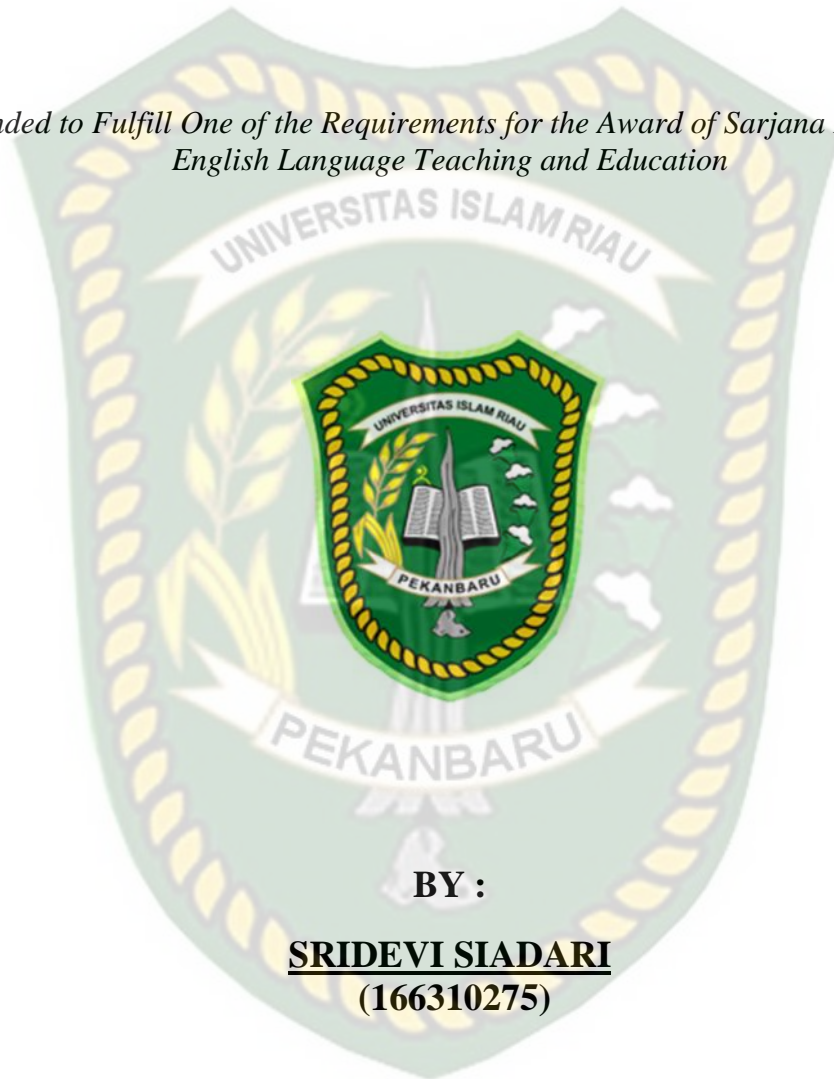


**AN ANALYSIS OF MAXIM FLOUTING AND VIOLATING OF
THE MAIN CHARACTERS IN FREEDOM WRITERS MOVIE**

A THESIS

*Intended to Fulfill One of the Requirements for the Award of Sarjana Degree in
English Language Teaching and Education*



BY :

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**ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION
FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM RIAU
2020**

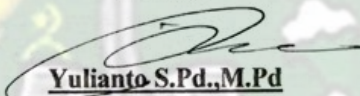
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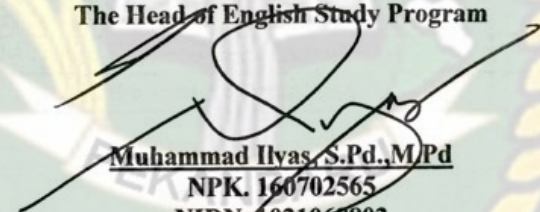
AN ANALYSIS OF MAXIM FLOUTING AND VIOLATING OF THE
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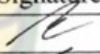
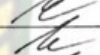
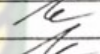
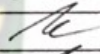
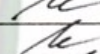

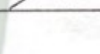



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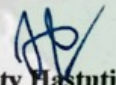
SKRIPSI GUIDANCE AGENDA

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No	Date	Guidance Agenda	Signature
1	12/10/2019	Acc Title	
2	14/11/2019	Revised Background of The Problem	
3	30/11/2019	Revised Chapter I & II	
4	05/12/2019	Add Table of Example	
5	10/12/2019	Submit Chapter I & II	
6	17/02/2020	Join Seminar	
7	12/03/2020	Revised Chapter I & II	
8	26/03/2020	Check All Chapters	
9	01/04/2020	Acc To Join Thesis Examination	
10	08/06/2020	Join the Thesis Examination	

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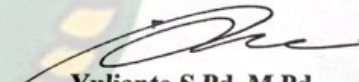
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It ready to examine

This letter is made to be used, as it is needed.

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I truly confess that this paper writing derived from my own ideas, except some question (directly or indirectly) which were adopted or taken from various sources included in the "References". Scientifically, I took responsible for truthfulness of the data presented in this paper.

Pekanbaru, April 2nd2020

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ABSTRACT

Sridevi Siadari, 2020, An Analysis of Flouting and Violating of The Main Characters in Freedom Writers Movie.

Keywords : *Violating, Flouting, Maxims, Cooperative Principle, Movie, Freedom Writers.*

The are several phenomena that usually occur by the main characters in the movie when there is a communicattion process or question and answer process between the main characters. The context of the conversation between the main characters in considered very important when the main characters ask questions, but the others main characters give answers thhat are less than neededo suggestions or explanations, they gave more are less informative than required. So, comsume much time whether that give more informative that required.

And then, a phenomena is the main characters could not give explanations or arguments based on experts, factual, and logic as well as suitable with topic that participant's question. People know that important or confidential conversation is sensitive and must clear. So, for giving reasons, concepts, arguments, suggestion, opinions, or answers the question of the main characters must give factual conversation, logic, evidence that suitable.

When the main characters questions the interlocutor, the answers or explanation is irrelevant. So it is not understood by other main characters or even the audiance and makes misunderstanding with each others. This research, the writer used descriptive qualitative. To analyze, describe, and classifying the data from Freedom Writes movie, the writes used Grice's concept consist of flouting and violating maxims (quantity, quality, relation and manner).

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Praise belongs to God the almighty, the Lord of universe, by His guidance and blessing. Finally, the researcher can finish and complete this academic requirement.

In completing this paper, the researcher got a lot of valuable helps and supports from many people. Therefore, in this occasion, the researcher would like to express her deepest and sincere gratitudes to:

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4. My respected father Robinson Siadari, my beloved mother Bertua Tambunan, who have prayed, motivated, helped the writerrall the time during finishing the thesis thank you so much.
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Finally the researcher really realizes that there are many weaknesses on this paper. Therefore, constructive critiques and suggestion are needed in order to improve this thesis.

May God the Almighty, the lord of universe bless you all. Amin.

Pekanbaru, June 2020

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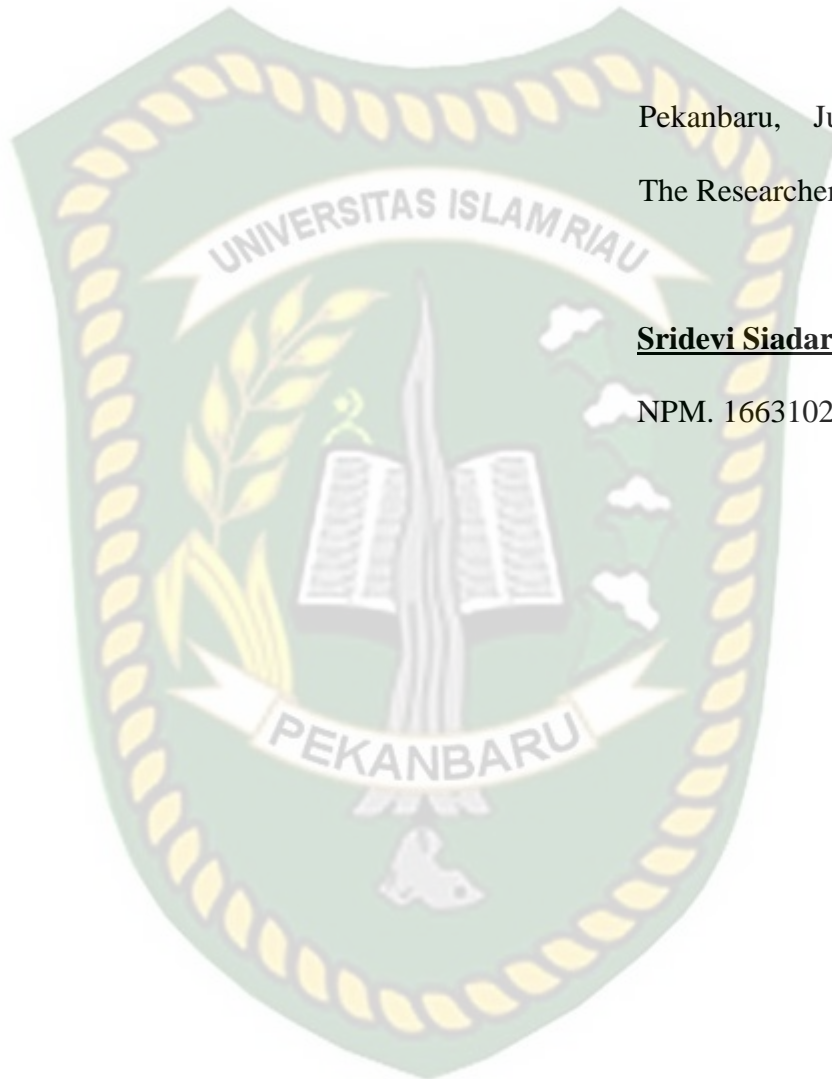


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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Problem

In human social life, communication is an essential aspect which people use in an interaction. People must be involved in communication to interact with each other, between family, friendship, even society. Communication is to connect people with a clear understanding in which the participants give and receive information to and from one another. For that matter language is used as a tool in communication. In communicating, language users must share equal knowledge and understanding in order to achieve a rational and coherent conversation. In a conversation, there are two essential roles taking part. They are speakers and listeners interchanging their role.

