

JAY : Parking tickets?

MEN : (laughing)

P: 1.Chris Gardner, 2.Jay Twistle, 3.Interviewers

S: In the office room

LF: Maxim flouting of quantity

(MF/ FQn/00:00:43)

The above dialogue happens in the office room. At that time Chris met three interviewers for a job interview. Chris entered the office room and then he suddenly talked too much by shaking all men' hands and explaining more information about his appearance. Chris tried to be honest about his dressed in a messy way when he came late to the office. He gave long admission on his

condition to the interviewers. With regard to this context, he breaks the rules of maxim of quantity by providing too much information to the interviewers.

b. Maxim Flouting of Quality

Maxim of quality regulates people to say that the one is believed to be true. A speaker wants listener(s) to pay attention through his/her statement. The percentage of maxim flouting of quality in the table 3 is 32.65% or 16 occurrences. The example of maxim flouting of quality can be seen from the dialogue below. The speaker seems saying something bad to the listener but actually she is trying to express the positive one.

(4:04)

LINDA : Come back without that, please.

CHRIS : Yeah, I'm going to. So go ahead, say goodbye to it, because I'm going back without it.

LINDA : Goodbye and **good riddance**.

P: 1. Chris, 2.Linda

S: Somewhere in the street

LF: Maxim flouting of quality

(MF/ FQ1/00:16:31)

On the scene above, Linda said '*good riddance*'. Here, the word '*riddance*' usually relates to something negative because it means separation. In relation to this context, the word '*riddance*' implies a good meaning since the word '*riddance*' for Linda means Chris' success in selling his scanner machine. So, from Linda's utterance it can be categorized as maxim flouting of quality.

Another example showed the phenomena of maxim flouting of quality is presented in the dialogue below.

(4:05)

MAN : Chris. What would you say, if a guy walked in for an interview without a shirt on...and I hired him? What would

you say?
CHRIS : **He must've had some really nice pants.**
MAN : (laughing)

P: 1.Interviewer, 2.Chris Gardner

S: In the office room

LF: Maxim flouting of quality

(MF/FQ1/01:11:00)

From the above dialogue, Chris talked with the *Dean Witter* interviewers during his job interview. Chris' utterance sounds like something funny but it shows an implied meaning. By saying the '*He must've had some really nice pants*' Chris wants to note the interviewers that someone cannot be judged only from the physical appearance. In reference to this context, Chris flouts the maxim of quality. He wants the interviewers to pay attention to his utterances and indicates something more important behind his utterances such as loyalty, intelligence, or motivation.

Another example of maxim flouting of quality is uttered in the datum below.

(4:06)

CHRIS: Had to go to college to be a stockbroker, huh?

MAN : You don't have to. Have to be good with numbers and good with people. That's it.

CHRIS: Hey, you take care. I'll let you hang to my car for the weekend.

MAN : But I need it back for Monday. **Feed the meter.**

P: 1.Chris Gardner, 2.A stockbroker

S: In front of *Dean Witter* Office

LF: Maxim flouting of quality

(MF/FQ1/00:10:00)

The above dialogue happens when Chris met a stockbroker in front of *Dean Witter* Company. On the scene, a stockbroker said *'Feed the meter'*. Contextually, Chris needs to pay parking ticket for his car. Actually, his utterance is false in the real context. He expects Chris will indicate what is meant behind his utterances. A stockbroker asks Chris to pay for the parking ticket if Chris lends his car.

c. Maxim Flouting of Relation

Another maxim which is flouted is the maxim flouting of relation. In this case, the characters flout the maxim of relation by changing the topic being discussed to the listener. This is the example used by the character in the movie to flout this maxim.

(4:07)

LINDA : That means interests, right? and a penalty?

CHRIS: Yeah, a little bit. Look, why don't you let me do this? All right, just relax. Okay? Come here. Calm down.

LINDA : **I have to go back to work!**

P: 1.Linda, 2.Chris

S: In the apartment' living room

LF: Maxim flouting of relation

(MF/ FRI/00:08:06)

The above scene shows that Linda frustrated due to Chris' abundant penalty for his car. She suddenly said to her husband *'I have to go back to work!'* along with their difficulties in selling the scanner machine, the car taxes, and traffic ticket. Chris tried to calm her down but she refused it by saying she needed to get back to work. In relation to the context, she breaks the maxim of relation since she suddenly changes the topic being discussed to end the conversation.

Another example of maxim flouting of relation is in the following dialogue.

(4:08)

WAYNE : I'm gonna get to you.
CHRIS : I need my money. I need my money
WAYNE : **Fourteen's a number.**

P: 1.Chris Gardner, 2.Wayne

S: In the department store (in front of cashier)

LF: Maxim flouting of relation

(MF/FRI/01:10:00)

The above dialogue happens when Chris and his friend, Wayne met in the department store. Previously, Chris did not want to talk about numbers to Wayne unless he talked about \$14 that Wayne owed from him. When Chris left the department store, Wayne said '*Fourteen's a number*'. In relation to this context, Wayne's utterance is categorized as maxim flouting of relation because he suddenly avoided a conversation and changed the topic being discussed. Wayne changed the topic of money he owes to Chris into a number.

CHRIS : Love Boat?
MRS CHU : For history. Navy.
CHRIS : That's not the Navy. I mean, he could watch television at home. We're paying you \$ 150 a month. If he's gonna be sitting around watching TV all day, we're taking him out of here.
MRS CHU : Go pay more at other daycare if you don't like Navy TV. **You late pay anyway.** You complain. I complain.

P: 1.Chris Gardner, 2.Mrs Chu

S: In front of Day Care

LF: Maxim flouting of relation

(MF/FRI/00:18:30)

After taking Christopher to daycare, Chris asked Mrs Chu about the activities in the day care. Chris then complained Mrs Chu for giving Christopher adult films. Mrs. Chu argued on Chris if the film that was given to Christopher

was a movie about soldiers. Chris was angry and blamed Mrs Chu because it was not a movie about navy. Chris then threatened Mrs Chu that he would move his child to another day care. As if it did not matter, Mrs Chu changed the topic of discussion by saying that Chris already not paid the day care. In relation to the context, Mrs Chu's utterance is categorized as maxim flouting of relation because she avoids the conversation and changes the topic being discussed. Mrs Chu changed the topic of the activities in the day care into the pay of the day care.

d. Maxim Flouting of Manner

The last maxim flouting occurred in *Pursuit of Happiness* movie is the maxim of manner. The characteristics of this maxim flouting are that the speaker talks disorderly or gives ambiguous response. The example of this maxim flouting in the movie is given below.

(4:09)

DOCTOR : I have to go now

CHRIS : No,no,no. Just give me a second. I'm sure I'm gonna be able to figure it out.

DOCTOR : Chris. Chris,just come back when it's working.

CHRIS : No,no. I have to fix it now.

DOCTOR :Look,**I'll still be putting money in the office,then,all right?**

P: 1.Doctor, 2.Chris

S: In the hospital

LF: Maxim flouting of manner

(MF/FMn/01:20:00)

In reference to the data (4:09), it can be seen that the doctor was in a hurry. Chris needs to sell the scanner machine to the doctor. At that time the doctor could not wait any longer because he had something else to do. The doctor asked Chris to come back again after the scanner machine worked, but Chris insisted that he could fix the machine at that moment. Then the doctor said

something in an ambiguous way in order to asks Chris to fix the machine before he selling it to the doctor. In relation to this context, the doctor' utterance is categorized as the maxim flouting of manner.

