

**FLOUTING MAXIM USED BY THE MAIN CHARACTERS IN
“FOCUS” MOVIE**



ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LETTERS DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF

MALANG

2016

**FLOUTING MAXIM USED BY THE MAIN CHARACTERS IN
“FOCUS” MOVIE**

THESIS

Presented to

Maulana Malik Ibrahim State University of Malang

Advisor

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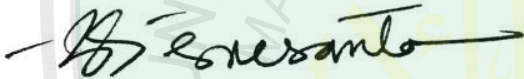
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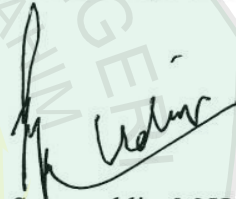
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Malang, 20th June 2016



Robiatul Adawiyah

MOTTO

خير الناس أنفعهم للناس

“The best of people are those that bring most benefit to the rest of mankind”

(HR. Ahmad, Thabrani, Daruqutni)



DEDICATION

I recite Alhamdulillah toward Allah S.W.T this thesis is dedicated to my beloved parents and brother who always give me love, affection, and attention.



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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

First of all, the writer would like to express her upmost gratitude and prayer to ALLAH SWT, the Almighty and the God of humankind who has been giving his blessing and mercy. The writer hopes that the Almighty Allah always blesses all of us and peace of Almighty Allah upon. And also the blessing and salutation for the most honorable prophet Muhammad SAW.

I can finish this thesis because of the big support and great prayer of my beloved parents, my mother Asimah and my father M. Tohir, and my young brother M. UlinNukha. All of you are the best inspiring people.

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Finally, I truly realize that this thesis still needs the constructive criticisms and suggestions from the readers in order to make it perfect and hopefully, it can be more

useful for the readers, especially for the students of English Letters and Language

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Malang, 20th June 2016

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ABSTRACT

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Key Words : Flouting Maxim, Cooperative Principle, Implicature.

A theory formulated by Grice (1975) as the assumption what a speaker does when s/he has a conversation is Cooperative Principle Theory. He suggest to “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”. In an attempt to describe how the Cooperative Principle works, he formulated guidelines as he called conversational maxims. It means that the speaker should speak sincerely, relevantly, and clearly, while providing sufficient information. On the contrary, a speaker does not always speak sincerely, relevance, or clearly. Automatically, they flout the maxims when the speaker blatantly fails to observe the maxims, not with any intention of deceiving or misleading, but because the speaker wishes the addressee to look for a meaning which is different from the expressed meaning either in daily life or in the movie. This research investigated Flouting Maxim Used by the Main Characters in ‘Focus’ Movie. In this study, the writer is interested in analyzing the types of maxim and the reason of the flouting maxims in ‘Focus’ movie. The approach of this study was qualitative research since it focused on understanding language phenomena deeply. Data analysis reveals some findings covering the formulated research questions. Throughout the movie, all of the four maxims proposed by Grice were flouted by the characters of the movie. The maxims are maxim of quality, maxim of quantity, maxim of relevance and maxim of manner. Those flouted maxims generated certain implicatures/hidden meaning related to the context of each dialogue which showed the reason why the characters flout a maxim. Although some of the speakers looks like uncooperative socially since they do not deliver the meaning explicitly through their utterances, but they still give contribution to the talk exchange. In other words, the speakers are cooperative since they allow or even necessitate the hearer to derive some implicatures from the flouted maxims. The speaker chooses to flout the maxim since s/he is motivated by cultural aspect that is politeness consideration. The speaker sometimes states implicitly since s/he is considered that it will be nice if it is stated implicitly such as flouting Quantity maxim to give additional information, flouting Relation maxim to imply the hidden meaning that s/he does not feel comfortable with the topic they discuss. Moreover, the speaker often flouts the Quality maxim for insulting the addressee.

تَهْزَأُ مكسيم المستخدمة من قبل الشخصيات الرئيسية في فيلم 2016-12320003 (نيم) طالب مسجل رقم .روبياتولاداووية
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، M.ed. دجوكوسوسانتو ، H. الأستاذ الدكتور :مستشار الأطروحة
الكلمات الرئيسية: تهزأ مكسيم، مبدأ التعاونية، إيميليكاتوري

جعل "وصيغت نظريته شعبية كما اتبع .محادثة/كالاتراض ما يفعله متكلم عندما ق (1975) Grice مبدأ التعاونية نظرية صاغها
."مساهمة المحادثة الخاصة بك مثل المطلوبة، في المرحلة في الذي يحدث، عن طريق الغرض المقبول أو اتجاه تبادل الحديث التي يشارك فيها
وهذا يعني أن المتكلم ينبغي أن يتكلم .، صاغ المبادئ التوجيهية كما دعا ثوابتها المحادثة "مبدأ التعاونية" في محاولة لوصف كيف يعمل
على العكس من ذلك، أحد المتكلمين لا يتكلم دائماً مخلصاً، والناقوس، أو وضوح .صادقا والناقوس ووضوح، مع توفير معلومات كافية
تلقائياً، أنها تهزأ ثوابت عند فشل المتكلم صارخ التقيد ثوابت، ليس مع أي نية لخداع أو تضليل، ولكن لأنه يود المتكلم المرسل إليه للبحث
قبل "تهزأ مكسيم المستخدمة من" هذا البحث بحث .عن معنى الذي يختلف عن معنى المعرب عنها في الحياة اليومية أو في الفيلم
في هذه الدراسة، يهتم الكاتب في تحليل أنواع مكسيم والسبب من ثوابتها الاستهزاء في فيلم . 'التركيز' في فيلم "الشخصيات الرئيسية"
ويكشف تحليل البيانات بعض .وكان النهج المتبع في هذه الدراسة البحث النوعي نظراً لأنها تركز على فهم الظواهر اللغوية عميق . 'التركيز'
ثوابت .كانت تهزأ بشخصيات الفيلم Grice طوال الفيلم، كل من ثوابتها الأربعة التي اقترحتها .النتائج تغطي الأسئلة الموضوعية للبحث
ولدت تلك ثوابت المهضومة معنى الباحث/المخفية .هي مكسيم للجودة، مكسيم الكمية، مكسيم ذات الصلة ومكسيم على الطريقة
على الرغم من أن بعض المتكلمين تبدو مثل غير المتعاون .معينة تتصل بسياق كل الحوار الذي أظهر أن السبب لماذا تهزأ الأحرف مكسيم
وبعبارة أخرى، .اجتماعياً نظراً لأنها لا تقدم معنى صراحة من خلال هذه التصريحات، بل أنها لا تزال تعطي مساهمة في تبادل الحديث
ويختار المتكلم تهزأ .مكبرات الصوت التعاونية حيث أنها تسمح، أو حتى يقتضي السميع لاستخلاص بعض الباحث من ثوابتها المهضومة
يعتبر أنه سيكون لطيفاً إذا /في بعض الأحيان الدول المتكلم ضمناً منذ ق .الدافع هو الجانب الثقافي اعتبار المداراة/بالقول المأثور منذ ق
لا تشعر بالراحة مع /ضمناً أنه مثل الاستهزاء مكسيم الكمية لإعطاء معلومات إضافية، تهزأ مكسيم علاقة ينطوي على معنى خفية أن ق
وعلاوة على ذلك، كثيراً ما المتكلم يهزأ مكسيم نوعية لإهانة المرسل إليه .هذا الموضوع أنها تناقش

ABSTRACT

Robiatul Adawiyah. Nomor Induk Mahasiswa (NIM). 12320003. 2016. Flouting Maxim Used by The Main Characters in “Focus” Movie. Skripsi. Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