When communicating with each other, humans use utterances with some implicit meaning. Humans usually can understand by looking at the context. But if humans interpret other utterances without notice the context, they would get some difficulty in communicating. To achieve a successful communication, particularly in the verbal one, the participants are expected to be cooperative. To be cooperative in a conversation, the participants are expected to follow some principles called cooperative principles. Grice proposed a set of rules in conversation named cooperative principles which contains strategies of how the language users should contribute in a conversation.

According to Grice (1975:45) "Cooperative Principle is make your contribution such as required, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted

purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you are engaged”. So, as a human need to know that in the delivery of information in communication there is a need for cooperative principles, so that people know the rules of conduct in delivering information in communicating correctly and do not justify what we do not know clearly, so there is no misunderstanding between the speaker and listener.

Furthermore, cooperative principles are elaborated in four sub-principles called maxims. They are maxim of quantity, people must make informative contributions as needed, do not make contributions more informative than necessary. In other words, people must make conscious information. Then, maxim quality, people don't need to wait for what we believe is wrong or we even lack adequate evidence. Relationship proverb, people are required to be relevant. And finally, Grice said there was courtesy, some of the things people needed were to avoid unclear expressions, avoid ambiguity, be short (avoid unnecessary fraud), be orderly.

After briefly discussing these four principles, this principle regulates how the speaker must participate in communication such as telling the truth, not convoluted, issuing relevant words, and trying to be as clear as they can so the conversation runs smoothly. But in fact, some people often break the maxims by infringing, violating, opting out, suspending, or flouting them. Unlike flouting, the other kinds of the failure of observing maxim do not generate implicit meaning within them. For the above reasons, people must be aware and understand the use of the principle of cooperation to guide their communication in formal and informal situations, including in making films or the language used by actors in

the movie. Because participants have many roles to convey and convey their suggestions, ideas, arguments, reasons, concepts, opinions and beliefs in formal communication.

As Schiffrin (2016) remarks, the application of Cooperative Principles to dialogic conversations will lead to a particular view of discourse and analysis carried out by speakers and listeners, namely discourse as a text whose context (including cognitive, social and linguistic context). We can pay attention to this brief example. for example a woman named Ana said, "My God, what happened to my sausage?" And then his friend Ani answered by saying, "Your dog looks very happy,". Ani has actually conveyed the hidden meaning in his words more than just describing that Dogs look very happy. Actually, Ani's remark was an explanation of what happened to Ana's sausage. Ani's remark illustrates that the sausage was stolen by a dog. In this case, Ani is said to be cooperative by flouting the maxim of relation. In addition, the phenomenon of maxim flouting can be seen not only in real life but also in movies.

Movies is one of several types of entertainment, which shows drama, a true story or even a legend. Movies can be defined as a work of art that can be a reflection of human life because it is made based on social phenomena and cultural values. Movie can be divided into different genres such as romance, religious, action, adventure, animations, biography, comedy, crime, documentary, drama, family, fantasy, history, horror, musical, sci-fi, sport, thriller, war, etc. This is also classified as a form of oral discourse in which the phenomena analyzed by the researcher, namely the verbal abuse maxim are reflected. Movies has several aspects that can reflect phenomena more clearly than other media. In

this study, the writer is interested in using movies entitled “Freedom Writers”.

Freedom Writers are a type of educational movie, this movie is based on a true story. During the racial warfare in New Port Beach, United States which made children in the region chaotic and lack of good education. Until finally a teacher named Erin Gruwell, idealistic and highly educated woman. Come to teach at Woodrow Wilson High School as an English teacher for a special class of children who are victims of racial gang fights. Erin is eager to arouse the enthusiasm of her students to learn, and wants to provide proper education for children who are in trouble.

The writer would like to see several types of Flouting and Violating that were deliberately carried out by the are several main characters. The main characters is Hilary Swank as Erin Gruwell. As the main character in the freedom writers movie, Erin Gruwell has a patient, persistent, unyielding character and is strong against various problems in teaching. Scott Glenn as Steve Gruwell, in this movie he plays the role of Steve Gruwell, the father of Erin Gruwell. At first he did not support his son's desire to teach at the Long Beach school, it was not clear why the disagreement was supporting the child to teach, which clearly appeared he did not like it especially after Erin Gruwell divorced her husband for this reason. Jason Finn as Marcus, his character tends to be quiet, mature, and brutal. It is said that since he joined a gang group he was kicked out by his parents, and his life was getting more and more messy, he had been in prison for having committed a crime with a gang group.

April Lee Hernandez as Eva Benitez, eva's character is a child who is hard-educated, and full of hatred and revenge, stubborn and brave. Where she was one of the students of Erin Gruwell who came from a black alley, she was the son of one of the gang leaders, from childhood she had been educated by her father to fight and fight for their race. Imelda Staunton as Margareth Campbel, one of the teachers at the school where Erin Gruwell teaches. He acts as an antagonist teacher, who does not care about room 203 because the class is a class of wasted children, these children have poor backgrounds, many of whom have been imprisoned by children and have committed criminal acts. In the movie "Freedom Writers", some of the conversations in the movie, the author observed that Hilary Swank and Imelda Staunton often committed violations in certain situations, so this was very interesting for the writer to study. Therefore, the writer was to conduct this research as a title : *An Analysis of Maxim Flouting and Violating of the main characters in Freedom Writers movie.*

1.2 Identification of the Problem

Movie as a form of mass media that has an important role in social, political and scientific world. Movie can be used as learning aim at the community, which is based on the film being able to attract people's attention and partly based on the reason that the movie has the ability to deliver messages uniquely. Besides that, movie is one of the cheap and simple entertainment media. Including in this era, we can already watch movies at home or anywhere using a gadget.

However, based on the writer's observation, there are several phenomena that usually occur by the main characters in the movie when there is a

communication process or question and answer process between the main characters. First, the context of the conversation between the main characters is considered very important when the main characters ask questions, but the other main characters give answers that are less than needed. Then if they also suggestions or explanations, they gave more or less informative than required. So, consume much time whether that give more informative than required.

The second, a phenomenon is the main characters could not give explanations or arguments based on expert, factual, and logic as well as suitable with topic that participant's question. People know that important or confidential conversation is sensitive and must clear. So, for giving reasons, concepts, arguments, suggestion, opinions, or answer the questions of the main characters must give factual conversation, logic, evidence that suitable.

The third, when the main character questions the interlocutor, the answer or explanation is irrelevant. So it is not understood by other main characters or even the audience and makes misunderstandings with each other. The last problem is that the main characters use foreign terminology when they submit suggestions, opinions, comments etc. Then the main characters are often not aware when they deliver answers that are not clear, not concise so, it is easy to misunderstand between the main characters in the movie.

1.3 Limitation of the Research

Based on the identification of problem above, the writer will focus only on this research in violating and flouting maxim the principles of cooperation by Grice that was expressed by The Main Characters in Freedom Writers. More

specific, the writer limits the problem: violating and flouting of maxims cooperative principle on the maxim of quality, maxim of quantity, maxim of relation and maxim of manner in Freedom Writers.

1.4 Research Questions

Based on the background of the study above, this study is undertaken to answer the following question

1. What maxims that are categorized as violating and flouting in the main characters of Freedom Writers movie?
2. What are the reason that make the utterances identify as violating and flouting utterance in the main characters of Freedom Writers movie?

1.5 General Objective of the Research

The general purpose of this study is to find out if it violating and flouting the principle of cooperation (the maxim of quantity, quality, relation and manner) in the Freedom Writers movies and to find out what the purpose of the violating and flouting.

1.6 Need of the Research

This research is expected to:

1. As the completion of the task in fulfilling the last requirements of the study at the English Study Program of the FKIP UIR Pekanbaru.
2. The result of this research is to contribute to English students to know how to use cooperative principles in movies, so students can avoid misunderstandings of flouting and violating when they are watching movies

and students can understand what the actual purpose of the flouting and violating.

1.7 Assumption.

The writer assumes that movie can talk about the meaning and purpose of the principle of cooperation (maxim quantity, quality, relationships, and ways) because movie is one of the media that can be used to learn foreign languages, also born and developed in society. So the movie can be a social criticism, or a reflection of the social conditions of society. In a film there is a communication process that takes the form of a conversation, to understand the purpose of a conversation that is needed to understand the implicit meaning contained in a conversation. Therefore the movie has knowledge of the pragmatic nature, especially the use of the principle of cooperation and its application and function.

1.8 The Definition of Key Term

To avoid any misinterpretation and misunderstanding of the basic concepts used in this study, researchers provide several definitions of key terms :

- A. Flouting : In this case (exploitation) of the principles of cooperation, the speaker prefers that listeners use more understanding, that is, listeners use their understanding more when they hear the speaker when communicating. Because it is expected that the other person can reveal the hidden meaning behind the conversation (Levinson, 2011)
- B. Violating : This occurs when the speaker does deliberately refrain from applying certain principles in their conversation to cause

misunderstandings between the speaker and listener to achieve a number of goals. (Grice, 2011)

C. Cooperative Principles : The principle of cooperation is an assumption that the speaker and listener in a conversation usually try to be informative, honest, relevant, and clear. Therefore, it is expected that each participant will contribute to the conversation as needed, not excessive and not reduce information (Grice 2018:78)

1. *The Maxim of Quantity* : This saying focuses on the involvement of the speaker's words, such as the information required, don't make your contribution more informative than is needed, in the sense that the information provided such as suggestions, suggestions, comments, arguments, concepts, candidates must be detailed, but not less detailed than necessary (purposes of the exchange)
2. *The Maxim of Quality* : This saying has the meaning of trying to make the right contribution, do not say what you believe or you say wrong, and do not say that you lack sufficient evidence to say your words, in the sense that the candidate must give advice, arguments, their concepts, etc. others based on expert, honest, factual, and logical or scientific reasons with proposals made by the participants.
3. *The Maxim of Relation* : When someone speaks, the listener will try to assume what the speaker is doing as his understanding, so the speaker is expected to say something that is relevant to what was said before.