Another scene presents the maxim flouting of manner below.

(4:10)

MAN : Chris. What would you say, if a guy walked in for an interview without a shirt on...and I hired him? What would you say?

CHRIS : **He must've had some really nice pants.**

MAN : (laughing)

P: 1.Interviewer, 2.Chris Gardner

S: In the office room

LF: Maxim flouting of manner

(MF/FMn/01:11:00)

It can be seen from the dialogue (4:10), Chris talked to the *Dean Witter* officer during his job interview. It can be seen from the way how Chris answers interviewer's question in ambiguous way. It sounds like something funny but he gives an implied meaning by saying '*He must've had some really nice pants*'. With regard to the context Chris wants to note the interviewers that someone cannot be judged only from the physical appearance. They also need to measure something more valuable than it, such as loyalty, intelligence, or motivation.

INTERVIEWER : How many in the class?

CHRIS : Twelve. It was a small town.

INTERVIEWER : I'll say.

CHRIS : But I was also first in my radar class... in the Navy, and that was a class of 20. Can I say something?

I'm the type of person... if you ask me a question, and I don't know the answer... I 'm gonna tell you that I don't know. But I bet you what. I know how to find the answer, and I will find the answer.

P: 1.Chris Gardner, 2.Interviewer
S: In *Dean Witter* office
LF: Maxim flouting of manner

(MF/FMn/01:10:20)

Chris met three interviewers from the *Dean Witter* office for a job interview. At the moment of the interview, Chris suddenly cuts the conversation and asked something to the interviewers. With regard to this context, Chris actually wants to show that he is the type of person who is honest and responsible. Although Chris comes from the poor and went to ordinary school, he has strengths. Chris has a great spirit and never gives up, he expresses with the phrase 'I know how to find the answer, and I will find the answer'. Chris actually flouts the maxim of Manner abruptly cut and excuse the interviewers to say something and express his utterance in not brief way.

2. Strategies of Maxim Flouting Uttered by the Characters in *Pursuit of Happyness* Movie

There are some strategies which are used to flout maxim. As presented in Table 4, the most prominent strategy which is used by the characters in the movie to flout maxim is overstatement strategy. It is then followed by other strategies such as, changing the topic, tautology, being obscure, hyperbole, understatement, metaphor, irony, sarcasm, and banter.

a. Overstatement

Giving too much information becomes the most prominent strategy 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, by 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 overstatement strategy is explained in the following datum.

(4:11)

JAY : All right, get in.

CHRIS :All right. **So when I was in the Navy, I worked for a doctor who loved to play golf, hours every day and I would actually perform medical procedures when he'd leave me in the office. So I'm used to being in a position where I have to make decisions and...**Mr. Twistle, listen. This is a very important...

JAY : I'm sorry. I'm sorry. This thing's impossible.

P: 1.Chris Gardner, 2.Jay Twistle

S: In the car

LF: Overstatement

(MF/FQn/00:24:58/Ov)

The above dialogue happens when Chris met Mr. Twistle in front of *Dean Witter* office. At the moment, Jay wanted to go to Noe Valley. Suddenly, Chris asked for sharing ride together with him. Finally, they were in the same taxi. In the car Chris talked unnecessary thing about himself. Jay did not notice him well because Jay was too busy with his game box. Chris then asked Jay to notice him. In relation to the context, he breaks the rules of maxim of quantity. Chris gives more information by giving a story about him when he was in the

Navy. The purpose of his utterance is that he actually wants to show his capability to Jay.

Another example of overstatement strategy is presented below.

(4:12)

CHRIS : I'm gonna try to get home by 6. I'm gonna stop by a brokerage firm after work.

LINDA : For what?

CHRIS : I wanna see about a job there.

LINDA : Yeah? What job?

CHRIS : **You know, when I..when I was a kid, I could go through a math book in a week. So I'm gonna go see about what job they got down there.**

LINDA : What job ?

P: 1.Chris, 2.Linda

S: In the bathroom

LF: Overstatement

(MF/FQn/00:10:58/Ov)

The above dialogue happens in a bathroom between Chris and his wife, Linda. They were involved in a conversation about Chris's job. Chris said that he could not go back home on time. Chris would go to *Dean Witter* office to apply for a job. Then his wife asked him about what kind of job that he was going to apply; Chris answered her question in a long courtesy. With regard to the context, he breaks the maxim of quantity by giving more information in regarding the story of his childhood. He uses an overstatement strategy to flout the maxim.

LINDA : Do you remember that rent is due next week? Probably not.

We're already two months behind. Next week we'll owe three months. I've been pulling double shifts for four three months. I've been pulling double shifts for four months now, Chris. Just sell what's in your contract. Get us out of that business.

CHRIS : Linda, that is what I am trying to do.

P: 1.Chris, 2.Linda
S: In the bedroom
LF: Overstatement

(MF/FQn/00:11:28/Ov)

Chris and Linda had a conversation in the bedroom talked about tax. Linda asked Chris whether he already paid taxes or not. Moreover, Linda told Chris that they have not paid the tax for two months. Linda also said that she had to take double shifts to help the economy of her family. From the dialog above, it shows that Linda gave more information more than what was required. She actually just needs to talk about the tax, but she also told Chris that she took double shifts. Thus, from the above dialogue, she breaks maxim flouting of quantity by using overstatement strategy.

b. Understatement

Besides giving too much information, people usually flout maxim of quantity by giving too little information in order to emphasize something and make the intended meaning clearer for the listener to follow. In this study, there are 2 data which represent the use of understatement strategy. Some speakers in the movie prefer to give too little information than to explain more the information they give in order to emphasize their meaning.

The following example shows the use of understatement strategy.

(4:13)

CHRIS : Somebody stole a scanner. I had to run the old girl down...
LINDA : **Whatever.**
CHRIS : What?
LINDA : **Whatever, Chris.**

P: 1.Chris, 2.Linda
S: In the balcony
LF: Understatement

(MF/FQn/00:23:33/Un)

The dialogue happens when Linda and Chris talked on the balcony of their house. Linda gives too little information in order to appreciate what is being said and to stress it to Chris. From the dialogue above, it can be seen that Linda seemed not interested to know about Chris' failure in selling the scanner machine. Linda only said '*whatever, Chris*'. In relation to the context, her utterance is categorized as understatement strategy since she gives less feedback to Chris' statement. Linda decreases the importance of what Chris is being said to her.

Another example of understatement also can be seen in the dialogue below.

