

**FLOUTING MAXIM ANALYSIS ON THE CHARACTERS IN
DOLITTLE MOVIE**

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**ENGLISH LITERATURE DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK
IBRAHIM MALANG
2021**

**FLOUTING MAXIM ANALYSIS ON THE CHARACTERS IN
DOLITTLE MOVIE**

THESIS

Presented to
Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang
In Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.)

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Malang, December 08th 2021
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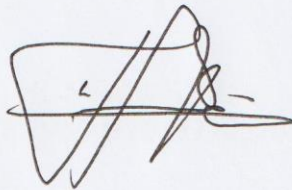
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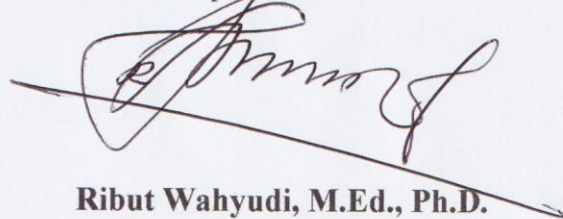
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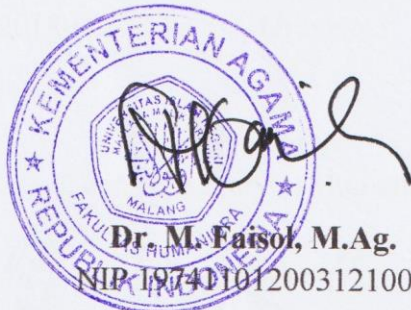
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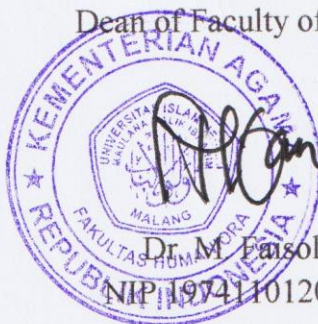
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MOTTO

Success is not a convenient way but a very uncomfortable thing to do. So, you have to be comfortable with that discomfort zone.

DEDICATION

I proudly dedicate this thesis to my parents, my beloved Tohir and Rokimah, and my beloved friends who still support, encourage, help, and motivate me to finish my thesis.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Bismillahirrahmanirahim

Assalamu'alaikum wa Rahmatullahi wa Barokatuh

Alhamdulillahillobbil'Alamin, all praises and thanks to Allah, the Lord of the world, who has given me the opportunity and ability to write and complete a thesis entitled “**Flouting Maxims Analysis on the characters in *Dolittle* Movie**” as a requirement to obtain a *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S) in the Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Hopefully, *sholawat* and *salam* will always be delivered to the Great Prophet Muhammad, the best man on earth, who has brought people from the realm of darkness to the realm of bright light *min az-dzulumat ila an-nur*. I realize that this thesis will not be completed without support and guidance from various people and colleagues, especially from my supervisor, Mazroatul Ishlahiyah, M.Pd I want to say thank you very much, who tirelessly guided and provided knowledge, suggestions, and corrections so that this thesis could be completed. Then, I don't forget to say thank you to Dr. Hj. Syafiyah, M.A. as the main examiner, and Ribut Wahyudi, M.Ed, Ph.D. as the second examiner who has provided input and instruction in my thesis research.

Likewise, I don't forget to say thank you and appreciation to: My beloved parents, father and mother, for their hard work has given up everything with prayer that always accompanies me in every step in reaching my goals.

My gratitude is also pretending to my beloved teacher Kh. Ahmad Zarkazi Mustofa Lc. M.A. who always supports me to do my thesis. My Allah SWT always blessed him. It is also rightfully proud to my beloved friends, Abdullah Muhammadi, Ach Fanan Firdaus who helped me to finish my thesis. Also, brothers and sisters of Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, thank you for your togetherness so far.

Finally, I would like to thank all those who have provided assistance that cannot be written one by one. For all the guidance and encouragement that I have received from all parties, only to Allah SWT, I ask that all the help that has been given is of worship value by His side, and hopefully this simple work useful for all. Amiin.

Malang, December 08th, 2021

Khosim

ABSTRACT

Khosim, khosim, (2021) *Flouting Maxim Analysis on The Characters in Dolittle Movie*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Mazroatul Ishlahiyah, M.Pd.

Keyword: Cooperative Principle, Flouting Maxing, the Reason of Flouting Maxim.