4. *The Maxim of Manner* : by the speaker must adhere to several criteria such as clarity, the speaker must avoid words or expressions of obscurity, avoid ambiguity in meaning, be brief (avoid unnecessary cheating) and behave regularly. So, this saying explains how the speaker speaks, by adhering to several criteria.

D. Movies : Movies is one of several types of entertainment, which shows drama, a true story or even a legend. Movies can be defined as a work of art that can be a reflection of human life because it is made based on social phenomena and cultural values. Movies can contain informative, and educative, and even persuasive functions. Movie is a part of our daily life in many ways, even the way we talk is greatly influenced by the film metaphor. Movie are not merely merchandise but are a means of information and education (Ardianto and Lukiati, 2007)

1.9 Grand Theories

This research has taken some theories from experts, and the first theory the writers uses theory of Yule (1996) states that Pragmatics is the study of linguistic forms and the use of these forms, it is stated again that pragmatics also deals with the truth conditions of propositions expressed in a sentence. Crystal (1987: 62-5) cited by Ali Siddiqui states that “Pragmatics also has a relationship with the factors that govern the language we will use or choose, in a collection of languages that can satisfy the listener or unsatisfactory and whenever the language can be used in social interaction and its influence on people other” .

Leech (1983:13-4) says that pragmatics is a study that discusses the ways and meanings that can connect the speaker with the listener with a common situation and the meaning associated with the situation. It can be concluded that pragmatics is related to meaning and it involves a fundamental approach to see meaning and its relationship with reality. Theories of related meanings have a systematic approach to many specific things and their symbols.

Grice (1975: 45) states that “In communicating, make your contributions as informative as necessary, providing information that is neither excessive nor lacking. Do not make your contribution more informative than is required”. Grice explain that he proposed four maxim, they are maxim of quantity, maxim of quality, maxim of relevance and maxim of manner.

And then, Joan Cutting (2002 : 36-39) states that there are four flouting maxims of cooperative principles: flouting maxim of quantity, flouting maxim of quality, flouting maxim of manner and flouting maxim of relevant. Joan Cutting (2002:40-41) states that there are four violating maxims of cooperative principles : violating maxim of quantity, violating maxim of quality, violating maxim of manner and violating maxim of relevant.

Sobur (2004 : 126) cited by Handi Oktavianus (2015 : 3) states that movie is a form of electronic mass communication in the form of audio visual media that is able to display words, sounds, images, and their combinations. Movie is also one of the second forms of modern communication to emerge in the world.

Then, Geetha Bakilapadavu (2018) states that movie analysis needs to pay attention to a clear understanding of movie form and movie content. It is very

necessary to know the standard of some basic concepts of movie media such as structure - both at the micro and macro levels, the relationship of structure, meaning, aspects and emotive values, image construction, and design in movie compositions etc. There are several language standards that need to be considered in the movie :

- Movie as a medium that has its own rich language, so listeners or viewers are expected to pay attention to the elements of the picture and sound.
- It is very important for some actors to handle language skillfully, it is equally important for the audience to be sensitive to unique languages, so that misunderstandings do not occur.
- Describing the various aural and visual cues provided through text and subtext is very important for understanding film.

1.10 Research Methodology

1.10.1 Research Design

The design of this research was descriptive qualitative approach. Descriptive is one type of research related to data acquisition in the field and this research does not need to use numbers (Putra, 2001:32).

Descriptive research is a research that reports phenomena as it appears in the process of the research and collects the data in order to answer that research questions. Descriptive research is a method which is used in researching a human's, an object, a set of condition, a system of idea or class of event at the time. The purpose is to make a descriptive systematically and accurately about the

facts, characteristic and related phenomenon to the research that being conducted. Measuring devices used in this study were a questionnaire and interview/small group.

The writer concerns in present all data and facts during analyzed data by applied flouting and violating of the main characters in Freedom Writers movie. In this research, the writer tried to figure communicative interaction in the communication process in the movie based on cooperative principle (to predict violate and flout the maxim of quantity, quality, relevant and manner)

1.10.2 The Source of Data

“Data is defined as facts or what said to be the result of an observation of natural phenomena. As the result of direct observation of events or facts from natural phenomena tangible, data can be in the form of text or images that are equipped with values certain.” (Chamidi, 2004: 314)

Data has two kinds, that is, primary and secondary data. In this research, the writer used secondary data. The data is movie and script of Freedom Writers. A source of data in this research is the internet. The writers search the video and download that video.

1.10.3 The Research Instrument

In this research, to collected data as the instruments for this research, the writer will applied directly from the movie and script of Freedom Writers movie. Director by Richard LaGravenese on January 5, 2007 taken from the internet which contain the violating and flouting of maxims.

1.10.4 The Data Collection Technique

To collect data as an instrument for this research, the writer collected several conversations conducted by several main actors, such as Hilary Swank, Scott Glenn, Imelda Staunton, John Benjamin Hickey, and Patrick Dempsey. This is the intention of the author reading all references, studying, and analyzing several references related to research. In this case, the information data that is supported in various sources is taken from video conversations conducted by the main character in the film *Freedom Writer's* that has been transcribed into written language / script.

1.10.5 The Data Analysis Technique

Data were analyzed with descriptive techniques that found material about the maxim of conversation in the movie *Freedom Writer's* by the main character, with the following techniques:

1. The writer had observed the movie and makes the script.
2. Reading the script and watching the *Freedom Writer's* movie.
3. Classifying the data into each type of maxim, then analyzing the data that has been identified.
4. Calculating the frequency of flouting and violating the maxims in *Freedom Writer's* movie.
5. All of the result data are drawn in conclusions.

Example of analysis :

Data 1 (03.59 – 04.07)

Margaret : Here's your coffee.

Erin : Thank you. I brought my lesson plans. I'd love it if you'd look them over.

It is called as flouting *maxim of quantity* because the main character added the information which was not required by saying "I brought my lesson plans. I'd love it if you'd look them over". Just by saying "Thank you", it was enough as the answer.

Data 5 (04.58 – 05.36)

Margaret : It's too bad you weren't here even two years ago, you know.

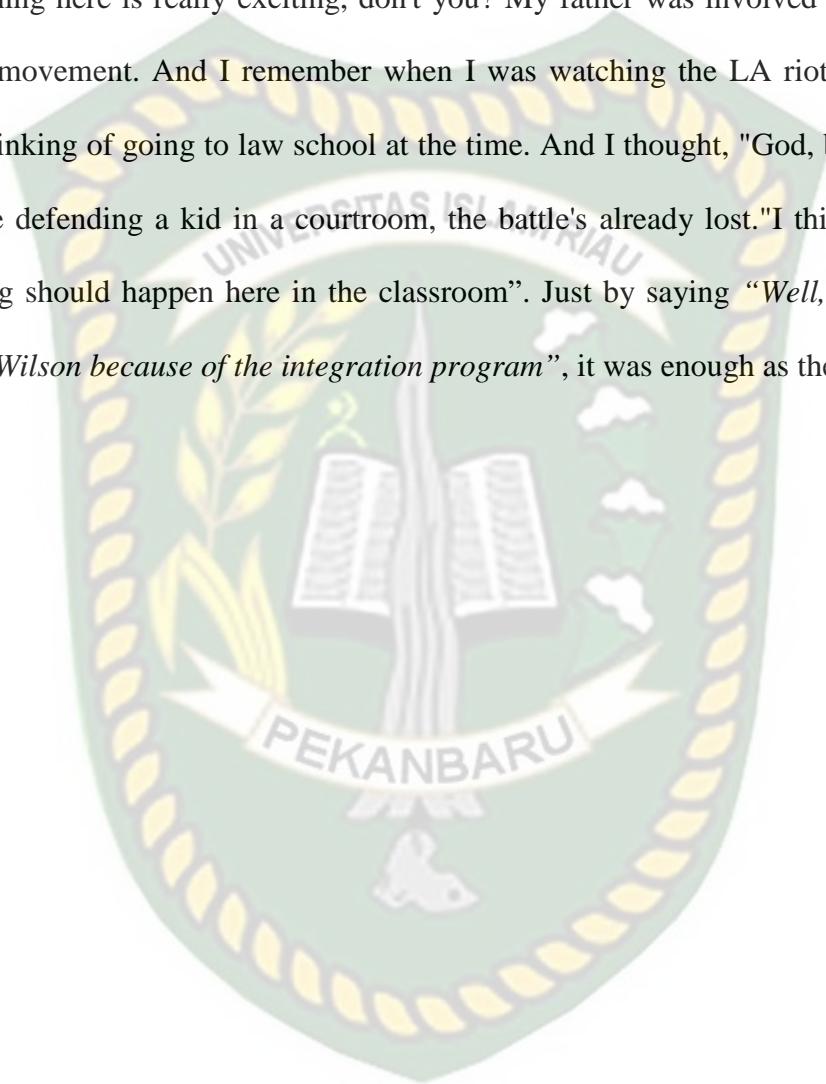
We used to have one of the highest scholastic records in the district, but since voluntary integration was suggested, we've lost over 75% of our strongest students.

Erin : Well, actually, I chose Wilson because of the integration program.