(4:14)

CHRIS : He says he's been watching TV.
MRS.CHU : Oh, little TV for history.
CHRIS : Love Boat?
MRS.CHU : For history. Navy.
CHRIS : That's not the Navy. I mean, he could watch television at home. We're paying you \$ 150 a month. If he's gonna be sitting around watching TV all day, we're taking him out of here.
MRS.CHU : Go pay more at other daycare if you don't like Navy TV. You late pay anyway. You complain. I complain.
CHRIS : Can you at least put the dog upstairs in your room or something?
MRS.CHU : **Bye.**

P: 1.Chris Gardner, 2.Mrs.Chu
S: In the day care for children
LF: Understatement

(MF/FQn/00:18:47/Un)

The above dialogue happens after Chris transmitting Christopher into daycare. Chris then asked Mr.Chu's about his son activities in daycare. Chris also teased Mrs.Chu about two films delivered to his son. Chris pointed out his anger to Mrs.Chu because she delivered adult films to his son. At that time, Mrs.Chu tried to avoid the conversation with Chris. Mrs.Chu did not like Chris' complain. She suddenly ended a conversation with Chris by providing any unclear explanation. She just gave Chris less response by saying 'Bye'. In relation to the context, Mrs.Chu' utterance is categorized as understatement strategy since she does not give proper explanation to Chris.

c. Metaphor

Metaphor becomes a strategy which is used by the characters in the movie to flout maxim of quality. Table 4 shows that the use of metaphor strategy is rather rare to occur. There are 5 out of 49 data of this study which show the emergence of metaphor strategy. Metaphor is used by some speakers in the movie when they want describes one thing or idea using words that usually used of something else with very similar qualities or using words to mean something different from their ordinary meaning.

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

(4:15)
 MAN : But if you have to have lunch with them, have breakfast with them, even baby-sit for them, do whatever it takes to familiarize them with our packages. We need to match their needs and goals to one of our many financial plans. In essence, you reel them in, we'll **cook the fish**.
 MEN : (laughing)

P: 1.Frakesh, 2.Job applicants

S: In the Dean Witter office

LF: Metaphor

(MF/FQI/00:58:13/Mt)

The above dialogue happens among Frakesh and the job applicants as stockbroker candidate in Dean Witter office. From his utterance, Frakesh said ‘*we’ll cook the fish*’. With regard to the context, it means that *Dean Witter* Company will work on the clients’ financial plans after the stockbrokers get them interested to the packages. Frakesh breaks the maxim of quality by using metaphor strategy.

Moreover, another example of the metaphor can be seen from the dialogue below.

(4:16)

CHRIS: Had to go to college to be a stockbroker, huh?

MAN : You don’t have to. Have to be good with numbers and good with people. That’s it.

CHRIS: Hey, you take care. I’ll let you hang to my car for the weekend.

MAN : But I need it back for Monday. **Feed the meter.**

P: 1.Chris Gardner, 2.A stockbroker

S: In front of *Dean Witter* Office

LF: Metaphor

(MF/FQI/00:10:00/Mt)

The above dialogue happens when Chris met a man in front of Dean Witter office. He came with a luxurious car. Chris asked him about his job as a stockbroker. After Chris ended the conversation, Chris input a joke by asking a stockbroker to lend his car for Chris. Then, a stockbroker just said ‘*Feed the meter*’. Actually, his utterance is false in the real context. With regard to the

context, Chris needs to pay for the parking ticket of his car. A stockbroker uses a kind of metaphor to bring Chris' attention to his utterances. He expects that Chris will indicate what is meant by his utterances implying that Chris has to pay for the parking ticket.

DRIVER : Where are you going? Come here! No! No, no, no! - You asshole, give me my money! Give me my money. Please stop. Please, please, please! **Son of a bitch.** Please! He should've paid you!

CHRIS : I am sorry, I am sorry (running)

P: 1.Driver, 2.Chris Gardner

S: St. Noe Valley

LF: Metaphor

(MF/FQn/00:25:58/Mt)

It happened after Chris sharing a taxi with Mr.Twistle, Chris had to pay the taxi fare to the driver. Chris saw the money in his wallet was not enough to pay the taxi fare and eventually he left the taxi driver. The taxi driver was angry and ran after Chris. The taxi driver was angry by yelling at Chris "son of a bitch ". In relation to the context, the taxi driver shows his anger at Chris by using metaphor strategy. He describes Chris like a son of a bitch because Chris was irresponsible.

d. Hyperbole

Table 4 shows hyperbole strategy becomes less appearing strategy which is used by the characters in the movie to flout maxim of quality. There is only 1 datum out of 49 which represent the use of hyperbole strategy in the movie. Speaker in the movie flouts the maxim of quality by exaggerating as in

hyperbole to make the speaker of the conversation hear the message of their words.

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

(4:17)

CHRIS : Do you wanna leave?

LINDA : Yeah.

CHRIS : You wanna leave?

LINDA : Yes, I want to leave!

CHRIS : Get the hell out of here, then, Linda. Get the hell out of here. Christopher's staying with me.

LINDA : **You're the one that dragged us down.** You hear me?

CHRIS : You are so weak.

P: 1.Chris Gradner, 2.Linda

S: In the street along day care

LF: Hyperbole

(MF/FQI/01:20:11/Hb)

The above dialogue happens when Linda and Chris were bickering on the street. They talked each other with the mocking tone. They blamed each other because of their poverty. In relation to the context, Linda blamed Chris for using hyperbole strategy. She said '*You're the one that dragged us down*'. Linda wants to show her anger to Chris. She cannot live together anymore with Chris. Linda does not feel happy because she wants a better life.

e. Irony

Irony is the strategy to flout the maxim of quality. Irony strategy is a strategy which is used by people to say something in order to tease the other people. There are only 1 datum which represent the use of irony strategy to flout maxim of quality. In this case, the speaker says something positive, but the real meaning implied is negative. In the *Pursuit of Happyness* movie, one example

of irony can be seen from the short utterance uttered by Linda as Chris' wife in the beginning of the movie.

An example of irony is explained in the following datum.

(4:18)

CHRIS : When I was a kid, I could go through a math book in a week. So I'm gonna see about what job they got down there.

LINDA : What job?

CHRIS : Stockbroker.

LINDA : Stockbroker?

CHRIS : Yeah.

LINDA : **Not an astronaut?**

P: 1.Chris Gardner, 2.Linda

S: In the bathroom

LF: Irony

(MF/FQI/Ir)

The above dialogue happens when Chris and Linda were in the bathroom together. With mocked tone, Linda said '*not an astronaut?*'. In reference to this context, through Linda' utterance, it seems that Linda does not believe what Chris says about that kind of job. She asks Chris about a better job as an astronaut, but the real meaning she wants to say is that she is actually in doubt about her husband's capability in applying that job.

f. Tautology

Tautology is reiterated expressions which serve to qualify the expressions. In the *Pursuit of Happyness* movie, this strategy happens several times. Mostly, the tautology was expressed by Chris as the main character in the movie. The example of tautology can be seen below.

(4:19)

CHRIS : **Wayne, Wayne, Wayne.** I can't talk to you about numbers right now.
WAYNE : What's your problem with numbers?
CHRIS : (writing numbers) and you owe me money.
WAYNE : Yeah.
CHRIS : You owe me \$14.
WAYNE : I'm gonna get that to you.
CHRIS : **I need my money. I need my money.**

P: 1.Chris, 2.Wayne

S: In department store

LF: Tautology

(MF/FQn/00:22:11/Ta)

In that scene, Chris flouts maxim of quantity. He uses tautology in two times. Firstly, he said '*Wayne, Wayne, Wayne*' to quiet Wayne down since he is memorizing the numbers. Secondly, Chris also said '*I need my money*' twice before he left Wayne. This tautology was done in order to emphasize Chris' need on the money that Wayne owes.

Another example can be seen from the dialogue below.