Communication is the tool to express the ideas and to inform about something when people doing communication. In communication, the speaker and listener must be cooperative to avoid misunderstanding. Thus, the communication runs effective and efficient in delivering some information. Here, Grice (1975) offers the theory of cooperative principle to avoid misunderstanding. The cooperative principle is how people avoid misunderstanding between the interlocutor and listener, which consists of the maxim: maxim quality, quantity, relation, and manner, but those maxims are often flouted by people in communication that called the flouting maxim.

Furthermore, flouting maxim usually makes people misunderstand because the information provided is less or more. Sometimes people have difficulty understanding because the utterances have implied meaning. Therefore, this research wants to investigate what type of flouting maxims and why the characters flout the maxims.

The research design of this research is descriptive qualitative because the data are explained descriptively. The data is in the form of sentences containing flouting maxims that take from conversations in Dolittle Movie. Then the data are analyzed based on type of flouting maxim with use Grice theory (1975) and the reason use Cutting theory, (2002)

After the data identified, the four flouting maxims can be found, flouting the maxim quantity, flouting maxim quality, flouting maxim of relation, and flouting maxim of manner. Also, in this research, there is twenty-five flouting maxim that can be found. Flouting maxim which is flouted the most by characters is flouting maxim of quality 44%, flouting the maxim of quantity 24%, flouting the maxim of relation 20%, and the last flouting maxim of manner 12%. The result shows that the researcher finds the reason why the characters are flouting the maxim is to hiding the truth, convincing and teasing the hearers.

ABSTRACT

Khosim, khosim, (2021) *Analisis Pelanggaran Maxim pada Karakter dalam Film Dolittle*. Undergraduate Thesis. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Penasehat: Mazroatul Ishlahiyah, M.Pd.

Keyword: Prinsip Kerja Sama, pelanggaran Maxing, Alasan Pelanggaran Maxim.

Komunikasi adalah alat untuk mengekspresikan ide-ide dan untuk menginformasikan tentang sesuatu ketika seseorang sedang berbicara. Dalam komunikasi, pembicara dan pendengar harus bekerja sama untuk menghindari kesalahpahaman. Untuk mencapai komunikasi efektif dan efisien dalam penyampaian suatu informasi. Di sini, Grice (1975) menawarkan teori prinsip kerja sama untuk menghindari kesalahpahaman. Prinsip kerjasama adalah bagaimana orang menghindari kesalahpahaman antara pembicara dan pendengar, yang terdiri dari maksim, yaitu maksim kualitas, kuantitas, hubungan, dan cara, tetapi maksim itu sering dilanggar oleh orang-orang dalam komunikasi yang disebut maksim pelanggaran.

Selanjutnya, pelanggaran maksim biasanya membuat orang salah paham, karena informasi yang diberikan kurang atau lebih. Kadang-kadang orang mengalami kesulitan memahami karena ucapan memiliki makna tersirat. Oleh karena itu, peneliti ingin menyelidiki jenis pelanggaran maksim dan mengapa karakter melanggar maksim tersebut.

Desain penelitian ini menggunakan deskriptif kualitatif karena data di sini dijelaskan secara deskriptif. Data berupa kalimat-kalimat yang mengandung pelanggaran maksim yang diambil dari percakapan dalam film *Dilittle Movie*. Kemudian data tersebut di analisis berdasarkan macam-macam flouting maxim dengan menggunakan teori Grice (1975) dan alasan menggunakan teorinya Cutting, (2002).

Setelah data teridentifikasi, dapat ditemukan empat pelanggaran maksim yaitu pelanggaran maxim kuantitas, pelanggaran maxim kualitas, pelanggaran maxim relasi, dan pelanggaran maksim cara. Selain itu, dalam penelitian ini ditemukan dua puluh Lima maxim pelanggaran. Pelanggaran maksim yang paling banyak dilanggar menurut karakter pelanggaran maksim kualitas 44%, pelanggaran maksim kuantitas 24%, pelanggaran maksim relasi 20%, dan pelanggaran maksim cara terakhir 12%. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa peneliti menemukan alasan mengapa karakter melanggar maksim karena karakter ingin menyembunyikan kebenaran, meyakinkan dan menggoda pendengar.

ملخص البحث

قاسم ، (2021) تحليل مقولات الاستهزاء عن الشخصيات في فيلم دوليتل. أطروحة جامعية. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي ، كلية العلوم الإنسانية ، جامعة الإسلام نيجري مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج. المستشار: مزراة الأصلاحية, ماجستير

الكلمة الرئيسية: المبدأ التعاوني ، الاستهزاء بالحد الأقصى ، سبب الاستهزاء بالحكمة.