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Prinsip kerja sama adalah sebuah teori yang dirumuskan oleh Grice (1975) sebagai asumsi dasar terhadap apa yang dilakukan oleh seorang pembicara ketika mereka berbicara. Teorinya dirumuskan sebagai berikut “buatlah kontribusi percakapanmu seperti yang dibutuhkan, pada tingkat percakapan itu terjadi, dengan tujuan dan arah percakapan yang diterima yang mana kamu terlibat dalam percakapan tersebut. Dalam usaha untuk menggambarkan bagaimana prinsip kerja sama ini berjalan, dia merumuskan petunjuk yang dia sebut sebagai maksim percakapan yaitu maxim kuantitas, kualitas, hubungan dan cara. Maksim tersebut mengindikasikan bahwa percakapan yang efektif dan efisien adalah percakapan yang jujur, relevan dan jelas serta memberikan informasi yang cukup. Namun pada kenyataannya, seorang pembicara tidak selalu berbicara secara jujur, relevan dan jelas. Secara otomatis, pembicara melanggar maksim percakapan ketika mereka secara terang-terangan gagal untuk mematuhi maksim tanpa ada niat untuk menipu atau pun menyesatkan, tetapi karena pembicara ingin mengisyaratkan kepada pendengar untuk mencari makna tersembunyi dibalik ucapannya baik dalam kehidupan sehari-hari maupun dalam film. Pendekatan dari penelitian ini adalah kualitatif karena penelitian ini fokus pada pemahaman fenomena kebahasaan secara mendalam. Analisa data menunjukkan beberapa temuan mencakup rumusan masalah. Di sepanjang film, keempat maksim yang diusulkan oleh Grice dilanggar oleh para tokoh dalam film. Maksim tersebut antara lain maxim kualitas, maksim kuantitas, maksim relevansi dan maksim cara. Pelanggaran maksim-maksim tersebut menghasilkan makna tersembunyi yang berhubungan dengan konteks tiap-tiap dialog yang menunjukkan alasan mengapa pembicara melanggar maksim tertentu. Walaupun beberapa pembicara tampak tidak kooperatif secara sosial karena mereka tidak menyampaikan pesan secara eksplisit melalui ucapan mereka, tetapi mereka kooperatif karena mereka mengizinkan atau bahkan mengharuskan pendengar untuk mengambil makna tersembunyi dari maksim yang dilanggar. Pembicara kadang memilih untuk melanggar maksim karena dia terdorong oleh aspek budaya yaitu pertimbangan kesopanan. Pembicara kadang

mengatakan sesuatu secara tersirat karena mereka mempertimbangkan hal itu akan lebih sopan daripada diungkapkan secara langsung seperti pelanggaran maksim kuantitas untuk menolak perintah, pelanggaran maksim hubungan untuk menyiratkan bahwa pembicara merasa tidak nyaman dengan topik yang mereka bicarakan. Selain itu, pembicara melanggar maksim kualitas untuk menghina pendengar.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with background of study, research problem, objective of the study, scope and limitation, significant of the study and definition of key terms.

1.1 Research Background

In a conversation, misunderstanding can happen between speaker and hearer in catching the meaning; due to the speaker's speech. Grice (1975) terms this case "Implicature". When the hearer tries to understand the speaker, he has to assume the meaning in such context. In other words, the hearer does not only assume the meaning based on the conversational meaning but also non-conversational meaning. Paul Grice proposes a certain subclass of non-conversational implicature which is called "*Conversational implicature*" (Grice, 1989:26)

In conversational implicature, the speaker really has to make cooperative effort with the hearer, at least recognize each other. This is intended to make a successful conversation from the beginning of talk exchange, for instance by giving an initial question for in a group discussion. Here Paul Grice proposes a general principle namely "Cooperative Principle" to give what the participant is expected to observe. He formulated it in: "make your conversational contribution what is required, at the stage at which is occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you are engaged" (Grice, 1989:26).

This principle is supported by four maxims. These are maxim of quantity, quality, relevance, and manner (Cook, 1989:29). Maxim quantity regulates that the speaker is supposed to make the contribution as informative as it is required. In other word, the speaker does not give contribution as more informative or less informative as is required. Maxim of quality regulates that a speaker has to speak the truth not say something that is believed to be false adequate evidence. Next maxim relevance means that a speaker has to be relevant with the topic under discussion. The last maxim of manner is defined that speaker should avoid obscurity of expression, avoid ambiguity, be brief and be orderly.

In fact, the speakers do not always do or fulfill the maxims while having a conversation. In some cases the speakers flout the Grice maxim because they have certain reasons. For example, a child is lying about his/her bad mark in school in order to avoid the punishment from his/her parents. Here, a child flouts the maxim of quality, which requires him/her to say something that is untrue or false. Another example, Rose meets her friend whom she dislikes, and her friend makes a conversation firstly, such as “how are you?” because Rose does not like him/her, so she answer the question like “oh the weather is not good today”. Here, this answer is not expected by Rose’s friend. Clearly, Rose does not want to give a good respond to the speaker so she changes the topic. These situations already proved that Rose flouted her conversation maxim.

This strategy does not mean that both speaker and hearer are not being cooperative in a conversation, but they try to imply what they mean when convey the utterances through flouting a maxim. The speaker does not intend to mislead the hearer but wants the addressee to look for the conversational implicature, that is, the meaning of the utterances not directly stated in the word uttered, but is hidden. In some conversation, this flouting is manipulated by a speaker to produce a negative pragmatic effect such sarcasm and irony, to avoid unpleasant thing, and to emphasize message (Cook,1989:31)

In this study, the researcher is interested in using movies entitled “Focus”, which released on 27 February 2016. The researcher chooses “Focus” movie as an object of study for some reasons: *first*, movie is considered to an important art form, a source of popular entertainment and powerful method for educating or indoctrinating people; *second*, drama contains various of the elements of surprise, conflict, repetitiveness and the effect of opposite expectation that reflect the ways of people behave and converse; *third*, language use by the main characters contains many flouting maxim. In communication people tend to speak what is in their main, they never think about the rules. So, the writer interested in flouting maxim as the result of the natural conversation based on the context and also wants to apply this theory toward the “Focus” movie.

With regard to flouting maxims, researchers who interested in this topic, Taufiqillah (2010) found that maxim on the special terms were flouted the maxims

may intentionally or unintentionally be employed in both spoken and written language. He also found that the function of hedges is for helping speakers and writer to communicate more precisely. Second from, Thalita (2012). This study is talked about the implicature in the comic, in which the utterances in the comic flouted the maxim that made the readers draw inferences beyond what was originally stated. The researcher applied such maxims analysis in the comic. She focused on the implicit meaning in the sentences. Another relevant study was carried out by Miratus Sholichah, (2013), the finding shows that sometimes flouting maxim can be done naturally without causing miscommunication between speaker and hearer of communication.

The similarity among the previous studies and the current studies is the theory used. They used Grice's theory of cooperative principle as well as the current study does. But it will be different because the researcher here investigates the cooperative conversation and also elaborates why the speaker flout maxims when he or she conveys the utterances, and explain the purpose or direction of the speakers by flouting maxims in their conversation. So, it will generate different result of research finding.

1.2 Research Problem

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

1. What types of maxims are flouted the main characters in Focus movie?
2. What are the reasons of flouting the maxims in Focus movie?

1.3 Objective of Research

In line with the problems mention above, the objective of the study are:

1. To find out types of maxim flouted by the main characters in the “Focus” movie.
2. To describe why the main characters flout the maxim in ‘Focus’ movie.