I think what's happening here is really exciting, don't you? My father was involved in the civil rights movement. And I remember when I was watching the LA riots on TV, I was thinking of going to law school at the time. And I thought, "God, by the time you're defending a kid in a

courtroom, the battle's already lost."I think the real fighting should happen here in the classroom.

It is called as flouting *maxim of quantity* because the main character added the information which caused too much information by saying "I think what's happening here is really exciting, don't you? My father was involved in the civil rights movement. And I remember when I was watching the LA riots on TV, I was thinking of going to law school at the time. And I thought, "God, by the time "you're defending a kid in a courtroom, the battle's already lost."I think the real fighting should happen here in the classroom". Just by saying "*Well, actually, I chose Wilson because of the integration program*", it was enough as the answer.



CHAPTER II

RELATED THEORIES

2.1 The concepts of Pragmatics

One part of linguistics that studies the utterances of the speaker is pragmatics. Pragmatics is also about studies that study the meaning of speech in certain situations or in certain contexts. Or in other words pragmatics is a scientific branch study of the reciprocal relationship between functions and forms of speech. According to Crystal (P.62, 1987) “Pragmatics deals with the factors that manages the language for what we want to choose within the pool of language that could satisfy whenever it is used within a social interaction and its effects on others”.

Pragmatics also examines the conditions for the use of human language as determined by the social context. The use of real or real language that involves speakers and speech partners in certain usage situations in the sense that speakers and speech partners are communicating directly about certain things. The condition of the use of language can be determined by the social context. According to Robin (2018: 78) this field of pragmatics can be understood as a continuous phenomenon with meanings involving around various factors in the situation of speech.

This pragmatic has more to do with analyzing what people mean by what they say than what the word or phrase in the speech might mean by the speaker. Pragmatics will have the intention of communicating as the speaker of the

domain, the use of language that requires that intention, and the strategies used by listeners to determine the intentions and actions, so that they can understand what the speaker wants to convey. Pragmatics is a study that discusses language that focuses attention on the user and the context of language use rather than on reference, truth or grammar.

According to Leech (2018: 78) his opinion shows that pragmatics is the study of science that learns about meaning and ways to connect communication with existing situations, along with various aspects that can make communication in conversation and pave the way to determine core principles related to semantic or pragmatic phenomena. In the pragmatics Leech describe, five important aspects that were mainly focused were mentioned below:

a) Speakers and Listeners

In this case, pragmatic is related to the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker and interpreted by the listener. Consequently, this has more to do with the analysis of what people mean by their words than what is interpreted by words or phrases in the speech itself.

b) Speech in context

This means that, this part of the study must involve interpretations of what the speaker intends in a particular context and how the context influences what is said, in this context, pragmatics focus on ability, or proficiency to use language related to determinants of communicative action.

- c) The purpose of the word and the meaning and intention of the speaker to say it. The point is that the speaker must understand and know what the meaning will be said, whether the listener will understand what the speaker will say, and so that there will be no misunderstanding between the speaker and the listener.
- d) Verbal conversations can be a basis for exploring the needs of a particular situation.
- e) Conversations in the form of closed verbal actions that tend to recognize punishment or marking a sign.

2.2 Cooperative Principle

The Cooperative Principle is the most important principle in pragmatics developed by an English philosopher, H.P. Grice. These Cooperative Principles are very important for language learners and language researchers who want to raise pragmatics as research material. This is a kind of clandestine agreement by the speaker and listener to be cooperative in the verbal communication they do. Therefore, the principle of cooperative is a basic rule that they need to pay attention to when the participants in the conversation say the words (speaker) and also analyze the conversation they are doing.

Grice (1975:197) states that this cooperative principle provides an interpretive model, which can explain how we draw conclusions from conversations made by speakers and listeners. This Theory of Cooperative Principles (CP), based on Grice's philosophical ideas, connects text with its context, including the social context. Grice also explained that he believed people

could communicate effectively because they helped each other so he formulates the Cooperative Principle that reads “Make your conversational contribution such as required, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you are engaged”. Grice explain that he proposed four maxim, they are maxim of quantity, maxim of quality, maxim of relevance and maxim of manner.

2.2.1 The Maxim of Quantity

This saying focuses on the involvement of the speaker's words, such as the information required, don't make your contribution more informative than is needed, in the sense that the information provided such as suggestions, suggestions, comments, arguments, concepts, candidates must be detailed, but not less detailed than necessary (purposes of the exchange). So this saying limits from saying too much or too little. As a result, the maxim of this quantity will direct the listener to look for some information in the text or description. Usually, the quantity in a discourse is controlled by an maxim of the quality of the saying to be true or not a word.

In the opinion of Levinson (2016:25) as for the effect of this maxim is to add most of the pragmatic conclusions to the effect that the statement presented is the strongest, or more informative, that can be made in the situation.

Example :

Helen : Where are you going?

Sintha : I'm going to the market.

In the example, Sintha gives answer to Helen without additional information.

2.2.2 The Maxim of Quality

The second type of adherence to principles is quality. Based on an explanation from Leech (1983:26) that principles are the most important of other cooperatives. This saying has the meaning of trying to make the right contribution, do not say what you believe or you say wrong, and do not say that you lack sufficient evidence to say your words, in the sense that the candidate must give advice, arguments, their concepts, etc. others based on expert, honest, factual, and logical or scientific reasons with proposals made by the participants.

Meanwhile, according to Cruse (2000:197) the maxim of the quality proverb is not literally true, but it is not possible to be misleading and listeners because of the context of use in speech.

Example :

Helen : Why did you come late last day?

Sintha: My car was broken down.

In the example, Sintha gives the truth that his car was broken down so that he came late.

2.2.3 The Maxim of Relation

Sperber and Wilson (1986), who built on the work of Grice, argues that the maxim involving the relevance of classifying all other maxims and its relevance is more important than any other proverb that is initially broken, the maxim of relevance is always used to conclude consequential conversation

implicatures.. The third principle is the maxim of relations. When someone speaks, the listener will try to assume what the speaker is doing as his understanding, so the speaker is expected to say something that is relevant to what was said before.

Example :

Helen : Where is my calculator?

Sintha : It is in your room.

In the example, Sintha gives answer relates to the Helen's question, not talking about something else.

2.2.4 The Maxim of Manner

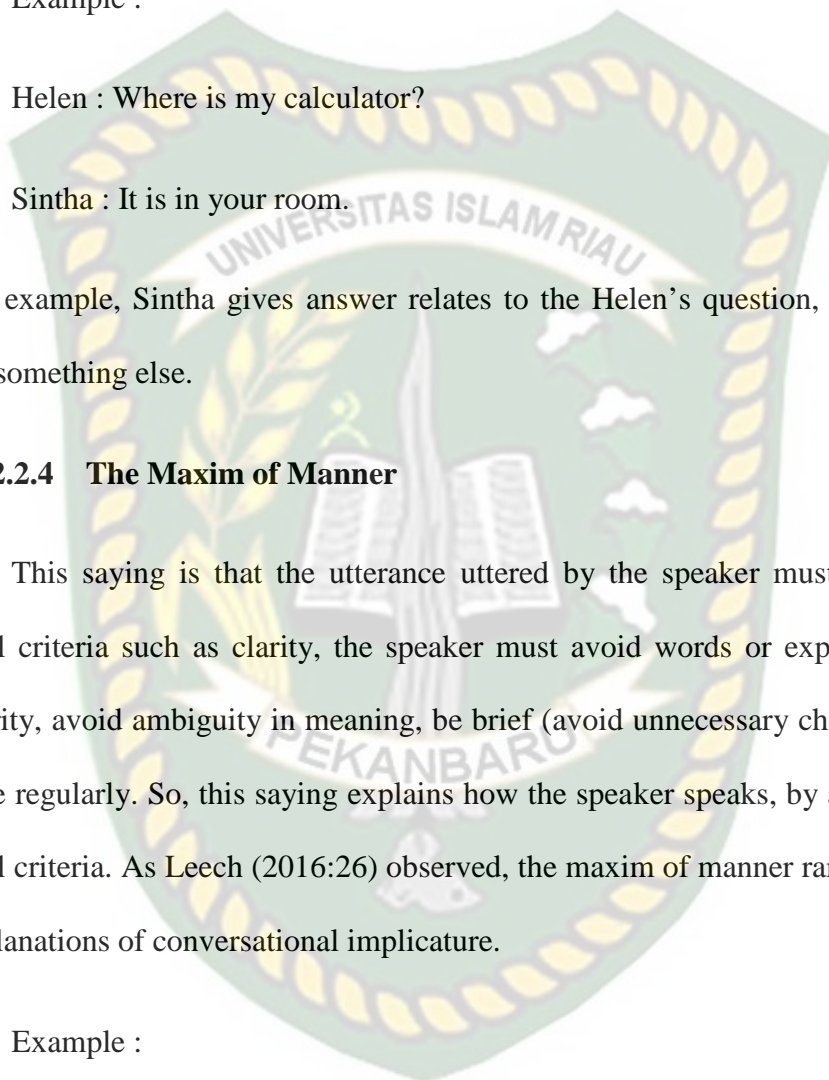
This saying is that the utterance uttered by the speaker must adhere to several criteria such as clarity, the speaker must avoid words or expressions of obscurity, avoid ambiguity in meaning, be brief (avoid unnecessary cheating) and behave regularly. So, this saying explains how the speaker speaks, by adhering to several criteria. As Leech (2016:26) observed, the maxim of manner rarely figures in explanations of conversational implicature.

Example :

Helen : Where was Nella yesterday?

Sintha : She went to store and bought books.

In the example, Sintha's answer obeys the manner maxim: be orderly, because she gives a clear explanation where Nella was.