التواصل هو أداة للتعبير عن أفكارهم والإبلاغ عن شيء ما عندما يتحدثون. في التواصل ، يجب أن يعمل المتحدث والمستمع معًا لتجنب سوء التفاهم. لتحقيق التواصل الفعال والكفاءة في إيصال المعلومات. هنا ، يقدم Grice نظرية للمبدأ التعاوني لتجنب سوء الفهم. مبدأ التعاون هو كيف يتجنب الناس سوء التفاهم بين المتحدث والمستمع ، والذي يتكون من مبادئ ، أي قواعد الجودة والكمية والعلاقة والطريقة ، ولكن غالبًا ما ينتهك الأشخاص هذه المبادئ في التواصل والتي تسمى قواعد الانتهاك.

علاوة على ذلك ، فإن انتهاك القواعد يجعل الناس يسيئون فهمها ، لأن المعلومات المقدمة أقل أو أكثر. أحيانًا يجد الناس صعوبة في الفهم لأن الكلام له معنى ضمني. لذلك ، تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى التحقق من أنواع مخالفة الأقوال وسبب انتهاك الشخصيات لهذه القواعد.

يستخدم تصميم البحث هذا نوعيًا وصفيًا لأن البيانات هنا موصوفة وصفيًا. البيانات في شكل جمل تحتوي على انتهاك للحكم المأخوذ من المحادثات في فيلم Dolittle Movie. ثم يتم تحليل البيانات بناءً على العديد من القيم العائمة باستخدام نظرية جريس (1975) وأسباب استخدام نظرية كاتنج (2002)

بعد تحديد البيانات ، يمكن العثور على مبادئ الاستهزاء الأربعة ، مما يتعارض مع مبدأ الكمية ، ويخالف الحد الأقصى من الجودة ، ويخالف مبدأ العلاقة ، ويخترق مبدأ الأسلوب. أيضًا ، في هذا البحث ، يوجد خمسة وعشرون مبدأ مخادع يمكن العثور عليه. مبدأ الاستهزاء الذي يتم الاستهزاء به أكثر من خلال الأحرف التي تتعارض مع الحد الأقصى للجودة 44٪ ، وتنتهك الحد الأقصى للكمية بنسبة 24٪ ، وتنتهك الحد الأقصى للعلاقة بنسبة 20٪ ، ومبدأ الاستهزاء الأخير بالطريقة 12٪. تظهر النتيجة أن الباحث وجد أن سبب استهزاء الشخصيات بالمبدأ الأساسي هو إخفاء الحقيقة وإقناع السامعين ومضايقتهم.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher discusses the introduction, which consists of the background of the study, research questions, objectives of the study, significances of the study, scope and limitation, and definition of the key terms included cooperative principle, flouting maxim, movie, Dolittle Movie, characters, then, previous study, also, research method that included research design, research instrument, data, and data source, data collection and data analysis.

A. Background of the Study

Language is system that is used by human to say something through communication. People communicate using language because it is a tool of communication. Also, it is used a tool to express the ideas and to inform about something when the people are doing communication. In conversation both speaker and listener must have an understandable contribution so that communication will be successful. Successful communication requires adequacy in conveying information that is easier for both the speaker and the listener to carry out. In reality, the people are often getting a misunderstanding communication. It is caused by the speakers in conveying their messages not clear, ambiguous, or not coherent.

Also, language is used a tool to express about something, such as newspaper, advertisement and others. People who promote something to the

public with good language through advertising will indirectly affect the Society. For example, is the cigarette advertisements that conveyed through television, cellphones and newspapers supported by Qadafi & Wahyudi, (2014) how the advertisement has a high possibility to persuade society indirectly, since they are not actually “selling” the cigarette to people due to the reason mentioned previously. To achieve an effective communication, there is a theory called cooperative principles proposed by (Grice, 1975). In the midst of the swift currents of modern globalization, foreign languages are one of the important things in communication, especially for students to improve their abilities.

Cooperative principle is how people can achieve an effective communication. It will give an effect to the speaker and the listener. The effect is the speaker and listener will be cooperatively in doing conversation. In addition, from this principle, people need to make contributing in communication. The speakers need to maintain their utterance to make the information that they gave still relevant and is accepted by interlocutor or still on the direction of the talk exchange (Grice, 1975). By this principle, Grice describes that speaker need to shape their utterance in communication in order to be easily understood by the listeners. The effective conversation is that speakers expect to be cooperative when they communicate. To avoid miscommunication, the speakers should be

Cooperative. Even though, the speaker fixes a healthy, proper, and straightforward person, but the community's response is unpredictable so collaboration must be carried out by both the speaker and the listener. The cooperative theory is a common rule that depicts how participants collaborate in conversation to achieve efficient interaction (Grice, 1975).