1.4 Significance of Research

The result of this research is useful for

- 1 the lecturers it can be used as references in teaching the flouting maxim. They can play more attention toward the flouting maxim to make people will have a successful conversation. Therefore, it will be advantageous for the references to construct such a guideline for teaching about the cooperative principle.
- 2 the students, it can be used the references in learning and comprehending about the topic of flouting maxim. They can apply four maxims of conversation to make the conversation work effectively and run smoothly. Furthermore, it is suggested that they should pay more attention toward their utterances, especially their utterances to the people who have a power in their relation.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

This research, the researcher uses data taken from utterances as found in the “Focus” movie. The study focuses on the conversational implicatures, which pay attention to analyze the types of flouting maxim and reason why they flout the maxim in “Focus” movie by using the theory of cooperative principle proposed by Grice (1975). This research limits on analyzing flouting maxim used by the main characters in the “Focus” movie: Nick and Jess.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

In order to avoid misunderstanding and misinterpretation about the basic concept used in this study, the researcher gives some definition of key term:

1. Implicature

Implicature is used to account for what a speaker can imply, suggest or mean, as distinct from what the speaker literally says. (Paul Grice, 1975)

2. Cooperative Principles

Cooperative principle is that people cooperate when they are conversing. (Thomas, 1995:62)

3. Flouting Maxim

4. Flouting a maxim is a signal to the hearer that the speaker is not following the co-operative principle (Cruse 2000:360).

5. Focus movie

Focus is a 2015 American dark-comedy thriller film written and directed by Glenn Ficarra and John Requa, starring Will Smith, Margot Robbie.

1.7 Research Design

This study uses qualitative approach because this study describes a language phenomenon about the flouting conversational maxim. The data are collected, analyzed, and described in the form of words. Hence, it does not involve numerical scores and statistical analysis. Bogdan and Biklen (1992), state that the qualitative study has five characteristics and features which fit with this research. Firstly, the research has natural setting as the direct source of the data and the researcher is the key instrument. Second, the research is descriptive since the data are collected, analyzed, and described in the form of words. Third, qualitative research is concerned with the process rather than simply with the results or the products. Furthermore, the data are analyzed inductively and the theory is used to enrich and enlarge the researcher's knowledge in analyzing and interpreting finding. The last, the study concerned with meaning and social process. In short, this research uses descriptive qualitative approach because it explains and describes a language phenomenon that is not possible using numbers.

1.8 Data Source

The data source of this study is the conversation of the main characters in 'Focus' movie which was released in 2015. The data are in the form of utterances, which contains flouting maxim.

1.9 Research Instrument

The main instrument of this study is the researcher herself. It means that the researcher is directly involved in collecting, identifying, analyzing and discussing the data. Additionally, note taking is also used by the researcher when collecting the data of the utterances which have been categorized into flouting maxim.

1.10 Data Collection

In collecting the data, the following steps are taken:

First, transcribing the data of utterances produced by the characters of “Focus” movie. It is intended to make the data ready to be analyzed. Second, reading the movie transcript to get deeper understanding of the data. Third, selecting the data which can be categorized as flouting maxims.

1.11 Data Analysis

To analyze the data, the following steps are taken: first, the data are identified and classified based on the categorization of flouting maxims. Second, the selected data are described and explained to answer the research problem. To understand and identify the flouting maxim, the researcher also considers the context of the dialogue in order to obtain its background knowledge of the conversation. Moreover, in analyzing the data of flouting maxim, at the same time the researcher also interprets the implicature in the utterances. The last, the conclusion, as the finding of the research, is drawn.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter reviews some theories which are related to his study. This review is very important because it is used as the basic of the analysis in the study.

2.1 Cooperative Principle

Grice as cited by Grundy (2000:74) stated that when we talk we try to be cooperative by elevating this notion into what he called “The Cooperative Principle”. One way of being cooperative is for a speaker to give as much information as is expected. Cooperative principle is a theory formulated by Herbert Paul Grice in William James Lectures, delivered at Harvard University in 1967. It was published firstly by Harvard University press in his article entitle “Logic and Conversation” in 1975 that stated: “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 engage” (Grice, 1975:45). Grice proposed that participants in a communicative exchange are guided by a principle that determines the way in which language is used with maximum efficiency and effect to achieve rational communication.

Levinson (1983:102) summarized the cooperative principle as the specification of “what participants have to do in order to converse in a maximally efficient, rational, co-operative way: they should speak sincerely, relevantly and clearly, while providing sufficient information.”

In an attempt to describe how the cooperative principle works, Grice formulated guidelines for the efficient and effective use of language in conversation. The guidelines are known as the maxims of conversation. It should be underlined that Grice (1975) introduces quantity, quality, relation and manner as categories.

2.1.1 Maxim of Quantity

The participants make contribution as informatively as is required for the current purpose of the exchange. They should not make their contribution more or less informative. It means that participant's contribution in talk exchange should be informative as it's needed. The participant also should not inform the information more informative than is required. In other words, the speaker does not talk less informative or more informative in a conversation. Therefore, each participant should give neither too little information nor too much. The speakers who give too little information risk the hearer not being able to identify what they are talking about because it is not explicit enough. Otherwise, the speakers who give more information than the hearer needs risk boring them. For example:

A : How did Harry fare in court the other day?

B : Oh he got a fine.

In the example, Harry got a life sentence too, and then B would certainly be guilty of misleading A, for he has failed to provide all the information that might reasonably be required. Therefore, speaker B has already given the informative situation.

2.1.2 Maxim of Quality

Maxim of quality gives contribution to what addressor believes to be true. It means that speakers should tell the right information. The speakers should not say what they believe to be false, and should not lack adequate evidence.

The point of maxim of quality is the speakers have to say what they believe to be true and has the evidences. For instance:

A : Does your farm contain 400 acres?

B : I do not know that it does, and I want to know if it does.

Here, the sentence shows that it simply extends the scope of quality by reviewing truth as a special sub-case of sincerity applied to assertions. A answers B about the B's farm. Yet actually, B does not deny that B has farm, and B can prove it when B said that he/she would want to measure his/her farm. This case can be proved that B can give contribution to what addressor believes to be true.

2.1.3 Maxim of Relevance

Each person usually should give the relevant contribution to the topic. The communication messages should not be unmatched, yet it must relate to what has gone before. So, the conversation, which fulfills the maxim of relevance, must relate with that the speaker mean. In this case, the communication will flow fluently between the speakers and the listeners. Below is example of maxim of relevance.

A : Where's my box of chocolates?

B : it's in your room.

The example is interpreted as relevant to the present action. A is asking about 'where', and B answer about the place that is 'your room'. So, B's answer matches A's question.

2.1.4 Maxim of Manner

Maxim of manner means that the participants have to be perspicuous, and also they have to avoid obscurity of expression, ambiguity, and unnecessary direction. The utterance of the participant produced should be brief and orderly (Levinson, 1983 p.108). For example:

A : Where was Alfred yesterday?

B : Alfred went to the store and bought some whisky.

The example above has already obeyed the maxim of manner. B can give explanation orderly since he/she gives a clear explanation where Alfred was. The theory of maxims can give benefit for the speakers and the addressees who are obeying the instruction of cooperative principle. Then, if they follow these maxims, the communication becomes smooth and successful.

2.2 Flouting of Grice's Conversational Maxims

Although Grice said that the maxims are important, he realized that in some condition people have to do the deliberate violation or flouting as he calls them (Cook, 1992, p. 31). The violation of maxim above may have some effects such as misunderstanding if the hearers do not give respond to an implication (Gumperz, 1982: p. 132) or when the addressee fails to make an inference from the addressor's intention (Cheirchia & Mc Connel-Ginet, 1990: p. 191). Thus, it may be understood

only if the hearer has the same background knowledge with the speaker. The knowledge includes not only the rules for interpretation of linguistic items, but also the knowledge of the world, to which addressors can imply or refer (Coulthard, 1977: 8).