DRIVER : Come here!
CHRIS : **I'm sorry. I'm sorry.**
DRIVER : I'll kick your ass!
CHRIS : I'm sorry!
DRIVER : Idiot. I'll get you! I'm going to kill you! I'm going to kill you!

P: 1.Driver, 2.Chris Gardner

S: St. Noe Valley

LF: Tautology

(MF/FQn/00:30:11/Ta)

Chris took a taxi to Noe valley with his colleague, Jay Twistle. Jay up arrived first at the destination and forgot to pay the taxi. In the end, the taxi driver asked the taxi fare to Chris. But suddenly, Chris get off the taxi and ran as fast as

possible while shouting saying "I'm sorry I'm sorry" repeatedly. According to the context, Chris actually does not mean to not pay the taxi, but Chris does not have enough money in his wallet. He flouts the maxim of quality by using tautology strategy. He expresses his guilt with say "I'm sorry" over and over again because he cannot pay the taxi fare.

(4:20)

CHRIS : Wayne,I need to get that \$ 14 from you.

WAYNE : I thought I didn't owe you that now.

CHRIS : What?Why?

WAYNE : Why what?

CHRIS : Why would you think you don't owe me my money?

WAYNE : I helped you move.

CHRIS : You drove me two blocks,Wayne. That's 200 yards. It's been four months,Wayne. **I need my money. I need my money. I need my money right now.**

P: 1.Chris Gardner, 2.Wayne

S: In front of Wayne' apartment

LF: Tautology

(MF/FQn/00:39:14/Ta)

g. Banter

Banter is the opposite of irony. Here, the speaker says something bad to the listener but actually he/she is trying to express positive things like intimacy or friendship. The example of banter in *Pursuit of Happyness* can be seen from the dialogue below.

(4:21)

LINDA : Come back without that, please.

CHRIS : Yeah, I'm going to. So go ahead, say goodbye to it, because I'm going back without it.

LINDA : Goodbye and **good riddance**.

P: 1. Chris, 2.Linda
S: somewhere in the street
LF: Banter

(MF/FQ1/00:16:31/Bn)

On the above scene, Linda said ‘*good riddance*’. Here, the word ‘*riddance*’ usually is related to something negative because it means separation. With regard to the context, the word ‘*riddance*’ above implies a good meaning since the ‘*riddance*’ means Chris’ success for selling his scanner machine.

h. Changing Topic

Dealing with maxim of relation, both speaker and listener should give the relevant contribution. Maxim flouting of relation is used by the characters in the movie when they decide to change the topic of the conversation for some purposes. Maxim flouting of relation is on the third rank with the percentage of 18.36%, or occurring 9 times in the movie.

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

(4:22)

LINDA : That means interests, right? and a penalty?

CHRIS : Yeah, a little bit. Look, why don’t you let me do this? All right, just relax. Okay? Come here. Calm down.

LINDA : **I have to go back to work!**

P: 1.Linda, 2.Chris
S: In living room of the apartment
LF: Changing Topic

(MF/FRI/00:16:07/Ct)

From the dialogue, Linda looks so frustrated due to Chris’ abundant penalty for his car. Along with their difficulties in selling the scanning machine, this problem on the car taxes and tickets worse. Chris tried to calm her down but she

refused it by saying she needed to get back to work. Contextually, it can be concluded that Linda wants to end the conversation. She suddenly changed the topic being discussed and left Chris alone.

Another example can be seen from this dialogue below.

CHRIS : I can't get Christopher today. I have got to go to Oakland.
LINDA : So I gotta get Christopher home, feed him, bathe him... get him in bed, and be back here by 7?
CHRIS : Yes
LINDA : **we got the tax-bill notice today.**

P: 1.Chris Gardner, 2.Linda

S: In Factory

LF: Changing topic

(MF/FRI/00:26:07/Ct)

Chris met Linda in the factory. They had a conversation talking about Christopher. Chris asked Linda to pick up Christopher after day care. Linda refused because she had to work at that time. But Chris kept begging Linda to pick Christopher up as Chris had to go to Oakland. With upset face, Linda answered that she could not do. Then, she changed the topic discussion about taxes. She said “we got the tax bill notice today”. With regard to the context, Linda actually changes the discussion topic that is not related at all to the previous discussion. Linda flouts the maxim flouting of relation by using changing topic strategy.

(4:23)

LINDA : Just sell what's in your contract! Get us out of that business.
CHRIS : Linda, that is what I am trying to do. This is what I am Trying to do for my family, for you and for Christopher.
LINDA : **What's the matter with you?**

P: 1.Chris Gardner, 2.Linda
S: In the bedroom
LF: Changing topic

(MF/FRI/00:12:00/Ct)

In the above dialogue, Linda shows her frustration by asking Chris ‘*What’s the matter with you?’*. Here, Linda indirectly talks something more essential about Chris’ effort and his failure in struggling for the family through her question.

i. Being not brief (Obscure)

The last flouting maxim occurred in *Pursuit of Happyness* movie is the maxim of manner. The characteristic of this maxim flouting is that the speaker talks disorderly or gives ambiguous response. The example of this maxim flouting in the movie is given below.

(4:24)

MRS.CHU : Go pay more at other daycare if you don't like Navy TV. You late pay anyway. You complain. I complain.

CHRIS :Can you at least put the dog upstairs in your room or something?

MRS.CHU : **Bye.**

P: 1.Chris Gardner, 2.Mrs.Chu
S: In the day care for children
LF: Not Brief

(MF/FQn/00:18:47/Nb)

The above dialogue happens after Chris transmitted Christopher into day care. Chris then asks Mr.Chu’s about the activities in the day care. Chris also teased Mrs.Chu about films delivered to Christopher. Chris pointed out his anger to Mrs.Chu because she delivered adult films to his son. At that time,

Mrs.Chu tried to avoid the conversation with Chris. She thinks that she only tune up a film to children but she does not thinks the bad effect of the films. Mrs.Chu does not like Chris' complain. She ends a conversation with Chris by providing any unclear explanation. She just said 'Bye'. Contextually, she breaks the maxim of manner by using not brief strategy. Mrs.chu uses very simple word in order to make a point that she is angry with Chris because he pays tuition fee late.

Another example showed in the dialogue below.

MAN : Chris. What would you say, if a guy walked in for an interview without a shirt on...and I hired him? What would you say?

CHRIS : **He must've had some really nice pants.**

MAN : (laughing)

P: 1.Interviewer, 2.Chris Gardner

S: In the office room

LF: Being not brief (obscure)

(MF/FMn/01:11:00/Nb)

From the above dialogue, Chris talked with the *Dean Witter* interviewers during his job interview. Chris' utterance sounds like something funny but it shows an implied meaning. By saying the '*He must've had some really nice pants*' Chris wants to note the interviewers that someone cannot judged only from the physical appearance. In reference to this context, Chris flouts the maxim of manner by using not brief strategy. He wants the interviewers to pay attention to his utterances and indicates something more important behind his utterances such as loyalty, intelligence, or motivation.

The last example of this maxim flouting of manner is given below.