In this principle, there is a term of maxims that proposed by Grice. Maxim is a language rule in lingual interaction. Maxim is a language rule in lingual interaction. And also, maxim is a rule that regulates the use of language, as well as the interpretation of the actions of the interlocutor. In order the process of communication run effectively, both the speaker and listener must adhere to the cooperative principle. Cooperative principle includes four maxims (Grice, 1975) Maxim of quality, maxim of quantity, maxim of relevance, and maxim of manner. Maxim quality is conveying something real and based on facts. Maxim quantity dictates that the speaker is expected to make informative contributions as needed. Maxim relevance is that the speaker has to relevance with the topic discussion. Maxim of manner is where a word must be clear, it cannot be ambiguous. In fact, in communication the four maxims are not always obeyed by the speech participants. When maxims are not followed or obeyed in a communication, this is what is called a "Flouting Maxim" (Hidayat, 2020).

Flouting maxim is one of the ways to observe the collapse of the maxim. The flouting of the maxim obscures the true meanings and assists the listener in deducing the implicit meaning. Besides, the maxims are also referred to as pragmatics form based on the principle of modesty. The flouting maxim occurs

when the speaker in talk exchange saying something that the hearer will only not know the truth and only will understand the surface meaning of words, (Cutting, 2008). Moreover, flouting maxims is not only happened in real life but also in the movie. In case flouting the maxim often used by the main character, so the flouting maxims are often done by characters in the movie. There are four types. They are flouting maxim of quantity, flouting maxim of quality, flouting maxim of relation and maxim of manner. Flouting maxim of quantity is providing more information than is needed. Flouting maxim quality is provided information that accordance with is needed. Flouting maxim of relation is the speaker provides irrelevant information. Flouting maxim of manner is the speaker gives ambiguous information.

Dolittle is movie a story of life that talks about of a veterinarian which the main character has the ability to understand the animal of language and be able to communicate with animals. Where the main character of this film is a veterinarian, Robert Downey Jr, he lives alone after losing his wife who died seven years ago. Then, Robert closes his clinic which at first had always been open to both humans and animals. He chooses to be alone like a caveman and lives with his eccentric pets behind the high walls of Dolittle Manor. Thus, a group of animals that has been always entertaining Robert throughout his life.

Dolittle movie is one of the best films that tells the journey of a reliable doctor who is desperate, because of his wife died and he feels guilty for not being able to treat her. But, one day, he returned to being a reliable doctor as before with the arrival of the young Queen Victoria (Jessie Buckley) who was seriously ill.

Robert who does not have any motivation, but he forced to find a cure for the queen, and he sails to an island that full of myths. In his adventures, he simultaneously regains his intelligence and courage.

The researcher chose this movie, because there are many of maxim that flouted by the characters. So, it is very interesting to discuss for some reasons. First, the delivery of messages the characters in the conversation sometimes do not send message directly. Second, characters did not always explicitly display when conveying message. Third, the movie was chosen because it pays attention to the principles of abuse necessary for its sake and provides a clear explanation to audiences who cannot understand the situation of harassment to make a successful conversation. Finally, Dolittle is popular movie. In addition, the researcher was chosen the topic because the topic is very interesting to be an object of research. Why is the topic so interesting to study? Because this topic still there has not been research before that study about of flouting conversation maxim analysis. So, I chose this topic, because this topic is relevant with my research.

There are several previous studies are related with this research . The first is Hanna, (2017), an analysis of flouting maxim in the jungle book movie scrip. The study focused on analysis of flouting maxim in the movie of The Jungle Book. In analyzing the data, the researcher used Grice's theory. Then is Nuringtyas, (2018), flouting maxim on dialogue of characters in a pith perfect movie. It focused on proverbial expression used by the main characters. The study focused on analysis of breaching maxim of cooperative principle to make comedy scenes in animated movie use Grice theory and Christoffersen theory. Setyowati,

(2018), this research focused on analyzing flouting of maxims that were flouted by the characters in the *Se7en* movie script and the motivation of the characters flouted the maxims. To analyze the data, the researcher used Grice's theory. Natasya, (2019), Flouting Maxim in Finding Dory Movie. The research focused on analysis flouting maxim that accrued by the character in Dory movie to analyze the data, the researcher used Grice's theory. Marlisa, (2020) is the analysis of flouting maxim in Good Morning America (GMA) talk show. The study is about an analysis of the flouting maxim in good morning, America talks show in which Jacki Chan was invited as the guest star. The goal of the study is to find the out the performed flout the maxims by the host and the guest. The researcher to analyze the data used Grice's theory. Helmie, (2019). The aims of the research to analyze kind of flouting maxims which are used by the character in the movie of home alone 2 "Lost in New York "by Jhon Hughes, and to explain the reason why the main character flout the maxims in the conversation based on Grice theory. Giryani, (2020). The aims of the research to analyze kind of flouting maxims which are used by the characters in up! Animated movie based on Grice theory. Juniati, (2020). The aims of the research to analyze kind of flouting maxims which are used by the main character and to find the reason why the characters flouted the maxims use Grice's theory