Besides, Gazdar said that it is something natural or normal that people do not obey the cooperative principles (Mey. J. L, 1993:74). If they flout their conversation, it does not mean that the communication will not be successful. In addition, the flouting of the conversational maxims can be many things, and there is no way of prescribing a particular violation as useful or detrimental. Then, the participant will understand the implication of the address or whether the addressees know the situation or occasion. It means that the addresses have the same thinking to imply what the speaker said based on the situation.

Based on Grice maxims, there are several criteria of flouting the maxims as distinguishing guidelines.

2.2.1 The Flouting of Maxim of Quantity

Firstly, the addressor flouts this maxim because he/she does circumlocution. It means that addressor does not explain to the point. Secondly, this violation usually gives uninformative contribution. Here, addressor gives less information or too much information. Finally, addressor usually violates this maxim because he/she use insufficient words talks. It means that he/she gives incomplete words when he/she is speaking (Leech, 1983). Example:

A : I've lost a diamond ring.

B : Well Julie was wearing one this morning.

The conversation does not fulfill the maxim of quantity because B refuses to commit himself to whether the ring he sees is the same one that A loses. B is not being informative in this case.

A : We'll all miss Bill and Agatha, won't we?

B : Well, we'll all miss Bill.

Surely, this example is categorized as the flouting of maxim of quantity. A tells B that both of them will miss Bill and Agatha. Yet, B flouts that he/she will miss Bill only. B gives uninformative contribution.

2.2.2 The Flouting of Maxim of Quality

Firstly, this flouting will be done by the addressor because the addressor lies or says and denies something that is believed to be false in order not to get some punishment from someone. Secondly, addressor uses irony statement when he/she flouts. Finally, speaker distorts information. It means that he/she misrepresents his/her information in order to make addressee understand (Levinson, 1983, p. 110). The examples below will explain this flouting.

A : Teheran's in Turkey isn't it, teacher?

B : And London's in Armenia I Suppose.

Here, the example explains that addressor has flouted maxim of quality. Addressor B answers the statement about London that is in Armenia. Actually, this answers the statement about London that is in Armenia. Actually, this answer is false because London is in England. Therefore, the addressor gives false statement. Another example

Queen Victoria was made of iron

(Cook, 1992, p. 31)

The example above, is flouting the maxim of quality. It gives a metaphor statement. It is impossible that Queen Victoria was made of iron. Actually, Queen Victoria is human, and she is not iron. That is why this statement is a kind of irony statement.

2.2.3 The Flouting of Maxim of Relevance

First off all, the participants flout this maxim because they make the conversation unmatched. Usually, the participants do the wrong causality. Besides, they do not want to speak the same topic; they will change the topic or avoid talking about something. This violation is usually used to hide something. It means that the participants keep secret or something in order that nobody knows about it. Two examples below do not fulfill the maxim of relevance

A : I do think Mrs. Jenkins is an old windbag, don't you?
B : Huh, lovely weather for March, isn't it?

(Levinson, 1983, p. 111).

The conversation between A and B have already made the conversation unmatched. Addressor B might implicate in the appropriate circumstances. Therefore, B gives a respond to speaker A uninformative; therefore B has flouted the maxim of relevance.

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

(Leech, 1983)

The above conversation B has flouted maxim of relevance, which is not causality. When A asks B about 'where', actually B should answer the question about the place. However, B, here, has changed the topic of conversation. A asks B about A's box of chocolates, but B answer A's question about his/her wanting to get a train. Therefore, B's utterance is unmatched.

2.2.4 The Flouting of Maxim of Manner

The last flouting is maxim of manner. An addresser flouts the maxim of manner when he/she uses ambiguous language. He/she uses another language such as foreign language which makes the addressee does not understand. Sometimes, this flouting is used by the addressor to exaggerate things. It means that addressor represent as greater things. Moreover, addressor uses slang in front of people who do not understand. Lastly, if the addressor's voice is not loud enough, he/she will violate this maxim (Levinson, 1983, p. 104).

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

Addressor B obviously breaks the maxim of manner (be perspicuous) by spelling out the word ice cream, and tells A that B does not say the word ice cream in front of the children before they ask their parents to buy some.

In addition, according to Leech, in the same utterance, it can have more than one the flouting of maxims as long as the speaker gives the right reasons. Besides, people usually have different interpretation about their communication so that their utterance can be contained by two or more (Leech, 1983). For example:

A : Where's my box chocolates?

B : The children were in your room this morning.

This example has two kinds of flouting those are maxim of relevance and quantity. It contains of the flouting of maxim relevance because B does not give the causality answer. It means that B should answer some places where B has put the chocolates. In addition, this example is also flouting the maxim of quantity. B does not explain to the point that the children were in A's room this morning. If B follows the maxim of quantity, B should answer to the point.

Therefore, based on Grice (1975), violation of conversational maxims can make the listeners misunderstand with the message of addressor. Yet, it does not mean that the communication will be breakdown as long as the addressor giving a strong reason. The flouting of maxims can be many things, for it is no way of prescribing a particular violation as useful or detrimental.

CHAPTER III

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the finding and the discussion of this research. This chapter describes and explains the data. Besides, it discusses the results of data finding in relation to the theories.

3.1 Finding and Discussion

This section investigates the flouting which is done by the main characters in “Focus” movie. In purpose to answer the research problem, the researcher finds and explains the kinds of flouting used by the main characters. Also, the researcher looks for and describes the reasons why the main characters flout the conversational maxim.

3.1.1 Flouting of Grice’s Conversational Maxim

The following datum describes the flouting of Grice’s conversational maxim found in the dialogue of the movie. The researcher also explains the reason why the utterances are flouted by the main characters.

3.1.1.1 Flouting Maxim Quantity

Datum 1

Con man Nicky Spurgeon went to a bar in New York City. There, he saw a beautiful young blonde woman with another man, who was pestering her. Jess

approached Nick's table and asked him to pretend to be her boyfriend so that she could avoid a guy at the bar who would not stop pestering on her.

Jess Barrett	: “Will you be my boyfriend?”
	: “Just for a minute”
	: “You're not a serial killer, are you?”
Nicky Spurgeon	: “That depends”
	: “How many times does it take to get to "serial"?”
Jess Barrett	: “Five”
Nicky Spurgeon	: “No, we're good”

Datum 1 contains utterances that flout maxim of quantity because Nick Spurgeon gave the information which was less than expected or needed by Jess. Actually, he should answer the first jess' question clearly. Based on Grice theory (1989), the speaker should give a right amount of information when he speak, which means does not give less information than the situation required. Furthermore, the dialogue 1 is categorized as flouting maxim of quantity because the speaker conveyed little information on his response by ignoring the question. This flouting maxim of quantity gave an implicature that the speaker actually shocked with the question.

Nick flouted this maxim because he was confused. On one side, Nick did not accept being her boyfriend. On the other side, Nick wanted to help Jess from the guy at the bar.

Datum 2

This conversation happened at a bar in New York City when Nick pretended to be Jess's boyfriend, so Jess was no longer bothered by the man at the bar. Jess thank to Nick because he has saved her.

Jess Barrett	:	"You know, it may be the roofies talking, but this was really fun"
	:	" Thank you. Thank you for rescuing me "
Nicky Spurgeon	:	"Yeah. We showed him"
Jess Barrett	:	"yeah"

Datum 2 above is an example of the occurrences of flouting maxim of quantity. Here, tautology was used as the strategy to flout the maxim. Jess has given too much information by repeating her expression. The expression is "**Thank you. Thank you for rescuing me**" is repeated twice by Jess. These repeated expressions indicated the use of tautology.