DOCTOR : I have to go now
CHRIS : No,no,no. Just give me a second. I'm sure I'm gonna be able to figure it out.
DOCTOR : Chris. Chris,just come back when it's working.
CHRIS : No,no. I have to fix it now.
DOCTOR :Look, **I'll still be putting money in the office,then,all right?**

P: 1.Doctor, 2.Chris

S: In the hospital

LF: Maxim flouting of manner

(MF/FMn/01:20:00)

From above dialogue, it can be seen that the doctor was in a hurry. Chris needs to sell the scanner machine to the doctor. At that time the doctor could not wait any longer because he had something else to do. The doctor asked Chris to come back again after the scanner machine worked, but Chris insisted that he could fix the machine at that moment. Then the doctor said something in an ambiguous way in order to asks Chris to fix the machine before he sold it to the doctor. In relation to this context, the doctor' utterance is categorized as the maxim flouting of manner.

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter is divided into two main sections, conclusion and suggestions.

The conclusion and suggestions are presented as follows.

A. CONCLUSION

The data of the study are classified based on the theory of CP proposed by Grice (1975). On the other hand, the types and strategies used of maxim flouting proposed by Cutting. In accordance with the findings and discussion, this study reveals four types and ten strategies of maxim flouting uttered by the characters in *Pursuit of Happiness* movie. The conclusion is the answer of the objectives of the study in chapter I. Based on the study of maxim flouting in the movie, the researcher draws two conclusion which are presented in the followings.

In reference to the data analysis, there are four types of maxim flouting found in this study. They are maxim flouting of quantity, quality, relation, and manner. The occurrences of each type of maxim flouting are different in the movie. The most occurring type is maxim flouting of quantity with 42.85%. Maxim flouting of quality is on the second rank with 30.61%. The third rank is maxim flouting of relation with 18.36%. The last rank is maxim flouting of manner with 8.16%.

In terms of strategies used by the characters, there are ten strategies of maxim flouting found in the movie. These are tautology, overstatement, understatement, metaphor, hyperbole, irony, banter, sarcasm, changing topic, and not brief (being obscure). The highest occurrence of the strategy used to flout maxim is an overstatement strategy with 22.44%. The rest strategies are changing topic

strategy (18.36%), tautology (16.32%), sarcasm (14.28%), metaphor (10.20%), being not brief (8.16%), understatement (4.08%), and banter strategy (2.04%).

B. SUGGESTIONS

The researcher proposes some suggestions as follows.

1. To English Language and Literature Students

The English language and literature students are expected to know more about linguistics especially about the phenomena of maxim flouting. By reading this study, the students are expected to know more about maxim flouting in order to avoid misunderstandings when they are having conversation. It happens because there are various implied meanings behind the speaker utterance.

2. To Future Researchers

In reference to the above findings, there are some issues that can be investigated by other researchers. They could analyze the movie from different perspectives such as sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, discourse, etc.

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Appendix 1: Data Sheet of **A Pragmatic Analysis of Maxim Flouting Uttered by the Characters in Muccino's *Pursuit of Happyness* Movie**

Codes:

1: Data Number

P: Part (P: 1-4)

P-1: 05:07-13:04 (Part: Riding the bus)

P-2: 13:05-20:49 (Part: Being Stupid)

P-3: 20:50-1:5:08 (Part: Running)

P-4: 1:5:09-1:53:30 (Part: Happiness)

FQn: Flouting of Maxim Quantity

FQn: Flouting of Maxim Quality

FQl: Flouting of Maxim Relation

FRI: Flouting of Maxim Manner

Ov: Overstatement

Un: Understatement

Ta: Tautology

Ir: Irony

Bn: Banter

Mt: Metaphor

Hb: Hyperbole

Sc: Sarcasm

Ct: Changing Topic

Nb: Not Brief (Obscure)

P: Participants

L: Location

S: Setting

No.	Data		Types of Maxim Flouting				Strategies of Maxim Flouting										Context
	Code	Dialogues	FQn	FQl	FRI	FMin	Ov	Un	Ta	Mt	Hb	Sc	Bn	Ir	Ct	Nb	
1.	P-1	CHRIS: Thank you for the opportunity to discuss it with you. I appreciate it. DOCTOR: We just don't need it, Chris. It's unnecessary and expensive. CHRIS: Well, maybe next... DOCTOR: Thank you!		✓								✓					P: Chris and Doctor L: Hospital S: Chris meets the Doctor in the hospital. Chris offers his

																		x-ray machine to the doctor but the doctor refuses his offer.
2.	P-1	<p>CHRIS: I can't get Christopher today.</p> <p>LINDA: Oh, no, you don't, Chris. I'm back on at 7.</p> <p>CHRIS: I know. I have got to go to Oakland.</p> <p>LINDA: So I gotta get Christopher home, feed him, bathe him... get him in bed, and be back here by 7?</p> <p>CHRIS: Yes</p>	✓			✓												<p>P: Chris and Linda</p> <p>L: Factory</p> <p>S: Chris comes to the Linda's company and asks her to pick up Christopher after work. Linda refuses it and give an overstatement to Chris.</p>
3.	P-1	CHRIS: I can't get Christopher			✓									✓				P: Chris

		<p>today.</p> <p>LINDA: Oh, no, you don't, Chris. I'm back on at 7.</p> <p>CHRIS: I know. I have got to go to Oakland.</p> <p>LINDA: So I gotta get Christopher home, feed him, bathe him... get him in bed, and be back here by 7?</p> <p>CHRIS: Yes</p> <p>LINDA: we got the tax-bill notice today.</p>																<p>and Linda</p> <p>L: Factory</p> <p>S: Chris meets linda in the factory. Chris ask Linda to pick up Christopher after daycare</p>
4.	P-1	<p>CHRIS: What is this? – LINDA: It's a gift for Christopher.</p> <p>CHRIS: From who?</p> <p>LINDA: Cynthia from work.</p> <p>LINDA: It's for adults. Christopher can't use it.</p> <p>She didn't know.</p>			✓								✓					<p>P: Chris and Linda</p> <p>L: Dining room</p> <p>S: Chris and his family eat together in the</p>

		<p>CHRIS: What are you supposed to do with it?</p> <p>LINDA: Make every side the same color.</p> <p>LINDA: Did you pay the taxes?</p>																diningroom. Chris asks Linda how to play the game box but Linda changes the topic by asking Chris about the taxes.
5.	P-1	<p>LINDA: Did you pay the taxes?</p> <p>CHRIS: No, I'm gonna have to file an extension.</p> <p>LINDA: You already filed an extension.</p> <p>CHRIS: Yeah, well, I gotta file another one. That's... It's \$650. I'll have it in the next month.</p> <p>LINDA: That means interest, right? and a penalty? CHRIS: Yeah, a little bit. Look, why don't you let</p>			✓									✓				<p>P: Chris and Linda</p> <p>L: Dining room</p> <p>S: In the diningroom Linda talks about taxes but Chris seems not interest about the topic being</p>

		<p>me do this? All right, just relax. Okay?</p>																discussed the he changes the topic with asking Linda a question to end the conversati on.
6.	P-1	<p>LINDA: Did you pay the taxes?</p> <p>CHRIS: No, I'm gonna have to file an extension.</p> <p>LINDA: You already filed an extension.</p> <p>CHRIS: Yeah, well, I gotta file another one. That's... It's \$650. I'll have it in the next month.</p> <p>LINDA: That means interest, right? and a penalty? CHRIS:</p>	✓				✓											<p>P: Chris and Linda</p> <p>L: Dining room</p> <p>S: Chris and Linda having conversati on in the diningroom talk about taxes.</p>