2.3 The Function of Cooperative Principle

In carrying out daily activities, people will always meet and interact with others. In interacting with others, humans need to use language as a medium of communication, and to express their opinions. In fair communication, each party involved, that is, between speakers and speech partners, will always try to convey their speech effectively and efficiently, to avoid misunderstandings that could occur because speeches are not relevant to the context.

Based on opinion from Thomas (1995:42) he argues that a speaker is not always accurately conveying what he means more than what he said. He argues that a speaker or speaker is not always accurately conveying what he means more than what he said. Very often our words are not understood by listeners, or even listeners misunderstand what we say, as the author explained in the previous chapter. In order for speeches to be expressed to be acceptable to the interlocutor, the speaker usually considers carefully the various pragmatic factors involved in the communication process.

Events that often occur, a speaker can also convey information that deliberately confuses the listener or misleads the listener, this was stated by Keenan (1976:1). Therefore, for the sake of establishing good or successful communication, both speakers and listeners must cooperate with each other. Because, without cooperation, interaction will be counterproductive. Cooperative principle is a successful example showing how human communication is governed by general principles.

2.4 The Flouting Maxim

2.4.1 Flouting Maxim of Quantity

This maxim usually occurs when the speaker violates the maxim of quantity which seems to give too little information to the listener. In the end what happens is usually a misunderstanding or hearing doesn't get the essence of the speaker's words because of incomplete words when he speaks

Example : Jojo: How do I look, ben?

Beni: *Your shoes are good.*

Beni here flouts the maxim quantity saying because he only gives opinions about Jojo's shoes. While Jojo wants to ask for opinions from all his performances. In this case, Beni only gave less information about Jojo's appearance than needed. Therefore, Beni was said to have denounced the maxim of quantity. Jojo concluded the implication that his appearance was not good enough except for his shoes.

2.4.2 Flouting Maxim of Quality

According to Cutting (2002: 37), a speaker who insults the quality proverb will usually notify information that is unclear and does not represent what he thinks. Usually, another way that is used to deride the proverb of quality is to use hyperbole, metaphor, irony, and banter. The speaker hopes that the listener can interpret what is said by the speaker.

Example : Jojo: Filipina in Turkey isn't it, ben?

Beni: I think *London's in Armenia*.

In this case, Jojo's question is wrong. The Philippines is not in Turkey, so Beni incorrectly stated that the Philippines was in London and in the sense stated that statement A was incorrect. B incorrectly states that London is in Armenia to state that statement A is incorrect.

2.4.3 Flouting Maxim of Relation

This maxim is related to how to make contributions that are relevant to the goal so that the ongoing conversation relates to what has been said before.

Example : Wife : Sweetheart ...What is the story with the new belt in your bag?

Husband : Oh, this belt you're talking about dear! I told my boss that my wife would be surprised to see this gift. Oh, honey, you don't know how proud I am and my boss with my one-year performance.

Her husband was much better when he immediately told his wife from the beginning of the conversation that his boss gave him a present. However, he scoffed at the polite saying to convince his wife that the belt was a gift from someone he also knew before and hoped his wife would not need to be jealous.

2.4.4 Flouting Maxim of Manner

Flouting the maxim of manner, appearing to be obscure and speak in an ambiguous way.

Example : Reni : Where are you off to?

Dody : I was thinking of going out to get some of **that funny white stuff for somebody.**

Reni : Okay, but dont be long - dinner's nearly ready

In this case. Dody as the husband says something in an ambiguous way by mentioning "that funny white stuff" to replace "ice cream" and mentioning "somebody" to replace "his daughter". It is done to make his little daughter does not become excited and want to eat the ice cream before the dinner if he/she know that the funny white stuff is is an ice cream.

2.5 The Violating Maxim

Based on opinion of Thomas (1995:1) violations often occur when the speaker and listener in a particular conversation do not observe or obey the saying with the intention to communicate alternatives or implicit meanings. Therefore, these violations will create an awkward impression. Examples of such violations can be in the form of information given that is very excessive and not in accordance with the facts, incorrect, irrelevant, or more convoluted. According to Grice, there are four types of violations of the maxim in cooperative principle.

The violations are :

2.5.1 Violating Maxim of Quantity

This violation usually occurs when the speaker gives information to the listener, but the information is unclear or less than what is needed and exaggerated to the listener.

Example : Jojo: Does your dog bite, dod?

Dody: No.

Jojo: You say your dog doesn't bite?

Dody: That's not my dog.

Dody knew that he talked about the dog in front of him and not the dog at home, but he deliberately did not give him enough information, for reason best know to him.

2.5.2 Violating Maxim of Quality

This violation is caused when a speaker tries to provide information, which is likely to be incorrect and is not accompanied by accurate evidence to the speaking partner.

Example : Mother: Did you study all day long?

Son who has been playing all day long: Yes, I've been studying till know!

In this exchange, the boy does not honestly give information to his mother and violates the quality adage. He lied to avoid unpleasant things consequences such as; punishment or forced to study for the rest of the day.

2.5.3 Violating Maxim of Relation

This violation occurs when the speaker is offering information that is not relevant to the listener, the speaker makes a conversation that does not fit the topic because they avoid something that is hidden but in the context of making fun.

Example : Nara : Do you like this film?

Nadira: The film is impressive, isn't it?

Nadira in the previous example violates the proverb of relations (Nadira's answer is not relevant to the question) to imply that he did not like the film asked by Nara.

2.5.4 Violating Maxim of Manner

Based on the opinion of Stephen Levinson (1983: 104) This violation usually occurs when the speaker does not clearly provide information to the listener, therefore there arises an unclear expression, unnecessary ambiguity, and enlarges something big.

Example: A: Let's give the kids something.

B: Okay, but I vetoed the I-C-E C-R-E-A-M-S

The speaker B violates the maxim of manner so that the kids will not understand what they are talking about.

2.6 Past Study

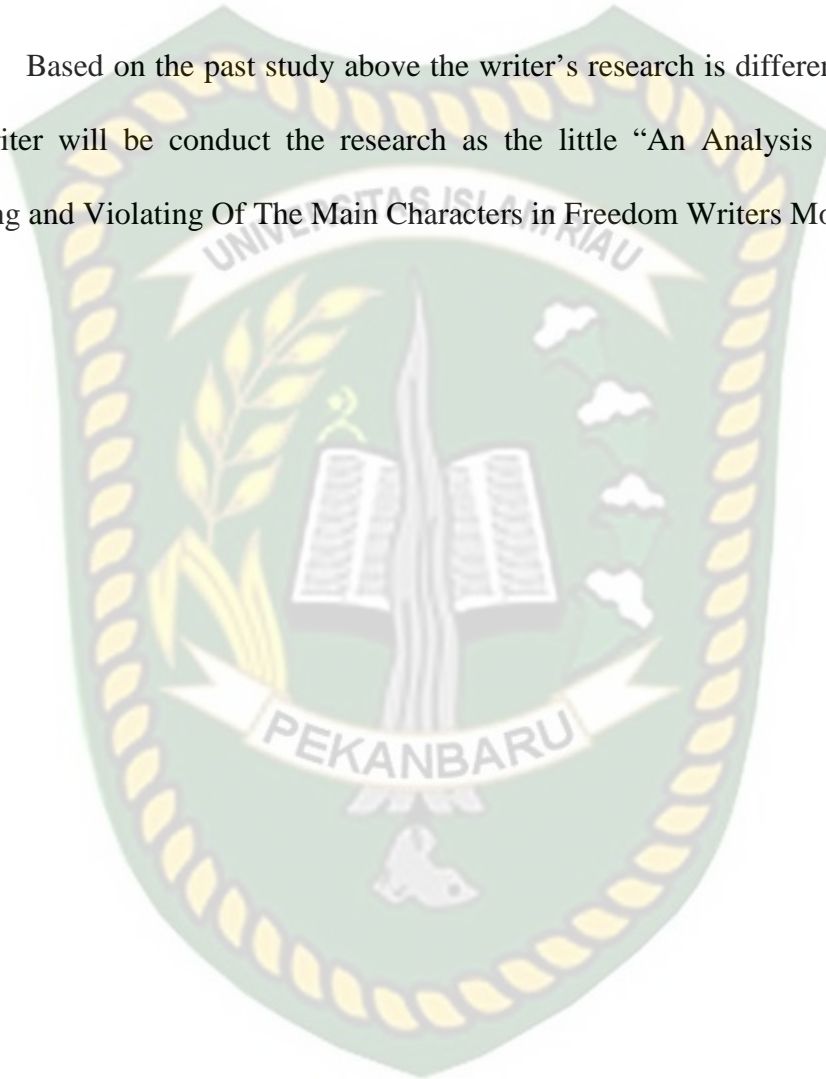
To prove the authenticity of this research, the writer would like to present previous studies or previous studies relating to the principle of Grice's cooperation in general. The first research has been done by Lut Husaini as the title "A Pragmatic Analysis of Maxim Flouting Done by the Main Characters in The Devil Wears Prada". Grice (1996: 37) states that cooperative principles order the participants to make conversational contributions as it is required, at the stage at which it occurs, and by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange. Furthermore, cooperative principles are elaborated in four sub-principles called maxims. They are maxim of quantity, maxim of quality, maxim of relation, and maxim of manner.

She describes that, four maxims organize how participants must participate in conversation such as telling the truth, being relevant, and trying to be as clear as they can so that the conversation run smoothly without reducing the truth or facts of the speaker's conversation. However, some people often violate the maxims by infringing, violating, opting out, suspending, or flouting them. Not like flouting, another type of failure to observe the saying does not produce implied meaning within them.

The last past study is done by Parvaneh Khosravizadeh (2011) who conducted a research entitled "Some Instances of Violation and Flouting of the Maxim of Quantity by the Main Characters (Barry & Tim) in Dinner for Schmucks". She described that violation takes place when speakers intentionally refrain to apply certain maxims in their conversation to cause misunderstanding

on their participants' part or to achieve some other purposes. Different with flouting of cooperative maxims, the speaker desires the greatest understanding in his/her recipient because it is expected that the interlocutor is able to uncover the hidden meaning behind the utterances. People may flout the maxim of quality so as to deliver implicitly asarcastic tone in what they state.