Generally, saying the same thing more than once is not effective in a conversation. However, in terms of tautology, it conveys a great deal in the conversation. Here, Jess used it to convince Nick that she was grateful because he has fulfilled her request. In other words, it could be said that Jess implicitly wanted to say 'Thank you so much!' to Nick by using the tautology. Since his contribution was more informative than was required, he has flouted maxim of quantity in this exchange. Saying her statement above indicated that the reason for the flouting

maxim was to express her feeling. She was happy because Nick willing to help her by repeating the expression of ‘thanks you’ that indicate flouting maxim of quantity.

Datum 3

Nick and Jess was in Bar. This conversation happened when Nick has saved her from the guy, and then he wanted to take her home.

Nicky Spurgeon	: “Can I walk you somewhere?”
Jess Barrett	: “Actually, I am staying here”
	: “upstairs”
Nicky Spurgeon	: “ Really? ”

Datum 3 above performs flouting maxim of quantity. The speaker flouted the maxim of quantity because he gave the statement “**Really?**” to the hearer which is not needed to be responded, and also it was not a sincere question. It meant that the speaker asked a question with no intention of obtaining an answer. The speaker wanted the hearer to provide him with the indicated information. Meanwhile, he already knew the answer and he just convinced himself. The speaker’s statement was categorized as rhetorical question since it was part of flouting maxim of quantity. Nick’s statement meant that he was not sure with the information that he got so to convince himself he flouted the maxim by using rhetorical question strategy.

Datum 4

They went upstairs to her hotel room and started to make out. A man then bursted into the room with a gun, threatening to shoot Nicky. Jess said he was her husband. Nicky then quipped that he got cancer, and the man said he didn't want to shoot a guy with cancer. Jess figures that Nicky is kidding. Nicky said how they should have handled it if they really wanted to rob him before he leaved. In this case, Nick was a professional con-man.

Jess Barrett	: “Then why'd you come up here if you're so smart?”
Nicky Spurgeon	: “Professional curiosity”
	: “ And I like boobs, you know ”
	: “ I figured it was a win-win ”
	: “ All thumbs, sweetheart. It was a bum lift ”

From the datum 4, we can see that Nick's response in Jess's question appears to flout maxim of quantity. He gave superfluous information to Jess's question. He should just answer the question by saying, “**Professional curiosity**”. However, he flouted the maxim of quantity by giving additional information, which was not making his contribution as informative as was required

In datum 4 also expresses an irony. i.e. expression deals with the use of words to express something other than and especially the opposite of the literal meaning. This irony can be found when Nick answered Jess' question. He said “**All thumbs, sweetheart. It was a bum lift**”. However, this statement brought irony as he did not

say the same with what he has just said. Actually, he tried to tell that it was a bad tricking in an ironic way by saying 'all thumbs'.

Nick was being sarcastic to Jess and flouted maxim of quantity by saying “**all thumbs**”. Actually, what Jess has done was not all thumbs. Nick did this kind because he did not like Jess’ way in deceiving. Instead, Nick was being sarcastic; he actually gave advice for her lack. She must be more nimble in deceiving.

Datum 5

Nick and Jess were having conversation when people have been quiet in a restaurant. They were freezing on the darkness night. Jess asked what the most preferred Nick as fraudsters.

Jess Barrett	: “So, what's your thing? Inside? Roper? You can tell me”
Nicky Spurgeon	: “ Everything. Been in this game so long ”
Jess Barrett	: “I wanna cannon. That what I wanna do”

Datum 5 above consists of flouting maxim of quantity because he gave too much information. The required information was just the name of thing that Nick loved. Here, Nick made his contribution more informative than was required. By giving too much information, He wanted to explain more about something. Nick expected that Jess understood the intended meaning.

The reason why Nick flouted maxim of quantity because he gave additional informatio. He told Jess that he have been the game so long. Here, Jess expected to understand the implied meaning that he was a professional con-man.

Datum 6

This conversation happened in a restaurant between Jess and Nick. Nicky told a story to Jess about two partners involved in a con gone wrong where one partner had to shoot the other to make it seem like they weren't working together. They happened to be Nicky's father and grandfather, and the former shot the latter in something called the "Toledo Panic Button".

Jess Barrett	:	"So your father killed your grandfather?"
Nicky Spurgeon	:	"That's the world you're in. Dabblers get killed"

In this datum 6, Nick tried to say that what was not mentioned. He intentionally gave too little information to respond Jess's utterance, so Jess as the hearer of Nick was expected to understand the unstated meaning of "That's the world you're in. Dabblers get killed" By saying that utterance, Nick has flouted maxim of quantity by using overstatement as the strategy. Nick stated thing that was not required. He did not give the required information in the exchange.

In datum 6 flouting maxim of quantity happened because Nick gave unnecessary information to Jess. Information that 'That's the world you're

in 'Dabblers get killed' unnecessary to know by Jess. But, by saying those expression Jess will be understand the implicit answer that given by Nick.

Datum 7

Nick went to New Orleans. He took his business with his friend Horst, and their own team of con artists. This conversation happened between Horst and Nick when were looking building that will serve as his new office.

Horst : "Where you have been staying? Hyatt again?"
 Nicky Spurgeon : "Yep. **I love the brunch. You should stop by**"

In this conversation of the datum 7, the required information is just yes/no or the name of place, but then Nick gave too much information. He made his contribution more informative than was required. By giving too much information, Nick intended to suggest Horst to stop and try the food at the Hyatt where Nick stayed, because, according to Nick the food there was very delicious and Horst had to try it. He tried to prevent it by flouting maxim of quantity.

In datum 7, the reason why Nick flouted maxim of quantity because Nick gave unnecessary information. Information that ' **I love the brunch. You should stop by** 'unnecessary to know by Horst. But, Nick by saying those expression Horst will be understand the implicit meaning that given by Nick.. Nick became more informative than was required. Actually, he wanted to suggest Horst went to Hyatt. According to Nick, Hors has to brunch there because the food was very delicious.

Datum 8

Jess met Nicky's friend and associate, Farhad. He was involved in more complicated schemes, as he was seen removing a fake ATM that was used to get private information.

Jess Barrett	: “Wow, did he make that?”
Nicky Spurgeon	: “Yeah. A few years back. He replaced the credit card terminals.....at about a dozen 99 Cent Stores in L.A. Took down a few million before they caught on ”

Based on datum 8, writer found two flouting maxims. First, the speaker flouted maxim of manner because the speaker was not clearly stated and make an ambiguity, when he said **“Yeah. A few years back. He replaced the credit card terminals at about a dozen 99 Cent Stores in L.A. Took down a few million before they caught on”** was not totally got the point what was the exact years he replaced the credit card terminal.

The second analysis, that Nick flouted maxim of quantity. He gave too much information. He should have said to Jess ‘yes or no’ if he obeyed the maxim of quantity. The fact, however was that he had explained many things in her utterance. Thus, he flouted maxim of quantity. In this conversation, Nick gave additional information to Jess in order to explain something in detail what Farhad has done.

Datum 9

Over time in hotel room, Nicky and Jess developed a mutual attraction. After sex, Jess asked Nicky why some people referred to him as "Mellow".