The gaps of this research are the object and analysis of the study. This research focuses on type of maxims of flouted by the characters of "Dolittle" with use Grice theory (1975). Also, this research focuses on the reason of flouting maxims that flouted by the characters with use Cutting theory (2002).

B. Research question

Based on the background above, several problems related to research can be formulated as follows.

1. What types of maxims are flouted by the characters in Dolittle?
2. What are the reasons of flouting maxims in Dolittle?

C. Objectives of the Study

Based on the research question above, the objectives of the study can be formulated as follows.

1. To find out the types of maxims are flouted by the characters in Dolittle.
2. To investigate why the characters are flout the maxims in Dolittle.

D. Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research is pragmatic, because it deals with co-operative principle and discourse which is focused on flouting maxims. This study focuses on flouting maxims use Grice theory (1975) and the reason of flouting maxims use cutting theory (2002). There are four maxims that discuss based on the theory above namely, flouting maxims of quantity, maxim of quality, maxims of relation, maxim of manner. Furthermore, the limitation of this research is researcher only focuses on analysis the characters conversation that containing of flouting maxims in Dolittle movie.

E. Significances of the Study

The significance of this research is expected to be useful both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, the researcher is to enrich knowledge of linguistic

research, especially analysis of pragmatic field. Also, this research can be a source of information or as references in studying about flouting maxims that was derived by Grice. Practically, this research expected to benefits to the readers. Also, this research is to help the students of English department to understand deeper in studying Flouting maxim.

F. Definition of Key Terms

The researcher gives some definition of the key terms:

1. Cooperative Principle

Cooperative principle is some principles must be obeyed when people communicate with the others like quality, quantity, relation and manner principles. It leads the participants to make a contribution as the requirement in a conversation. The aim and the direction of talk exchange determine the requirements.

2. Flouting Maxim

Flouting maxim is a norm that must be obeyed in communication. Flouting maxim happened when the speaker does not observe a proper maxim during conversation.

3. Movie

Movie is story told with motion pictures. It is produced by recording images with a camera, or by creating images using animation techniques or visual effects. People usually reflect their imagination and experiences to a film.

4. Dolittle Movie

Dolittle movie is fantasy movie that is released in 2020 and directed by Stephen Gaghan. It is based on a screenplay by Stephen and John Whittington, and a story by Thomas Shepherd. The film is based on Hugh Lofting's Doctor Dolittle, most notably *The Voyages of Doctor Dolittle*. Robert Downey Jr. portrays the main character, along with Antonio Banderas and Michael Sheen.

5. A Character

A character is a person, animal, being, creature, or thing in a story. Writers use characters to perform the action and speak dialogue, moving the story along a plot line. Most stories have multiple characters interacting, with one of them as the antagonist, causing a conflict for the protagonist.

G. Previous Studies

There are several previous studies are related with this research. The first is flouting maxim on dialogue of characters in a pith perfect movie by Nuringtyas (2018). The focus of this research is the proverbial expression used by the characters in the film *Pitch Perfect*. This study aims to describe: (1) describing the kind of maxims that flouted by the characters in the *Pitch Perfect* movie and (2) revealing the reasons of flouting maxims showed by characters in the *Pitch perfect* movie. This study used qualitative method based on Grice's theory. The result of the research found (1) the flouting maxim that are flouted by the characters, the maxim of quantity as much as 39.2%, the maxim of relations as much 34.8%,

maxim of quality as much as 21.7%, and maxim of manner as much as 4.3%. The reason that is often used in the maxim of quantity is to build trust 5 times, the maxim of quality is hiding the truth 2 times, maxim of relation that is to entertain listeners 4 times, and the maxim of manner, which is hiding the truth once. The new findings are that others reason for flouting maxim to (1) mock the listener and (2) seduce listeners.