Based on the past study above the writer's research is different. Because the writer will be conduct the research as the little "An Analysis Of Maxim Flouting and Violating Of The Main Characters in Freedom Writers Movie".



CHAPTER III

DATA PRESENTATION AND THE RESULT OF THE STUDY

3.1 Data Presentation

In this chapter would discuss and answer this research question and the writer would present research that finds data on the analysis of flouting and violating of the principle of cooperation on the maximal quantity, quality, relation and manner of Freedom Writers movie. After the writer got the data, the writer analyzed it based on the Grice concept (the maxim quantity, quality, relation and manner).

First, the writer was watched the movie and movie scripts. Then, the writer was read the script and watched a video to classifying data into each type of maxim, then the writer analyzed the data which have been identified and converted the occurances and the last calculated frequency of flouting and violating maxims. Based on data interpretation, there are 200 conversation data that the writer was classified, and there are 17 conversations that contain flouting maxims and 13 conversations that contain violating maxims.

3.2 Data Analysis

3.2.1 Flouting Maxim

3.2.1.1 Flouting Maxim of Quantity

Flouting maxim of quantity which seems to give too little and too much information than hearer required, it means the information such as suggestion, idea, or comment. In the end what happens is usually a misunderstanding or hearing doesn't get the essence of the speaker's words because of incomplete words when he speaks. There are 6 conversation or utterances which flouting by both of main characters.

1. Data (1)

MARGARET : "Here's your coffee"

ERIN : "*Thank you. I brought my lesson plans. I'd love it if you'd look them over*"

Based on the data (1) above, it can be explained that conversation occurred on minutes 00:03:59 - 00:04:00. It is called as flouting maxim of quantity because the Erin added the information which was not required by saying "I brought my lesson plans. I'd love it if you'd look them over". Just by saying "Thank you", it was enough as the answer.

2. Data (5)

MARGARET : "It's too bad you weren't here even two years ago, you know. We used to have one of the highest scholastic records in the district, but since

voluntary integration was suggested, we've lost over 75% of our strongest students”.

ERIN : *“Well, actually, I chose Wilson because of the integration program. I think what's happening here is really exciting, don't you? My father was involved in the civil rights movement. And I remember when I was watching the LA riots on TV, I was thinking of going to law school at the time. And I thought, "God, by the time "you're defending a kid in a courtroom, the battle's already lost. " I think the real fighting should happen here in the classroom”*

Based on the data (5) above, it can be explained that conversation occurred on minutes 00:04:58 - 00:05:14. It is called as flouting maxim of quantity because the Erin added the information which caused too much information by saying “I think what's happening here is really exciting, don't you? My father was involved in the civil rights movement. And I remember when I was watching the LA riots on TV, I was thinking of going to law school at the time. And I thought, "God, by the time "you're defending a kid in a courtroom, the battle's already lost."I think the real fighting should happen here in the classroom”. Just by saying “Well, actually, I chose Wilson because of the integration program”, it was enough as the answer.

3. Data (6)

MARGARET : *“Well, that's a very well thought out phrase. Erin, I think you're a lovely, intelligent woman. But you're a first-time teacher. As head of this department, I have to be confident you're capable of dealing with what we have to face here”.*

ERIN : *“I am. I know I have a lot to learn as a teacher, but I'm a really good student. I am, and I really want to be here”.*

Based on the data (6) above, it can be explained that conversation occurred on minutes 00:05:40 - 00:06:02. It is called as flouting maxim of quantity because the Erin added the information which caused too much information by saying “but I'm a really good student. I am, and I really want to be here”. Just by saying “I am. I know I have a lot to learn as a teacher”, it was enough as the answer.

4. Data (7)

MARGARET : *“Those are lovely pearls”.*

ERIN : *“Thank you. From my father”.*

Based on the data (7) above, it can be explained that conversation occurred on minutes 00:06:16 - 00:06:18. It is called as flouting maxim of quantity because the Erin added the information which caused too much information which was not required by saying “From my father”. Just by saying “Thank you”, it was enough as the answer.

5. Data (22)

BRIAN : *“Hi. Nice to meet you. You saw a little action today, I hear”*

ERIN : *“Yeah. It happened so fast”*

Based on the data (22) above, it can be explained that conversation occurred on minutes 00:12:13 - 00:12:17. It is called as flouting maxim of quantity

because the Erin added the information which caused too much information which was not required by saying “It happened so fast”. Just by saying “Yeah”, it was enough as the answer.

6. Data (120)

MARGARET : “Principal Banning received a call from Dr. Cohn at the school board. Apparently you're taking your students on a trip?”

ERIN : “Yes, but it's over the weekend, so it won't affect any test schedules. I know how busy you are and since I'm paying for it myself, I didn't want to bother you”

Based on the data (120) above, it can be explained that conversation occurred on minutes 00:59:42 - 00:59:48. It is called as flouting maxim of quantity because the Erin added the information which caused too much information which was not required by saying “Yes, but it’s over the weekend, so it won’t affect any test schedules. I know how busy you are and since I'm paying for it myself, I didn’t want to bother you”. Just by saying “Yes”, it was enough as the answer.

3.2.1.2 Flouting Maxim of Quality

The flouting maxim of quantity occurred when speaker said something that didn’t represent what she actually thought. That was saying what was believed to be false and saying that for which she lacked adequate evidence. In the sense that the candidate must give advice, arguments, their concepts, etc. others based on expert, honest, factual, and logical or scientific reasons with proposals made by

the participants. There are 3 conversation or utterances which flouting by both of main characters.

1. Data (8)

ERIN : “Honey?”

SCOTT : “What?”

ERIN : “*Do I look like a teacher?*”

Based on the data (8) above, it can be explained that conversation occurred on minutes 00:06:39 - 00:06:46. It is called as flouting maxim of quality because the Erin gave the utterance in which she believed to be false while she knew that she was a teacher and it's not just her appearance that was like a teacher.

2. Data (23)

BRIAN : “Well, don't be discouraged. You put your time in, in a few years, you'll be able to teach juniors. *They're a pleasure.* By then, most of your kids will be gone anyway”

ERIN : “What do you mean?”

Based on the data (23) above, it can be explained that conversation occurred on minutes 00:12:20 - 00:12:29. This is called as flouting maxim of quality because Brian gave the utterances in which he believed to be false by saying, "Well, don't be discouraged. You put your time in, in a few years, you'll be able to teach juniors. *They're a pleasure.* By then, most of your kids will be

gone anyway " while Brian knows that students aren't like what he said, they won't even obey class rules and class situations are very messy because they always fought.

3. Data (24)

BRIAN : "Well, eventually, they just stop coming"

ERIN : "Well, if I do my job, they might be lining up at the door. Right?"

Based on the data (23) above, it can be explained that conversation occurred on minutes 00:12:30 - 00:12:35. It is called as flouting maxim of quality because the Erin gave the utterance in which she believed to be false by saying "Well, if I do my job, they might be lining up at the door" while she knew that the students didn't obey the rule of class and the situation of class was so messy since they always fought.

3.2.1.3 Flouting Maxim of Relation

This maxim is related to how to make contributions that are relevant to the goal so that the ongoing conversation relates to what has been said before. There are 4 conversation or utterances which flouting by both of main characters.

1. Data (35)

STEVE : "With your brains, you could run a major corporation. Instead, I worry all night because you're a teacher at Attica".

ERIN : “Can you hear what you're saying? How many times have I listened to you about walking civil rights marches?”

Based on the data (23) above, it can be explained that conversation occurred on minutes 00:17:36 - 00:17:42. It is called as flouting maxim of relation because the Erin gave the utterance which was not relation with the listener's utterance by changing the topic and asking “*How many times have I listened to you about walking civil rights marches?*” while Steve said about her as a teacher and run a major corporation.

2. Data (36)

STEVE : “These gangs are criminals, not activists. You read the papers?”

ERIN : “They said the same thing about the Black Panthers”

Based on the data (23) above, it can be explained that conversation occurred on minutes 00:17:48 - 00:17:51. It is called as flouting maxim of relation because the Erin gave the utterance which was not relation with the listener's utterance by saying “*They said the same thing about the Black Panthers*” while Steve asked whether she had read the papers of the gangs are criminals, not activists.

3. Data (124)

MARCUS : “How was your summer?”

BEN : “Great”

MARCUS : “You’re still white, I see”.

Based on the data (124) above, it can be explained that conversation occurred on minutes 00:09:51 - 00:09:57. It is called as flouting maxim of relation because the Marcus gave the utterance which was not relation with the listener’s utterance by saying “You’re still white, I see”. While they before talking about summer not face.

4. Data (186)

ERIN : “I didn't ask for those articles to be written”

BRIAN : “She’s in the middle of a divorce”

Based on the data (124) above, it can be explained that conversation occurred on minutes 00:47:23 - 00:47:26. It is called as flouting maxim of relation because Brian gave the utterance which was not relation with the listener’s utterance by saying " She's in the middle of a divorce". While they were before talking about Erin who was not allowed to teach seniors, because it was considered to violation fo their union charter.

3.2.1.4 Flouting Maxim of Manner

Flouting maxim of manner happened when the main character gave unnecessary prolixity, disorderly, didn’t avoid obscurity/of expression and ambiguity. It means that she didn’t fulfill the result of the conversation. There are 4 conversation or utterances which flouting by both of main characters.