		Yeah, a little bit.																
7.	P-1	CHRIS: I'll let you hang on to my car for the weekend. A STOCKBROKER: But I need it back for Monday. Feed the meter.		✓						✓								P: Chris and Stockbroker L: In front of <i>Dean Witter</i> Office S: Chris meet a stockbroker in front of <i>Dean Witter</i> office
8.	P-1	CHRIS: I'm gonna try to get home by 6. I'm gonna stop by a brokerage firm after work. LINDA: For what? CHRIS: I wanna see about a job there.	✓							✓								P: Chris and Linda L: Bathroom S: Chris and Linda having conversati

		<p>LINDA: Yeah? What job?</p> <p>CHRIS: You know, when I... When I was a kid, I could go through a math book in a week.</p> <p>So I'm gonna go see about what job they got down there.</p> <p>LINDA: What job?!</p>														on in the bathroom talk about appropriate job for Chris.
9.	P-1	<p>LINDA: What job?</p> <p>CHRIS: Stockbroker</p> <p>LINDA: Stockbroker?</p> <p>CHRIS: Yeah.</p> <p>LINDA: Not an astronaut?</p> <p>CHRIS: Don't talk to me like that, Linda.</p>		✓								✓				<p>P: Linda and Chris</p> <p>L: Bathroom</p> <p>S: Chris and Linda having conversation in the bathroom talk about job for Chris.</p>
10.	P-1	<p>CHRIS: Don't talk to me like that, Linda. I'm gonna go down and see</p>		✓								✓				P: Chris

		<p>about this, and I'm gonna do it during the day.</p> <p>LINDA: You should probably do your sales calls.</p> <p>CHRIS: I don't need you to tell me about my sales calls, Linda. I got three of them before the damn office is even open.</p>															<p>and Linda</p> <p>L: Bedroom</p> <p>S: Chris getting anger with his wife because his wife talks to Chris in mocking tone.</p>
11.	P-1	<p>LINDA: Do you remember that rent is due next week?</p> <p>Probably not.</p> <p>We're already two months behind.</p> <p>Next week we'll owe three months.</p> <p>I've been pulling double shifts for four months now, Chris.</p> <p>Just sell what's in your contract. Get us out of that business.</p> <p>CHRIS: Linda, that is what I am trying to do.</p>	✓				✓										<p>P: Linda and Chris</p> <p>L: Bedroom</p> <p>S: Chris and Linda having conversati on in the bedroom talk about taxes.</p>

12.	P-1	<p>CHRIS: I'm gonna go down and see about this, and I'm gonna do it during the day.</p> <p>LINDA: You should probably do your sales calls.</p> <p>CHRIS: I don't need you to tell me about my sales calls, Linda.</p> <p>I got three of them before the damn office is even open.</p> <p>Do you remember that rent is due next week?</p>			✓									✓			<p>P: Linda and Chris</p> <p>L: Bedroom</p> <p>S: Chris and Linda having conversation in the bedroom talk about taxes.</p>
13.	P-1	<p>CHRIS: Do you mind if I leave this here with you just for five minutes?</p> <p>I have a meeting in there and I don't wanna carry that...</p> <p>...Looking smalltime.</p>	✓			✓											<p>P: Chris and Hippie girl</p> <p>L: near Dean Witter resources</p> <p>S: Chris talks to</p>

		<p>Here is a dollar and I'll give you more money when I come back out.</p> <p>Okay? It's not valuable. You can't sell it anywhere.</p> <p>I can't even sell it, and it's my job. All right?</p> <p>HIPPI GIRL: (stare at Chris along sing a song)</p>														hippie girl near <i>Dean Witter</i> resources building. Chris asks the hippie girl to keep his sales calls with her.
14.	P-2	<p>LINDA: Come back without that, please.</p> <p>CHRIS: Oh, yeah, I'm going to. So go ahead, say goodbye to it, because I'm coming back without it.</p> <p>LINDA: Goodbye and good riddance.</p>		✓							✓					<p>P: Chris and Linda</p> <p>L: on the street near Christopher's Daycare</p> <p>S: In the street near daycare Chris and Christopher leave Linda.</p>

																		Linda say goodbye to them and Chris's scanner machine.
15.	P-2	<p>CHRIS: He says he's been watching TV.</p> <p>MRS.CHU: Oh, little TV for history.</p> <p>CHRIS: Love Boat?</p> <p>MRS.CHU: For history. Navy.</p> <p>CHRIS: That's not the Navy.</p> <p>I mean, he could watch television at home.</p> <p>We're paying you \$ 150 a month. If he's gonna be sitting around watching TV all day, we're taking him out of here.</p> <p>MRS.CHU: Go pay more at other daycare if you don't like Navy TV.</p> <p>You late pay anyway. You complain. I complain.</p>			✓									✓				<p>P: Chris and Mrs.Chu</p> <p>L: in front of daycare</p> <p>S: Chris meets Mrs.Chu in front of daycare. Chris asks Mrs.Chu about the activities in the daycare.</p>
16.	P-2	CHRIS:We're paying you \$ 150 a month. If he's gonna be sitting around watching TV all day, we're	✓						✓									P: Chris and Mrs.Chu

		<p>complain. I complain.</p> <p>CHRIS: Can you at least put the dog upstairs in your room or something?</p> <p>MRS.CHU: Bye.</p>																
18.	P-2	<p>CHRIS: Morning, Mr. Twistle.</p> <p>MR. TWISTLE: Good morning.</p> <p>CHRIS: Mr. Twistle, Chris Gardner.</p> <p>MR. TWISTLE :Hi.</p> <p>CHRIS: I wanted to drop this off personally and make your acquaintance.</p> <p>I thought I'd catch you on the way in. I'd love the opportunity to discuss...</p> <p>...what may seem like weaknesses on my application.</p>	✓				✓											<p>P: Chris and Mr.Twistle</p> <p>L: <i>Dean Witter</i> office</p> <p>S: Chris waiting for Mr.wistle in <i>Dean Witter</i> office to give him an application letter.</p>

19.	P-3	CHRIS: You should've seen me out there today. Somebody stole a scanner. I had to run the old girl down... LINDA: Whatever. CHRIS: What? LINDA: Whatever, Chris!		✓							✓					P: Chris and Linda L: Balcony S: Chris and Linda having conversati on in the apartments ' balcony.
20.	P-3	CHRIS: You should've seen me out there today. Somebody stole a scanner. I had to run the old girl down... LINDA: Whatever. CHRIS: What? LINDA: Whatever, Chris!	✓				✓									P: Chris and Linda L: Balcony S: Chris and Linda having conversati on in the apartments ' balcony.
21.	P-3	CHRIS: You should've seen me out there today.		✓							✓					P: Chris and Linda

																		Roy's balcony. Chris asks Roy to stop clean his rug. When in the same time Chris quarrel with his wife, Linda.
23.		<p>CHRIS: How about we share a ride?</p> <p>TWISTLE: All right, get in. – CHRIS: All right.</p> <p>So when I was in the Navy, I worked for a doctor...</p> <p>...who loved to play golf, hours every day...</p> <p>...and I would actually perform medical procedures...</p>	✓				✓											<p>P: Mr. Twistle and Chris</p> <p>L: In the car</p> <p>S: Chris meet Mr. Twistle in front of Dean Witter Office then they share ride together. In the car</p>