Second, analysis in breaching the maxim of cooperative principle to make comedy scenes in animated movie: *Zootopia*, by Rosyda (2018) the aim of the research to analyze the utterance that flout of maxims in scene of *Zootopia* animated movie. The methodology of the research used descriptive qualitative method based on Grice's theory. Also, the researcher categorized kind of maxims in five sub categories. They are maxim quality, maxim quantity, maxim relation, maxim of manner and mix breaching the maxim. The result show in table of percentage of each sub breaching the maxim. The research found 364 comedy utterance total data from the whole analysis the in *Zootopia* movie. About 272 are comedy utterance breaching the maxims and the rest of seventy-four do not breach any maxims. The finding of the results of this study indicates that the adage can actually create an effect in the scene at least as a supporting element to create a comedy scene.

The third is flouting Grice's maxims in *Jane Eyre* novel by charlotte Bronte by Sholikhah, (2018). The methodology of the research used descriptive qualitative. In analyzing the data, the researcher uses Grice's theory. The aims of the research are to analyze kind of flouting maxims which are used by the

character in the novel Jane Eyre and to explain the reason why they flout the maxims in conversation. The result shows that there are four maxims are flouted by the characters in Jane Eyre novel. First, the characters flout maxims of quality, second, the character flout maxims of quantity, third, the character flout maxims relation, the last, the character flout maxims of manner.

Fourth, the flouting maxim in the se7en movie script is delivered by Setyowati (2018). This research focused on analyzing flouting maxims which are flouted by the character. The research used qualitative method and to interpret the data the researcher used Grice's theory. The result shows what kind of maxim that Flouted by the main character in the movie. It turns out that there are four maxims that are flouted by the character in the Se7en movie script especially, maxim quality, maxim quantity, maxim relevance and maxim of manner.

Fifth, Flouting Maxims in Dory Movie is by Natasya (2019). The research is discussig about the flouting maxims that flouted by characters. In carrying out this research, the researcher used the data collection method by Sudaryanto (1993) with the Listening Free Libat Cakap (SBL) technique or the uninvolved observation technique and the analysis method with the Determinant Element Sorting Technique (PUP) or the determinant sequencing technique and to analyze data the researcher use Grice's theory. The aims of the research are to find the types of flouting maxims in the movie and to explain why the characters flout the maxims. The result of the study found the flouting maxims occurs when the speaker does not observe proper maxims in during conversation. The analysis

found 17 flouting maxims of quantity, 1 flouting maxim of quality, 16 flouting maxim of relation and 1 flouting maxim of manner.

Sixth is flouting maxim analysis on conversation of the main character in the movie of home alone 2 “Lost in New York “by Jhon Hughes (Helmie, 2019). The aims of the research are to analyze kind of flouting maxims which are used by the character in the movie of home alone 2 “Lost in New York “by Jhon Hughes, and to explain the reason why the main character flout the maxims in the conversation. The methodology of the research used descriptive qualitative. In analyzing the data, the researcher used Grice’s theory. The result showed that there are four maxims are flouted by the main character in the movie of home alone 2 “Lost in New York “by Jhon Hughes. First is flouting maxims of quality. Second is flouting maxims of quantity. Third is flouting maxims relation and the last is flouting maxims of manner. Also, there are four reasons that can be found in this research. They are competitive, collaborative, convivial and conflictive.

Seventh is flouting maxims analysis on dialogue of characters in up! Animated Movie by Giriyani (2020). The aim of the research is to analyze kind of flouting maxims which are used by the characters in up. The methodology of the research used qualitative research. In analyzing the data, the researcher used Grice’s theory. The result showed that there are four maxims are flouted by the characters in the dialogue of characters in up. First, the characters flout maxims of quality, second, the character flout maxims of quantity, third, the character flout maxims relation, the last, the character flout maxims of manner. This research

only focused to find the flouting maxim that flouted by the characters on the dialogue of characters in up.

Eight is flouting maxims in “Wonder Women” movie by Juniati (2020). The aims of the research are to analyze kind of flouting maxims which are used by the main character and to find the reason why the characters flouted the maxims using Grice’s theory. The methodology of the research used descriptive qualitative method. The result showed that there are four maxims are flouted by the main character in the “Wonder Women” Movie. First is flouting maxims of quality, second is flouting maxims of quantity, third is flouting maxims of relation, and the last is flouting maxims of manner.