1. Data (37)

STEVE : “I'll lay odds your kids don't even know who Rap Brown or Eldridge Cleaver were. You're gonna waste your talents on people who don't give a damn about education. It breaks my heart. I tell you the truth”

ERIN : “Well... I'm sorry. I can't help that”

Based on the data (37) above, it can be explained that conversation occurred on minutes 00:17:53 - 00:18:11. It is called as flouting maxim of manner because the Erin didn't avoid obscurity on her utterance by saying “I'm sorry. I can't help that”. Meanwhile, Steve previously discussed that Erin had disappointed him, because he preferred to teach children who did not care about education.

2. Data (41)

ERIN : “I can't believe he brought up my salary. What's happened to him? He was like Atticus Finch to me when I was growing up, and now he's talking about salaries? I think he's playing too much golf. In fact, I think he needs an intervention. Why isn't being a teacher good enough for him?”

SCOTT : “Honey, just calm down. You know, except for marrying me, you never seriously disappoint him. He worships you”

Based on the data (37) above, it can be explained that conversation occurred on minutes 00:18:49 - 00:19:05. It is called as flouting maxim of manner because the Erin gave unnecessary prolixity and didn't avoid obscurity and did

not fulfill the result of the conversation by saying “I can’t believe he brought up my salary. What’s happened to him? He was like Atticus Finch to me when I was growing up, and now he’s talking about salaries? I think he’s playing too much golf. In fact, I think he needs an intervention. Why isn’t being a teacher good enough for him?”. While Scott just needed the appropriate answer of word “Thank you”.

3. Data (42)

SCOTT : “He just doesn’t think I’m good enough for you, which is fine. That’s what fathers do. I’m sure I’ll be that way someday. Look, just, you know, stop worrying about being his perfect daughter. You don’t live in his house, you live in ours. Or until we find one”

ERIN : “Or until you build us one”

Based on the data (42) above, it can be explained that conversation occurred on minutes 00:19:15 - 00:19:30. It is called as flouting maxim of manner because the Erin didn’t avoid obscurity on her utterance by saying “Or until you build us one”. Meanwhile, Scott and Erin previously talked about Steve who insisted on rejecting Erin’s work as a teacher, but Erin responded to the conversation ambiguously.

4. Data (43)

ERIN : “Or until you built us one”

SCOTT : “Yeah”

ERIN : “With extra sinks”

Based on the data (42) above, it can be explained that conversation occurred on minutes 00:19:30 - 00:19:33. It is called as flouting maxim of manner because the Erin didn't avoid obscurity on her utterance by saying “*With extra sinks*”. In this conversation there is obscurity in the language spoken by Erin.

3.2.2 Violating Maxim

3.2.2.1 Violating Maxim of Quantity

This violation usually occurs when the speaker gives information to the listener, but the information is unclear or less than what is needed and exaggerated to the listener. There are 3 conversation or utterances which violating by both of main characters.

1. Data (3)

MARGARET : “Also, for most of them to get here it takes three buses, almost 90 minutes each way”

ERIN : “My God”

Based on the data (42) above, it can be explained that conversation occurred on minutes 00:04:40 - 00:04:44. It is called as violating maxim of quantity because Margareth made a statement that was believed to be untrue, and was exaggerated to Erin. Previously they had discussed the assignment that Erin would give to the junior class, and according to Margaret it was very burdensome to the students, but Erin submitted a “Also, for most of them to get here it takes

three buses, almost 90 minutes each way”, which had no evidence of his statement.

2. Data (31)

SCOTT : It's good. I mean, for now. It's a good company. I pretty much run the computer data department.

STEVE : I thought you were an architect

Based on the data (31) above, it can be explained that conversation occurred on minutes 00:17:18 - 00:17:24. It is called as violating maxim of quantity because Scott submitted a statement that he worked in the computer data department, but Steve stated that the response was incorrect, Steve refrained from saying that he actually knew that Scott had an expert as an architect, but he exaggerated the statement that was untrue to Scott.

3. Data (80)

TITO : What is that?

ERIN : Raise your hand if you know what the Holocaust is. Raise your hand if anyone in this classroom has ever been shot at.

Based on the data (80) above, it can be explained that conversation occurred on minutes 00:35:56 - 00:36:01. It is called as violating maxim of quantity because Tito submitted a statement that he did not understand about the Holocaust, but Erin stated an incorrect and unclear reply, Erin refrained from

saying that he actually knew about the Holocaust but he exaggerated the statement and even turned the question over to students.

Violating Maxim of Quality

This violation is caused when a speaker tries to provide information, which is likely to be incorrect and is not accompanied by accurate evidence to the speaking partner. There are 2 conversation or utterances which flouting by both of main characters.

1. Data (27)

GLORIA : Mrs. Gruwell, he just took my damn bag!

JAMAL : Shut up ! Ain't nobody touched your damn bag.

Based on the data (27) above, it can be explained that conversation occurred on minutes 00:15:05 - 00:15:08. It is called as violating maxim of quality because Gloria gave a statement that Jamal interfered and took her backpack, but Jamal stated an incorrect and untrue reply. Jamal refrained from saying that he actually did it and Jamal had violating the quality maxim.

2. Data (56)

ERIN : Yes? All right. Gloria? Please read the first sentence on the board

GLORIA : Why me?

ERIN : Because I know how much you love to read. Close the magazine.

Based on the data (56) above, it can be explained that conversation occurred on minutes 00:28:09 - 00:28:19. It is called as violating maxim of quality because Erin gave a statement that she knew that Gloria loved to read, in fact Erin alluded to Gloria because at class time Gloria preferred to read magazines, but Erin stated the wrong and even incorrect answers. Erin refrained from saying that she did it on purpose so that Gloria could close the magazine and focus on studying. In this conversation Erin has violating the quality maxim

3.2.2.3 Violating Maxim of Relation

This violation occurs when the speaker is offering information that is not relevant to the listener, the speaker makes a conversation that does not fit the topic because they avoid something that is hidden but in the context of making fun. There are 5 conversation or utterances which flouting by both of main characters.

1. Data (25)

ERIN : “Well, if I do my job, they might be lining up at the door. Right?”

BRIAN : “Yeah. Nice pearls”

ERIN : “Thank you”

Based on the data (25) above, it can be explained that conversation occurred on minutes 00:12:35 - 00:12:46. It is called as violating maxim of relation because in this conversation, Brian is totally irrelevant to Erin's statement, before they discussed about Erin's students who were deemed not going to go to school to continue their education, but Erin still defended his students and believed that

they would come to learn. However, Brian gives answers that are not related to the previous topic, he says "Yeah. Nice pearls" to change the topic discussion.

2. Data (72)

EVA : "I know what you can do. I saw white cops shoot my friend in the back for reaching into his pocket! His pocket. I saw white cops break into my house and take my father for no reason except because they feel like it! Except because they can. And they can because they're white. So I hate white people on sight!"

ERIN : "Ben, do you have anything to say?"

Based on the data (72) above, it can be explained that conversation occurred on minutes 00:33:37 - 00:34:06. It is called as violating maxim of relation because in this conversation Erin was completely irrelevant to the statements of Eva and the students, before they discussed the opinion of Eva who hates white people very much, because she remembers the incident of her father being killed by white people. However, Erin gave an answer that was not related to the previous topic, saying "Ben, do you have anything to say?" to change the discussion of the topic and shift the conversation to Ben.

3. Data (113)

SCOTT : "You're a concierge at the Marriott?"

ERIN : "It's just weekends. You play tennis with Evan on Saturdays. And you can play golf with my dad on Sundays"

Based on the data (113) above, it can be explained that conversation occurred on minutes 00:58:18 - 00:58:20. It is called as violating maxim of relation because Erin was completely irrelevant to Scott's statement, Scott had previously asked about the work Erin would do. However, Erin gave an answer that was not related to the previous topic, saying " It's just weekends. You play tennis with Evan on Saturdays. And you can play golf with my dad on Sundays" to change the topic discussion and divert the conversation to Scott. Erin changed the subject by offering Scott to *play golf with my dad on Sundays*. Just by saying "Yes", it was enough as the answer.

4. Data (114)

SCOTT : "You want me to play golf?"

ERIN : "And the bonus is I get employee rates on Marriott hotel rooms all over the world"

Based on the data (114) above, it can be explained that conversation occurred on minutes 00:58:26 - 00:58:27. It is called as violating maxim of relation because in this conversation, Erin totally irrelevant to Brian's statement. Scott had previously asked about Erin's suggestion that Scott should play golf when he worked at marriot. However, Erin gave an answer unrelated to the previous topic, saying " And the bonus is I get employee rates on Marriott hotel rooms all over the world", to change the topic discussion and shift the conversation to Scott. Erin changed the subject by informing that Erin would get a bonus as an employee.

5. Data (122)

EVA : “It’s good. I brought you something. It’s a good book. I read it in school. It’s about a gang kid, and I thought you might like to read it”

EVA’S BOY FRIEND : “What did the Public Defender say?”

Based on the data (122) above, it can be explained that conversation occurred on minutes 1:02:24 -1:02:41. It is called as violating maxim of relation because in this conversation, Eva's boyfriend is completely irrelevant to Eva's statement. Eva previously gave a statement about the book that was given by her teacher about a gang kid and Eva revealed that the book was very good to read. However, Eva's boyfriend gave an answer unrelated to the previous topic, saying "What did the Public Defender say?" to change the topic discussion and shift the conversation to Eva. Eva's boyfriend changes the subject by asking what the public defender saying to her.

3.2.2.2 Violating Maxim of Manner

Based on the opinion of Stepen Levinson (1983: 104) This violation usually occurs when the speaker does not clearly provide information to the listener, therefore there arises an unclear expression, unnecessary ambiguity, and enlarges something big. There are 3 conversation or utterances which flouting by both of main characters.

1. Data (7)

MARGARET : “Those are lovely pearls”.

ERIN : “Thank you. From my father”.

MARGARET : I wouldn't wear them to class.