Jess Barrett : "Why Mellow?"
 : "Why do they call you Mellow?"
 Nicky Spurgeon : "Yeah, you know"
 : "I don't like that name"
 Jess Barrett : "I know, but why do they call you that?"
 Nicky Spurgeon : "My dad just started calling me that"
 Jess Barrett : "and?"
 Nicky Spurgeon : "And I don't like it"
 : "My dad, he said, um..."
 : "...there are two kinds of people in this world. There are hammers and nails. You decide which one you wanna be. He said there's no room for heart in this game. That shit'll get you killed. He...He said I was soft. So he started calling me marshmallow"

In this part Nick flouted maxim of quantity. He gave too much information and was not to the point or circumlocution. He should have said to Jess the reason why they called him Mellow if he fulfilled the maxim of quantity. The fact, however was that he had explained many things in her utterances; thus, he flouted maxim of quantity.

Nick flouted maxim of quantity by being not to the point when he tried to explain about why he called Mellow. He found it hard to explain that to Jess because he tried to hide his real feeling that he is too shy to tell Jess about it. Even though, he was a professional con man who has a property firm but actually he was a soft man.

Datum 10

Nicky and Jess went to the football game. They made small bets with each other such as whether one fan would catch a hot dog or not, and whether another was too drunk to get up for the wave. A curious man named Mr. Liuyan joined the game. Liuyan made more bets with Nicky and Jess. But Jess refused the game.

Liuyan : “Okay. Which team draws the next penalty?”

Jess Barrett : “I do not know football”

In this dialogue, Jess flouted the maxim of quantity. In the term “make your contribution as informative as is required” and “do not make your contribution more informative than what is required”. Here, Jess flouted maxim of quantity because she gave less information than what Liuyan expected. Actually, Jess should answer which team will draw the next penalty.

Jess flouted maxim of quantity by giving less information. She said that she did not know football. Jess hoped Liuyan understood the intended meaning that she did not play game anymore.

Datum 11

This conversation happened in mini market. Nicky spent a lot of his time trying to get closer to Jess, even though he has done with her. Nick wanted Jess received him back and forgived him.

Jess Barrett : “What do you want from me?”

Nicky Spurgeon : “I can convince anyone of anything”

: "I once convinced a man that an empty
 warehouse was the Federal Reserve"
 : "So I'm good"
 Jess Barrett : "yeah"
 : "You're the best"
 Nicky Spurgeon : "But what I really want..."
 : "...is to tell you that I've changed"
 : "And tell you that I am sorry"
 : "And I just want you to believe me"

In this conversation, the required information was just something that Nick wanted from Jess. But then, Nick gave too much information. He made his contribution more informative than was required. By giving too much information, Nick intended to convince Jess that he has changed. Since Nick predicted that Jess did not believe him, he tried to prevent it by flouting maxim of quantity.

Datum 12

Nicky and Jess attempted to return to the United States together. However, they were caught by Garriga's men and taken to Garriga's garage. Jess was bound and gagged while Nicky was given a beating. Nicky has actually sold the real EXR to all of the various teams. Garriga convinced that Jess had something to do with Nicky gaining access to EXR. Garriga did not know how Nicky gained access to EXR.

Garriga : "How did you get it?"
 Nicky Spurgeon : "Who the fuck cares, man? It's done"

In this case, the maxim of quantity is being flouted, since Nick's responding with less information than is required. He should have said to Garriga the way he got the password to login information so he could access EXR if he observed the maxim of quantity. But, he implied that Nick wanted to cover something from Garriga. Actually, he wanted Garriga did not know how he got the password. By answering **"Who the fuck cares, man? It's done"** meant that he did not provide the required information.

3.1.1.2 Flouting Maxim Quality

Datum 13

Nicky went to the party at Garriga's mansion where he saw Jess for the first time since he left her, descending the staircase in a stunning red dress. She kissed Garriga, to Nicky's disdain.

Nicky Spurgeon	: "Is he a mark?"
Jess Barrett	: "No. We're together"
	: "Have been for a long time"
	: "I'm out of the game"

This conversation consists of two flouting maxims. First, this is flouting maxim of quality where the speaker did not tell the truth that she was not Garriga's girlfriend and also she was crook. Therefore, in flouting maxim of quality in the theory "do not say what you believe to be false" and "do not say for which you lack of evidence"

Second is flouting maxim of quantity because the speaker gave too much information. He made his contribution more informative than was required. The reason why Jess did this kind because she tried to cover something, that is, actually she was not his girlfriend and she did not know Garriga at all. She lied to Nick that she was out of the game. She did not want Nick to know that she was not Garriga's girlfriend. By lying this way, she hoped that Nick was Jealous.

Datum 14

Nicky was in Buenos Aires, working for billionaire motorsport team owner Rafael Garriga. Garriga needed to beat a team headed by Australian businessman McEwen to win the championship. Nicky will pretend to be a disgruntled technician on Garriga's team willing to sell Garriga's custom fuel use algorithm EXR. Instead he will sell to McEwen a bogus version which will slow their car down during the race. Nick met McEwen will discuss EXR that will be offered. In the middle of the conversation, Nick saw Jess with Gariga. It made Nick did not focus on McEwen. McEwen was uncomfortable with Nick attitude that he was watching something.

McEwen	: “What the fuck are you looking at?”
Nicky Spurgeon	: “Nothing”

In datum 14 Nick tried to flout maxim of quality because Nick did not tell the truth. While, maxim of quality regulates that a speaker has to speak the truth not say

something that is believed to be false adequate evidence. Therefore, here, Nick was considered to fail in observing the maxim of quality, since he lied.

However, examining the context, he seemed to hide something from McEwen. He actually was looking at Jess with Garriga beside the pool. He was watching what they did together. Actually he was jealous. He was being lying because he actually did not want McEwen to know what he was looking at.

Datum 15

At a pre-race party, Nicky run into Jess, who was now Garriga's girlfriend. After having drinking upon seeing Jess, Nicky has a convincing fight with Garriga in public. It made him being thrown out. One day, Nick met Jess. Jess asked about events that occur when a party.

Jess Barrett	: "And what was that last night?"
	: "Was that about me?"
Nicky Spurgeon	: "Please. No"

In this case Nick was not observing maxim of quality, since he was speaking lie about last night fight with Garriga, Nick envied because he saw Jess kissed Garriga in the pre-race party. The reason Nick flouted this maxim because he was jealous to Garriga so that's why he hit Garriga. Nick did not tell the truth because he did not want Jess to know that he still loved her.

3.1.1.3 The Flouting Maxim Relevance

Datum 16

This conversation happened between Jess and Nick in his office. At night office atmosphere was so hectic and all the crews were busy with their work. Nick was showing the results of their work over to Jess. There was a lot of stuff stolen as a wallet, money, a bag, diamonds, watches etc. As the new member Nick gave card and hotel room to jess.

Nicky Spurgeon	: “Clean card, clean ID, everything you need”
Jess Barrett	: “thank you”
Nicky Spurgeon	: “Well, don't thank me yet. Got a lot of work to do. Tough week ahead”
Jess Barrett	: “I know”
	: “So, what now?”
Nicky Spurgeon	: “There's a key card in there. Um...”
	: “I got you another place”
	: “I think you'll like it”

In this chance, Nick also has flouted maxim of relevance by being irrelevant. The speaker broke the maxim of relation because his answer was unmatched to Jess's question. The speaker answered the hearer's question by saying “There's a key card in there. Um...”. It did not have relationship with the hearer's question. Nick stated an answer with a different topic. Here, Jess was expected to be able to receive Nick's unstated message that Nick did not want discuss about the job temporarily. The reasons why Nick tried being irrelevant because he wanted to change the topic of

conversation to end the discussion about Job. He actually wanted to give more attention to Jess and he expected Jess understood that Nick loved her.