		<p>...when he'd leave me in the office.</p> <p>So I'm used to being in a position where I have to make decisions and...</p> <p>Mr. Twistle, listen. This is a very important...</p>															Chris give an oversatatement to Mr. Twistle in order to shows his capability to Mr. Twistle .
24.	P-3	<p>DRIVER: Where are you going? Come here! - No!</p> <p>- No, no, no! - You asshole, give me my money!</p> <p>- Give me my money. - Please stop.</p> <p>- Please, please, please! - Son of a bitch.</p> <p>CHRIS: Please! He should've paid you!</p>		✓					√								<p>P: Chris and Driver</p> <p>L: Somewhere in the street</p> <p>S: After share a ride with Mr. Twistle , Chris have to pay the taxi. Chris cannot pay the taxi and then</p>

																		the driver mad to him.
25.	P-3	<p>DRIVER: Give me my money. - Please stop.</p> <p>- Please, please, please! - Son of a bitch.</p> <p>Please! He should've paid you!</p> <p>CHRIS: (keep running) Sorry...Sorry...</p>		✓							✓							<p>P: Chris and Driver</p> <p>L: Somewhere in the street</p> <p>S: Chris do not pay the taxi bill then the driver say something rude to Chris by using sarcasm strategy.</p>
26.	P-3	<p>DRIVER: Come here!</p> <p>CHRIS: I'm sorry.</p> <p>I'm so sorry.</p> <p>DRIVER: I'll kick your ass!</p> <p>CHRIS: I'm sorry! – DRIVER: Idiot.</p>	✓						✓									<p>P: Chris and Driver</p> <p>L: Somewhere in the</p>

		<p>I'll get you!</p> <p>I'm going to kill you! I'm going to kill you!</p>														<p>street</p> <p>S: Chris do not pay the taxi bill then the driver say something rude to Chris by using tautology strategy.</p>
27.	P-3	<p>WAYNE: You catch the game last night?</p> <p>CHRIS: No, no.</p> <p>WAYNE: You didn't see that, 118, 1...?</p> <p>CHRIS: Excuse me, did Linda and Christopher come in here?</p> <p>CASHIER: No, I haven't see them.</p> <p>WAYNE: 119-120. Double overtime. Moons hits a three-pointer at 17 seconds left.</p>	✓					✓								<p>P: Chris, Wayne, and Cashier</p> <p>L: Minimarke t</p> <p>S: Chris meets Wayne when he go to the minimarke t. Chris ask to the cashier</p>

		<p>CHRIS: Wayne, Wayne, Wayne.</p> <p>Can't talk to you about numbers right now.</p> <p>WAYNE: What's your problem with numbers?</p>														whether he see Linda and Christopher or not.
28.	P-3	<p>CHRIS: It's been four months, Wayne.</p> <p>I need my money. I need my money right now.</p> <p>WAYNE: I don't have it, man. I'm sorry.</p> <p>CHRIS: Go get my money!</p>	✓													<p>P: Chris, Wayne</p> <p>L: In front of Wayne's garage</p> <p>S: Chris meets Wayne to demand Wayne's obligation to Chris.</p>
29.	P-3	<p>CHRIS: Don't take my son away from me again.</p> <p>Do you understand what I'm saying to you?</p>		✓							✓					<p>P: Chris and Linda</p> <p>L: In the street near daycare</p>

		<p>Do you wanna leave?</p> <p>LINDA: Yeah. CHRIS: You wanna leave?</p> <p>LINDA: Yes, I want to leave!</p> <p>CHRIS: Get the hell out of here, then, Linda.</p> <p>Get the hell out of here. Christopher's staying with me.</p>															
31.	P-3	<p>Do you wanna leave? - Yeah.</p> <p>- You wanna leave? - Yes, I want to leave!</p> <p>Get the hell out of here, then, Linda.</p> <p>Get the hell out of here. Christopher's staying with me.</p> <p>LINDA: You're the one that</p>		√						√							<p>P: Chris and Linda</p> <p>L: In the street near daycare</p> <p>S: Chris meet Linda near Christopher's daycare. He become angry with his</p>

		dragged us down. You hear me?															wife,Linda because she and his son go out from home.
32.	P-3	CHRIS: How are you? Good morning. Chris Gardner. Chris Gardner. Good to see you again. Chris Gardner. Pleasure. I've been sitting there for the last half-hour... ...trying to come up with a story... ...that would explain my being here dressed like this. And I wanted to come up with a story that would demonstrate qualities...	✓				✓										P: Chris and three interviewer L: <i>Dean Witter Office</i> S: Chris meet three interviewers in <i>Dean Witter Office</i> for a job interview

		<p>...that I'm sure you all admire here, like earnestness or diligence.</p> <p>Team-playing, something. And I couldn't think of anything.</p> <p>So the truth is...</p> <p>...I was arrested for failure to pay parking tickets.</p> <p>INTERVIEWERS: Parking tickets?</p>															
33.	P-3	<p>INTERVIEWER: First in your class in school?</p> <p>High school? – CHRIS: Yes, sir.</p> <p>INTERVIEWER :How many in the class? –</p> <p>CHRIS:Twelve. It was a small town.</p> <p>INTERVIEWER : I'll say.</p> <p>CHRIS: But I was also first in my radar class...</p>			✓								✓				<p>P: Chris and three interviewer</p> <p>L: <i>Dean Witter</i> Office</p> <p>S: Chris meet three interviewers in <i>Dean Witter</i></p>

		<p>...in the Navy, and that was a class of 20.</p> <p>Can I say something?</p> <p>I'm the type of person...</p> <p>...if you ask me a question, and I don't know the answer...</p> <p>...I 'm gonna tell you that I don't know.</p> <p>But I bet you what.</p> <p>I know how to find the answer, and I will find the answer.</p> <p>INTERVIEWER: (silent for awhile...)</p>															Office for a job interview
34.	P-3	INTERVIEWER :First in your class in school?			✓									✓			P: Chris and three interviewer

		<p>High school? – CHRIS: Yes, sir.</p> <p>INTERVIEWER :How many in the class? – CHRIS: Twelve.</p> <p>It was a small town.</p> <p>- I'll say. - But I was also first in my radar class...</p> <p>...in the Navy, and that was a class of 20.</p> <p>Can I say something?</p> <p>I'm the type of person...</p> <p>...if you ask me a question, and I don't know the answer...</p> <p>...I 'm gonna tell you that I don't</p>																<p>L: <i>Dean Witter Office</i></p> <p>S: Chris meet three interviewers in <i>Dean Witter Office</i> for a job interview</p>
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		<p>know.</p> <p>But I bet you what.</p> <p>I know how to find the answer, and I will find the answer.</p>															
35.	P-3	<p>INTERVIEWER :Chris.</p> <p>What would you say if a guy walked in for an interview...</p> <p>...without a shirt on...</p> <p>...and I hired him? What would you say?</p> <p>CHRIS: He must've had on some really nice pants.</p>			✓									✓			<p>P: Chris and Interviewer</p> <p>L: <i>Dean Witter Office</i></p> <p>S: Chris meet three interviewers in <i>Dean Witter Office</i> for a job interview</p>
36.	P-3	<p>INTERVIEWER : Chris.</p> <p>What would you say if a guy walked</p>		✓					✓								<p>P: Chris and interviewer</p>