Based on the data (7) above, it can be explained that conversation occurred on minutes 00:06:16 - 00:06:22. It is called as violating maxim of manner because Margaret didn't avoid obscurity on her utterance by saying "I wouldn't wear them to class". Meanwhile, Margaret and Erin previously talked about lovely pearls from her father, but Margaret responded to the conversation ambiguously.

2. Data (73)

ERIN : "Ben, do you have anything to say?"

BEN : "Can I please get out of here?"

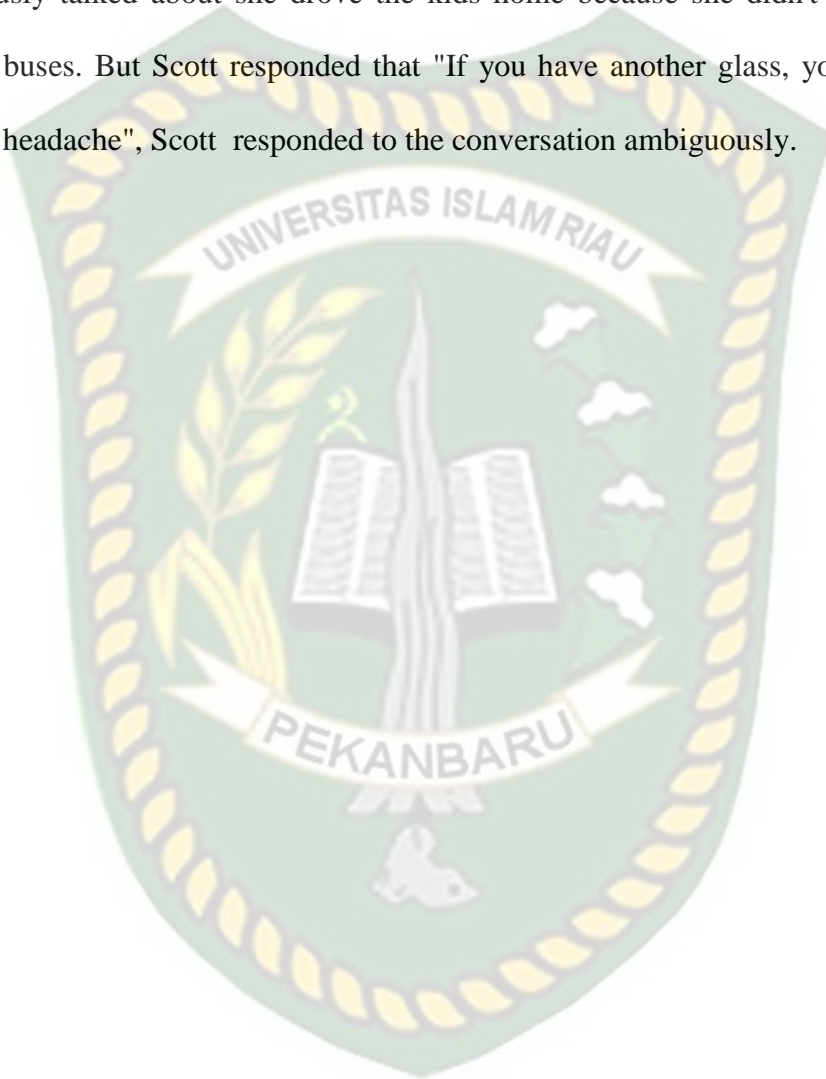
Based on the data (73) above, it can be explained that conversation occurred on minutes 00:34:06 - 00:34:09. It is called as violating maxim of manner because Ben didn't avoid obscurity on her utterance by saying "Can I please get out of here?". Meanwhile, Erin and Eva previously talked about the opinion of Eva who hates white people very much, because she remembers the incident of her father being killed by white people, and Erin ask about Ben opinion but Ben responded to the conversation ambiguously.

3. Data (160)

ERIN : "Hi, I'm home! Sorry, it got late. I drove the kids home. I didn't want them taking buses. You're never gonna believe what happened. I'm so tired. It's so cute, though. They never want to go home. We have such a good time together. I'm gonna take a shower".

SCOTT : “If you have another glass, you're gonna have a headache”.

Based on the data (160) above, it can be explained that conversation occurred on minutes 1:38:00 - 1:38:40. It is called as violating maxim of manner because Scott didn't avoid obscurity on her utterance. Meanwhile, Erin previously talked about she drove the kids home because she didn't want them taking buses. But Scott responded that "If you have another glass, you're gonna have a headache", Scott responded to the conversation ambiguously.



CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1 Conclusion

Linguistics has several branches and one of them is pragmatics which studies contextual meaning. Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener or reader. It has consequently more to do with the analysis of what people mean by their utterances than what the words or phrases in those utterances might mean by themselves. The advantage of studying language via pragmatics is that one can talk about people's intended meaning, their assumptions, their purposes or goals, and the kind of action. Therefore, in pragmatics there are four maxims, they are maxim of quantity, quality, relation, and manner.

According to Levinson (2011) the speaker deliberately flouts, so that the listener can find the meaning of the conversation. Listeners use their understanding more when they hear the speaker when communicating. The speaker fails to convey meaning in his conversation. There are four flouting maxims of cooperative principle, they are flouting maxim of quantity, flouting maxim of quality, flouting maxim of relation, flouting maxim of manner. While, violation occurs when speakers intentionally refrain to apply certain maxims in their conversation and usually the speaker will be convoluted in communicating with the listener, this causes misunderstanding between speakers and listeners. There are four violating maxims of cooperative principle, they are violating maxim

of quantity, violating maxim of quality, violating maxim of relation, violating maxim of manner.

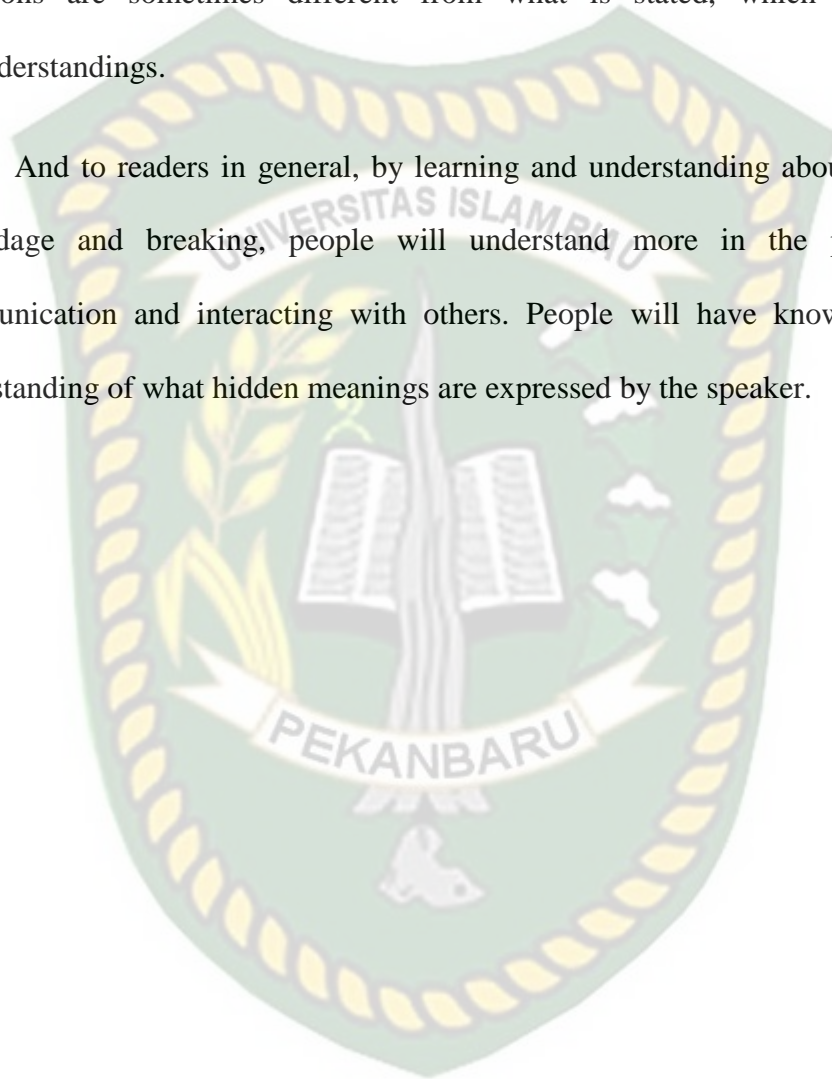
This research was set to reveal the instances of the violation and flouting of the maxim of quantity, quality, relation, and manner by main characters of freedom writers movie. After analyzing the data, the writer would like conclude utterances that of utterances by the main characters on movie. There are 6 utterances that flouting maxims of quantity, 3 utterances that flouting maxims of quality, 4 utterances that flouting maxims of relation, and 4 utterances that flouting maxims of manner. And then, there are 3 utterances that violating maxims of quantity, 2 utterances that violating maxims of quality, 5 utterances that violating maxims of relation, and 3 utterances that violating maxims of manner.

The writer found that flouting maxim of quantity much more than others. Provide too little or even too much information than is needed, meaning that it does not provide informative information. To conclude, with regard to the fact that a conversation will not always breakdown even though maxims are flouted, it should then lead to better understanding when an application of cooperative principle is the concern. Actually they are able to communicate sincerely, smoothly, relevantly, clearly, not consume much time, and nothing misunderstanding if the speakers and listeners providing sufficient information about topic.

4.2 Suggestion

After concluding the research, the writer proposes suggestions for the Students of English Language. It is essential to study flouting maxim of Cooperative Principle because by studying it people will know that the speaker's intentions are sometimes different from what is stated, which can cause misunderstandings.

And to readers in general, by learning and understanding about breaking the adage and breaking, people will understand more in the process of communication and interacting with others. People will have knowledge and understanding of what hidden meanings are expressed by the speaker.



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