Datum 17

Liuyan made more bets with Nicky over the game, practically begging him to play when Nicky tried to back out. Nicky played and lost \$1,000. The bets escalated as the two men double the bets, even as Jess told Nicky they should just leave. After losing \$100,000, it looked like Nicky has finally had enough and was about to walk away. Mr. Liuyan goaded him back in, and Nicky bets all the remaining cash (\$1.1 million) on a simple high card draw. Liuyan pulled the card with a higher number, winning all their money. Nicky and Jess were heartbroken. Nicky chose not to walk away and decided to double the bet again. He told Liuyan to pick any player on the field, and he will guess which one, seemingly impossible odds.

Nicky Spurgeon	: “Take those binoculars”
Jess Barrett	: “Pick any player on or off the field”
Nicky Spurgeon	: “And I will guess the number”
Liuyan	: “Any player”
	: “That's like 100-to-1”
Nicky Spurgeon	: “It's good odds for you. Two million”

Datum 17, maxim of relevance was flouted by Nick. This utterance the speaker gave irrelevance answer when the hearer asked him by saying “Any player? That's like 100-to-1” and the speaker's answer was not relevance to the question, because he just said “It's good odds for you. Two million” that indicate unstated meaning of ‘yes’. The reason Nick flouted maxim of relevance because he wanted to strengthen his answer that implied meaning of ‘yes’.

Datum 18

On the taxi ride home, Nicky, now with a lot of money on him. Nick won the gamble. Jess was so very curious how Nick won the gamble

Jess Barrett	: “My God”
	: “How did you do that”
Nicky Spurgeon	: “Liyuan Tse. Legendary gambler. He bets on everything. Anything. Huge cash bets, all the time. Once the Bellagio put Bill Gates out of the high-roller's suite.....because Liyuan was flying in. He is the perfect vic”

Datum 18 consists of flouting maxim of relevance. The speaker flouted maxim of relevance because his utterance was unmatched with the hearer's statement. The hearer said “How did you do that?” but the speaker tried to describe who Liyuan is. Here, speaker should tell the way how he could win the gambling if he followed the maxim of relevance. Unfortunately, he did not be cooperative. Thus the flouting of the relevance maxim is clear.

Nick talked too much, and therefore flouted maxim of relevance. The information that Liyuan is a legendary gambler was not relevant with the question. Jess did not have the necessity to know that who Liyuan is. Actually, she wanted to know how Nick won this game. In this case, Nick being irrelevant because he gave unnecessary additional information to Jess

Datum 19

Nick saw Jess was sitting in the front door of his apartment. Jess seen crying.

Nick worried something happened to Jess. Nick was afraid that Garriga will hurt her.

Nicky Spurgeon : “Jess, did he put his hands on you?”
 : “Tell me what happened”
 Jess Barrett : “Just... Just kiss me”

In datum 19, Jess broke the maxim of relevance. It showed from the speaker’s statement “Just...kiss me”. This statement actually used by the speaker to change the topic and avoid talking about her condition at the time.

When Jess was being irrelevant and flouts the maxim of relevance since she tried to hide something from Nick. She did not want Nick to know what happened to her. So, Jess chose to ignore Nick question and changed to another topic.

3.1.1.4 Flouting Maxim Manner

Datum 20

This conversation occurred in a bar in New York. They discussed anything included wine. Nick knew well about wine. Jess wanted to know how Nick could recognize any kind of wine.

Jess Barrett : “It is very confusing, isn’t it?”
 : “How do you know it all?”
 Nicky Spurgeon : “Mostly from drinking”
 : “Yeah, more you drink, more you learn”

Datum 20, there are two flouting maxim. First, the speaker flouted the maxim of manner. It happened because the speaker was not clearly stated and made an ambiguity. When he said “mostly from drinking” was not totally got the point and made the listener confused.

The second analysis, the writer classified as flouting maxim of quantity “make your contribution as informative as is required” and “do not make your contribution more informative than what is required”. In this utterances, the speaker flouted maxim of quantity because he gave the answer of the hearer’s question by saying an exaggerated statement indicated as too much and stronger than what is needed. It means that, “yeah, more you drink, more you learn” is too strong and more informative word, because the speaker just needs to say “mostly from drinking” to answer the hearer question. It is categorized overstatement.

In the above utterances, Nick made ambiguous utterances by using ambiguous language. We can understand that Nick inferred the meaning of the messages he wanted to convey to Jess. One reason might be he did not have a lot time to tell the story how he know it all and he found it enough to use the expression ‘mostly from drinking’ with an intonation that clearly showed his experiences.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion and suggestion which are drawn by the researcher after analyzing and interpreting the data. The conclusion is made based on the formulated research problem, while suggestion is addressed to the next researchers who are interested in doing further researches in the same field of research.

4.1 Conclusion

From the finding and analysis, the writer may conclude that in some condition, the participant of the conversation flout the maxim for certain reasons.

The finding shows that there are four types of flouting maxim done by the main characters of “Focus” movie namely, flouting maxim of quality, quantity, relevance, and manner. Based on the analysis, sometimes a datum consists of two flouting maxims and only has one reason why she or he flouts that maxim.

The flouting maxim occurs when the speaker does not give the right amount of information to the hearer, which is by giving more or less information than what is required. From this cases, it can be perceived that the speaker in the movie flout the quantity maxim when they speak something less or more than expected, exaggerate

their statement and do repetition on their remark. Then, those flouting of quantity maxim generates implicit meaning that depend on the context of the dialogue happen.

From the data analysis, flouting maxim of quantity has been done by the main characters for fourteen times. The reasons why the main characters flout the maxim of quantity are (1) to explain more about something. In this case, the speaker tries to explain about something by giving much information and expecting that the hearer will understand more about the topic, (2) to express their feeling, (3) to show their confusing, the speaker is said to flout the maxim quantity when she/he answers the question by ignoring the question as a sign to show confusion, (4) to convince their self, (5) to give advice, (6) to give additional information, (7) to give unnecessary information, (8) to expect something, and (9) to hide or cover something.

The flouting of maxim of quality happens while a speaker tells a lie or speaks something which she or he supposes to be false. These flouting of maxim are done by the main characters when they say untrue things. These flouting also give rise to implicit meaning. In the movie script, for instance, the quality maxim is flouted when characters tell untrue information to this hearer.

From the data analysis, the characters have to flout maxim of quality because they tell a lie or speak something that supposes to be false. There are two reasons for flouting this maxim,: 1. the speaker wants to cover something and to hide something, and 2. the speaker does not want the hearer knows about the real condition or feeling.

Flouting maxim of relevance takes place when the speaker becomes irrelevant with the topic being discussed. The main characters flout the maxim of relevance when she or he changes the topic of the conversation abruptly, gives irrelevant remark or avoid talking about the topic being discussed. From the data analysis, there are four times flouting of relevance that is flouted by the main characters of the movie. In this flouting maxim the speaker flouts the maxim because they want to change the topic to avoid talking about something that is embarrassing or just to end the conversation. The speaker wants to strengthen his/her answer to make the hearer believe it. And also the speaker wants to give unnecessary information to the topic being talked about.

The flouting of manner arises while information given by speaker causes obscurity, ambiguity, vagueness, and prolixity. The characters flout the maxim of manner when they make ambiguous language. It is used because they are reluctant to respond the hearer's utterance and also to let the hearer interprets their obscurity of their statement and do not complete their statement. From the data analysis, there are two times flouting of manner that is flouted by the main characters of the movie.