		<p>in for an interview...</p> <p>...without a shirt on...</p> <p>...and I hired him? What would you say?</p> <p>CHRIS: He must've had on some really nice pants.</p>																<p>L: <i>Dean Witter Office</i></p> <p>S: Chris meet three interviewers in <i>Dean Witter Office</i> for a job interview</p>
37.	P-3	<p>JAY: Chris, I don't know how you did it dressed as a garbage man...</p> <p>...but you pulled it off.</p> <p>CHRIS: Thank you, Mr. Twistle.</p> <p>JAY : Hey, now you can call me Jay. We'll talk to you soon.</p>		✓								√						<p>P: Chris and Jay</p> <p>L: <i>Dean Witter Office</i></p> <p>S: Chris having a conversation with Mr. Twistle after his job interview</p>
38.	P-3	<p>JAY: If you back out, you know what I'll look like to the partners?</p>		✓						√								<p>P: Chris and Jay</p>

		<p>CHRIS: Yes, an ass... A-hole.</p> <p>Yeah, an ass A-hole, all the way.</p> <p>JAY: You are a piece of work.</p>																<p>L: <i>Dean Witter Office</i></p> <p>S: Chris having a conversation with Mr. Twistle after his job interview</p>
39.	P-3	<p>FRAKESH: The 1200 building is Medley Industrial and Sanko Oil.</p> <p>The building across the street is Lee-Ray Shipping.</p> <p>In a couple weeks, you'll get call sheets...</p> <p>...with the phone numbers of employees...</p> <p>...from every Fortune 500 company</p>		✓					✓									<p>P: Frakesh and job applicants</p> <p>L: <i>Dean Witter Office</i></p> <p>S: In the Dean Witter Office Mr. Frakesh is in the process of conduct the applicants</p>

		<p>in the financial district.</p> <p>You will be pooling from 60 Fortune companies.</p> <p>You will mainly be cold-calling potential clients.</p> <p>But if you have to have lunch with them, have breakfast with them...</p> <p>...even baby-sit for them, do whatever it takes to familiarize them...</p> <p>...with our packages. We need you to match their needs and goals...</p> <p>...to one of our many financial plans. In essence, you reel them in...</p> <p>...we'll cook the fish.</p>																<p>how to work as a stockbroker</p>
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		CANDIDATE STOCKBROKER: (laughing)															
40.	P-3	<p>Morning, Mr. Twistle. - Good morning.</p> <p>- Mr. Twistle, Chris Gardner. - Hi.</p> <p>I wanted to drop this off personally and make your acquaintance.</p> <p>I thought I'd catch you on the way in. I'd love the opportunity to discuss...</p> <p>...what may seem like weaknesses on my application.</p> <p>We'll start with this, and we'll call you if we wanna sit down.</p>	✓				✓										<p>P: Jay Twistle and Chris</p> <p>L: <i>Dean Witter</i> Office</p> <p>S: Chris meet Mr. Twistle to dop his application letter and CV in the <i>Dean Witter</i> Office</p>
41.	P-3	<p>CHRIS: Mr. Ribbon.</p> <p>MR.RIBBON: Yes?</p>	✓				✓										<p>P: Chris and Mr.Ribbon</p>

		CHRIS: How are you,sir? Chris Gardner. Dean Witter. MR.RIBBON: Oh,hi. Hi.																L: In front of Mr.Ribbon 's house S: Chris come to Mr.Ribbon 's house in order to deliver implicit purpose
42.	P-3	RALPH: Chris!Chris!Don't jerk me around,okay,Chris? CHRIS: I'm not jerking you around,Ralph,all right?I'm gonna get it. RALPH: I need that money now,not later. CHRIS: When I get it ,you get it ,Ralph. RALPH: Now!	✓					✓										P: Chris and Ralph L: Inn S: Ralph demand Chris to pay his rental place.
43.	P-3	DOCTOR: I have to go now,Chris. -				✓										✓		P: Chris

		<p>No,no,no.</p> <p>Just give me a second. I'm sure I'm gonna be able to figure it out.</p> <p>Chris. Chris,just come back when it's working.</p> <p>-No,no. I have to fix it now. -No.</p> <p>Look,I'll still be putting money in the office,then,all right?</p>															<p>and Doctor</p> <p>L: Hospital</p> <p>S: Chris meets the doctor in the hospital in order to sell his scanner machine.</p>
44.	P-3	<p>Look,I'll still be putting money in the office,then,all right?</p> <p>I really have to go,Chris.</p> <p>Thank you. Thank you.</p>	✓					✓									<p>P: Chris and Doctor</p> <p>L: Hospital</p> <p>S: Chris meets the doctor in the hospital in order to sell his scanner machine.</p>

45.	P-3	<p>Can I ask you a question?-Sure.</p> <p>We need a room.</p> <p>Just until I can fix this and sell it.</p> <p>-There's just some glass work. -Let me stop you right there.</p> <p>-I wish I could help you...</p> <p>This is my son,Christopher.</p> <p>-He's 5 years old. -Hi,baby.</p>	✓				✓											<p>P: Chris and coster of inn</p> <p>L: in front of church</p> <p>S: Chris and his son Christopher beg to the coster of an inn in order to stay for a night because they do not have money anymore to rent an inn.</p>
46.	P-3	<p>Get out of the line,both of you.</p> <p>Both of you.</p> <p>I was here first. They told me that we had to be on time.</p>	✓					✓										<p>P: Chris, Rodney, coster of inn</p> <p>L: near inn</p> <p>S: Chris and his son,</p>

		<p>I was in line.</p> <p>I came from work,I got my son.</p> <p>I was here on time. We were here on time!</p> <p>He sliced in front of him in line.</p> <p>-Who did?-He did.</p> <p>Come on,come on,Rodney. Come on. Let's go. Get out of line.</p>															Christophe r queue up for free inn.
47.		<p>Look, why don't you let me do this? All right, just relax. Okay?</p> <p>- Come here. Calm down. - I have to go back to work.</p>		✓									√				<p>P: Chris and Linda</p> <p>L: Diningroo m</p> <p>S: Chris and Linda having a conversati on after</p>

																		breakfast.
48.	P-1	<p>Do you remember that rent is due next week?</p> <p>Probably not.</p> <p>We're already two months behind.</p> <p>Next week we'll owe three months.</p> <p>I've been pulling double shifts for four months now, Chris.</p> <p>Just sell what's in your contract. Get us out of that business.</p> <p>Linda, that is what I am trying to do.</p> <p>This is what I'm trying to do for my family...</p> <p>...for you and for Christopher.</p>			✓									√				<p>P: Chris and Linda</p> <p>L: Bedroom</p> <p>S: After take a bath, Chris and Linda having a conversation talk about taxes.</p>

		What's the matter with you?															
49.	P-3	<p>CHRIS: You owe me money. WAYNE: Yeah.</p> <p>CHRIS: You owe me \$ 14.</p> <p>WAYNE: I'm gonna get that to you.</p> <p>CHRIS: I need my money. I need my money.</p> <p>WAYNE: Fourteen's a number.</p>			✓									✓			<p>P: Chris and Wayne</p> <p>L: Minimarke t</p> <p>S: Chris demand Wayne's obligation to Chris when they meet in the minimarke t.</p>

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Yogyakarta, Mei 2016

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