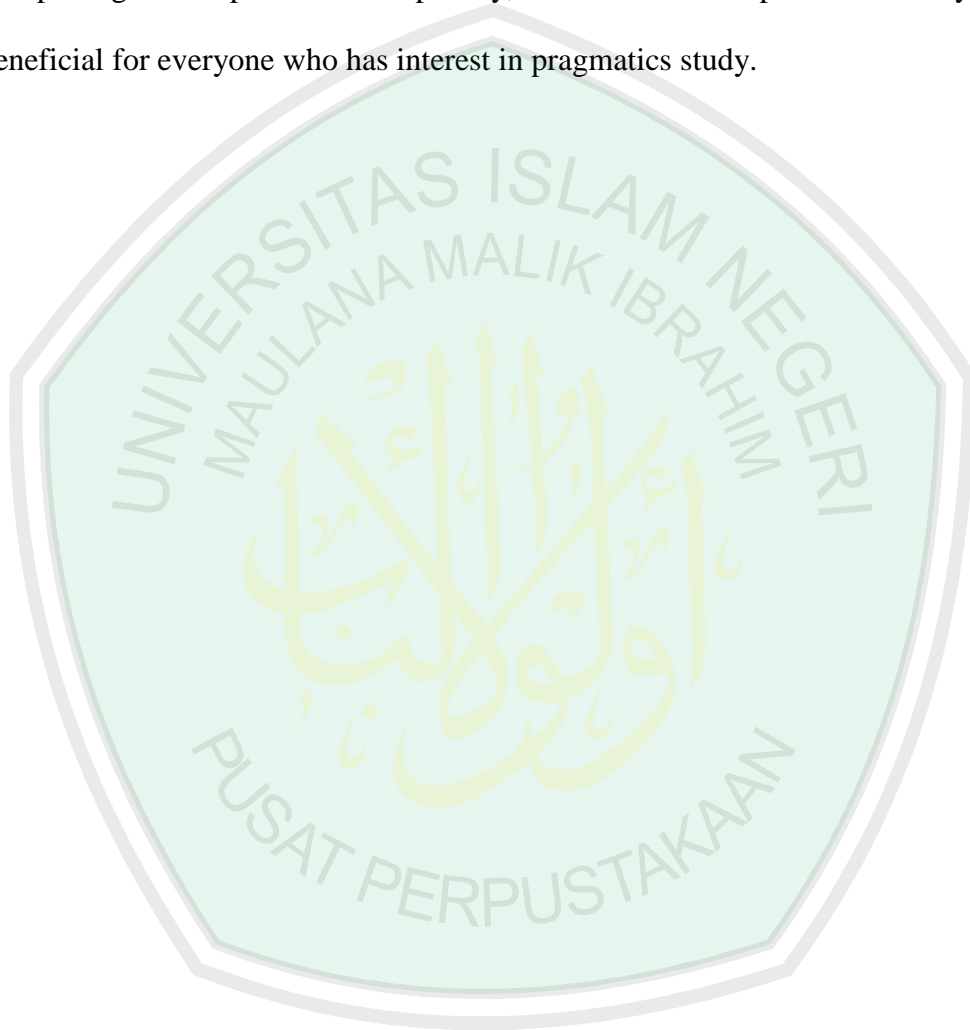
The researcher also finds that the flouting of maxim does not make the conversation into miscommunication. Based on the analysis the conversation can still run well without miscommunication. In this case, the flouting does not make the conversation between the participants difficult to understand.

4.2 Suggestion

Related to the result analysis of the flouting of conversational maxims in the movie, the writer proposes several suggestions related to the readers, students, and further researchers.

1. For the readers, the researcher does hope that the research can enrich their knowledge about conversational maxim flouts and implicatures. The researcher expects that by reading this research, the reader will understand more about implicatures in Pragmatics and they can interpret the speaker's intended meanings which are frequently produced by the speakers in their utterances.
2. For the English learners, the researcher expects that this research will motivate the English learners to study about Pragmatics, especially about implicatures. The most important of language is the use of language, so by studying Pragmatics especially implicatures, they will not only broaden their knowledge of language but also improve their language usage.
3. For further researcher, it is advisable to develop this study is not only used in the movie but also other literary works as like short story, novel, or TV series. It is more advisable for the next researcher to investigate the relationship between the flouting maxims and the politeness strategy since certain flouting maxims are motivated by politeness consideration that is not discussed in this study.

Finally, the researcher expects to the next researchers to prepare well before and during conducting the research and to develop the knowledge about learning and interpreting the implicatures. Hopefully, the researcher expects this study will be beneficial for everyone who has interest in pragmatics study.



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NO	DIALOGUE	FLOUTING MAXIM			
		QN	QL	R	M
1	J : "Will you be my boyfriend? : "Just for a minute" : "You're not a serial killer, are you?" N: "That depends" : "How many times does it take to get to "serial"?" J : "Five" N : "No, we're good"	√			
2	J : "Thank you. Thank you for rescuing me N: "Yeah. We showed him"	√			
3	N : "Can I walk you somewhere?" J : "Actually, I am staying here" : "upstairs" N: "Really?"	√			
4	J : "Then why'd you come up here if you're so smart?" N : "Professional curiosity" : "And I like boobs, you know" : "I figured it was a win-win" : "All thumbs, sweetheart. It was a bum lift"	√			
5	J: "So, what's your thing? Inside? Roper? You can tell me" N: "Everything. Been in this game so long"	√			
6	J: "So your father killed your grandfather?" N: "That's the world you're in. Dabblers get killed"	√			
7	H: "Where you been staying? Hyatt again?" N: "Yep. I love the brunch. You should	√			

	stop by”				
8	J : “Wow, did he make that?” N: “Yeah. A few years back. He replaced the credit card terminals.....at about a dozen 99 Cent Stores in L.A. Took down a few million before they caught on”	√			√
9	J : “Why Mellow?” : “Why do they call you Mellow?” N : “Yeah, you know” : “I don't like that name” J : “I know, but why do they call you that?” N : “My dad just started calling me that” J : “and?” N: “And I don't like it” : “My dad, he said, um...” : “...there are two kinds of people in this world. There are hammers and nails. You decide which one you wanna be. He said there's no room for heart in this game. That shit'll get you killed. He...He said I was soft. So he started calling me marshmallow”	√			
10	L : “Okay. Which team draws the next penalty?” N : “I do not football”	√			
11	J : “What do you want from me?” N: “I can convince anyone of anything” J : “I once convinced a man that an empty warehouse was the Federal Reserve” N: “So I'm good” J : “yeah” “You're the best” N: “But what I really want...” : “...is to tell you that I've changed” : “And tell you that I am sorry” : “And I just want you to believe me”	√			
12	G: “How did you get it?”	√			

	N: "Who the fuck cares, man? It's done"				
13	N: "Is he a mark?" J: "No. We're together" : "Have been for a long time" : "I'm out of the game"	√	√		
14	Mc : "What the fuck are you looking at?" N : "nothing"		√		
15	J: "And what was that last night?" : "Was that about me?" N: "Please.No"		√		
16	N: "Clean card, clean ID, everything you need" J: "thank you" N: "Well, don't thank me yet. Got a lot of work to do. Tough week ahead" J: "I know" : "So, what now?" N: "There's a key card in there. Um..." : "I got you another place" : "I think you'll like it"			√	
17	N: "Take those binoculars" L: "Pick any player on or off the field" N: "And I will guess the number" L: "Any player" : "That's like 100-to-1" N: "It's good odds for you. Two million"			√	
18	J: "My God" : "How did you do that" N: "Liyuan Tse. Legendary gambler. He bets on everything. Anything. Huge cash bets, all the time. Once the Bellagio put Bill Gates out of the high-roller's suite.....because Liyuan was flying in. He is the perfect vic"			√	
19	N: "Jess, did he put his hands on you?" : "Tell me what happened" J: "Just... Just kiss me"			√	
20	J: "It is very confusing, isn't it?" : "How do you know it all?" N: "Mostly from drinking"	√			√

	: “Yeah, more you drink, more you learn”				
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