There are several studies that are similar with this research. The first is flouting maxim on dialogue of characters in a pith perfect movie by Nuringtyas, (2018). The focus of this research is the proverbial expression used by the character in the film Pitch Perfect. This study aims to describe: (1) describing the kind of maxims that fluted by the characters in the Pitch Perfect movie and (2) revealing the reasons of flouting maxims showed by characters in the Pitch perfect movie. The researcher is to analyze the data used Grice theory and Christofferson, and the method of the research use qualitative method. The second is breaching the maxim of cooperative principle to make comedy scenes in animated movie: Zootopia, By Rosyda (2018). The aim of the research is to analyze maxims that flouted by the character in scene of Zootopia animated movie based on Grice’s theory. The methodology of the research used descriptive qualitative method. The third is flouting Grice’s maxims in Jane Eyre novel by charlotte Bronte by

Sholikhah, (2018). The focus of the research is to analyze kind of flouting maxims that flouted by the character in the novel Jane Eyre, based on Grice theory. Also, the methodology the research used qualitative method. The fourth is flouting maxim in the se7en movie script deliver by Setyowati, (2018). The main focus of this research is focusing on analyzing the flouting maxims that were flouted by the characters in the Se7en movie script and the motivation of the characters flouted the maxims. In analyzing the data, the researcher used Grice's theory. The method of the research used qualitative method. The fifth is Natasya (2019), Flouting Maxim in Finding Dory Movie. The research focused on analysis flouting maxim that flouted by the character in Dory movie. In analyzing the data, the researcher used Grice's theory. The method of the research used qualitative method. Next is Helmie (2019). The research focus on analysis flouting maxims that flouted by main character in the movie of home alone 2 “Lost in New York “by Jhon Hughes, and to explain the reason why the main character flout the maxims in the conversation. The methodology of the research used descriptive qualitative. In analyzing the data, the researcher uses Grice’s theory. Giriyani (2020), the research focused on flouting maxims that flouted by the characters in up! Animated Movie. The methodology of the research used qualitative research. In analyzing the data, the researcher uses Grice’s theory. Juniati, (2020). The research focus on flouting maxims that flouted by the main character and to find the reason why the characters flouted the maxims use Grice’s theory. The methodology of the research used descriptive qualitative method.

From the five previous studies above, my research is almost the same as number five. The similarity and analysis, the analysis is about the flouting maxims that flouted by the characters based on Grice theory (1975). The differences are the object of the study, and analysis. This research focuses on type of maxims are flouted by the characters of “Dolittle” and the reason of flouting maxims based on Cutting theory (2002)

H. Research Method

The research method comprises research design, research instrument, data and data source, data collection and data analysis.

1. Research Design

The researcher used descriptive qualitative research in conducting this research. Qualitative research is always descriptive that the data collected are in the form word or picture rather than number, (Bogdan, 1992). In this study the researcher used qualitative approach, because the analysis took from the utterances of characters in Dolittle movie. The data to be analyzed are sentences containing flouting maxims in the Doolittle movie.

2. Research Instrument

The research instrument of this research is the researcher himself. In this research the researcher used qualitative research. It performs all the processes in doing collecting the data, analyzing the data until concluding the result of this research.

3. Data and data Source

The data of this research is in the form of sentences containing flouting conversation maxims that is taken from conversations in Dolittle. The data source of this research is taken from Dolittle movie which was released in 2020 which was directed by Stephen Gaghan <https://layarlebar24.fun/dolittle-2020/play/?ep=2&sv=1> The idea for the story is based on a book called The Voyages of Doctor Dolittle by Hugh Lofting.

4. Data Collection

Data collection is defined as the procedure of collecting, measuring and analyzing accurate insights for research using standard validated techniques. A researcher can evaluate their hypothesis on the basis of collected data. The data collection of this research is carried out using a variety of techniques. The first, the researcher downloaded the movie from internet, link <https://layarlebar24.fun/dolittle-2020/play/?ep=2&sv=1>. The second, the researcher watched the movie in several time to make deep understanding. The third, the researcher transcribed all of the data. Four, the researcher rechecked the script downloaded. It was correct or not. The last, the researcher marked the conversation that containing of the flouting conversational maxims.

5. Data Analysis

After obtaining the data, the researcher wanted to analyze the data as follow: the first was watching the movie and then the researcher was categorizing the data accordance with category of flouting maxim based on Grice's theory (1975). The

types of flouting maxims is: flouting maxim of quantity, flouting maxim of quality, flouting maxim of relation and flouting maxim of manner. The Second, the researcher analyzed the reason why the characters flout of maxims in Dolittle use Chuting theory (2002). The last, the researcher concluded data analysis to answer the research question above.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In the related literature there are some theories which are related with this studies, including the theories of pragmatic, cooperative principle, maxim, and flouting maxim and the reason of flouting maxim.

A. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is an important science that humans must learn because pragmatic science is not far from speech in conversation. Also, it is a part of linguistics that pays attention to the use of language. It helps people to get a better understanding the meaning in the conversations that occur around them. It is supported by Wahyudi (2012). Which explained that people are studying pragmatic to help us in exploring the meaning behind the word. It also concerns with the study of meaning within particular context It concerns with the meaning as a triadic relation (Leech, 1983). It means that meaning in pragmatics is relative to the language user. According to Kriedler, (1998) it concerned with a person's ability to get the meaning of a particular situation, to recognize what the speaker means, to relate new information to what had happened before, to interpret what is said by the speaker, to relate new information to what has gone before, to interpret what is being said from background knowledge about the speaker and the topic, and to infer information that the speaker takes for granted and does not bother to say.

Moreover Yule, (1996) states that pragmatics concerns with the analysis of what people mean by their utterance not only recognizing the meaning of words in an utterance, but the idea of a word or phrase in the utterance itself. It focuses on speech based on the speaker's deliberate actions at time and place. The thing that very emphasized in this pragmatic study is the focus of analysis on the meaning of a word or sentence. It is the study of how speech has meaning in situations (Leech, 1983). Therefore, based on the understanding above, every statement contains a meaning that needs analysis in order to avoid misunderstanding between the speaker and listener.

According to Richard (2006), pragmatics is very interested in the relationship between language and context. It includes the study of how language interpretation is made depending on the knowledge of the speaker, how the speaker uses and understands speech and how sentence structure is affected by the relationship between speaker and listener. Moreover, Grundy (2000) also states that pragmatics is the study of language used in contextual communication and the principles of use associated with it. In conclusion, pragmatics is broad in nature which arbitrarily cannot draw conclusions from an utterance or speech. It is not enough to understand the meaning of an utterance with linguistic knowledge alone and to take into account the knowledge of the person's intended meaning, their assumptions, their purpose and also the type of action.

Until now, studying human's utterances, pragmatics was considered the study of how language is used. This concerns how to analyze the meaning of every conversation carried out by humans. Leech (1993) and Richard (2006) state

that pragmatics is the study of meaning in utterances. In analyzing the meaning of words using a pragmatic approach cannot be separated from context. So, according to the above understanding, pragmatic is a study of how to understand meaning that cannot be separated from context. According to Yule (2006), pragmatics as a study of the meaning of words based on their context, analyzing parts of meaning and socio-psychological factors that affect communication, providing knowledge about the time and place where the word is pronounced.

From description above, it can be concluded that pragmatics is used as a tool to understand meaning in communication in general. People can use certain theories that come from pragmatics to understand every meaning in communication. With pragmatics, people can understand not only what is being said but also what the words mean. In addition, it studies human speech in depth and detail. Also, pragmatic is a tool for analyzing and assuming meanings and inferring them. Therefore, pragmatics makes an extraordinary contribution to both speaker and listener to understand the meaning of an utterance. Pragmatics helps people to get better understanding on catching the meaning in conversation that occur around them.

B. Cooperative Principle

Grice as cited by Grundy (2000:74) state that when we talk to be cooperative by elevating this notion in to 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 theory formulated by Herbert

Paul Grice, (1975) with this principles Grice suggest the participant of communication to mutually accept each other direction of communication to avoid misunderstanding or misinterpreting. He states “participants like are required, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you are engaged.” (Grice, 1975).

Probably all of us have had the experience of having our words misinterpreted, or taken “out of context”. This often happens even if someone definitely understood our literal words. They may simply have misread our intentions or goals. This type of misunderstanding is precisely the kind of thing we might investigate in pragmatics — both what we intend to communicate, and how someone else might interpret our communications.

In this unit focus on one particular type of pragmatic reasoning, the calculation of conversational implicatures on the basis of what are known as Gricean Maxims—these maxims were proposed by the philosopher H.P. Grice in a (1975) paper that proposed that in conversation we adopt a Cooperative Principle when interpreting what people say.

Cooperative principle is the basic rule in which they need to be obeyed when the participants are speaking and also interpreting the words in the conversation. Then, Principles specifically develop these principles into sub-principles of empathy called maxims. These principles determine what participants must do to communicate in a manner that is efficient, rational, and cooperative maximally (Levinson, 1983). In attempt to describe how cooperative

principal work, Grice have guideline to make the conversation efficient and effective (Grice, 1975) proposes four types of specific maxims, especially: Maxim of quantity, Maxim of quality, maxim of relation, and maxim of manner.

C. Maxim

The first thing that people can do with maxim is observing the maxim. It means that the participants of the conversation fulfil the maxims by obeying all the rules in the principles. The followings are the types of maxims.

1. Maxim of Quantity

When observing maxim of quantity, the speaker should give information as is required and give neither too little nor too much information (Cutting, 2020). In other words, the speakers should give enough information as which is needed by the listeners. To observe this maxim means the speaker should be as informative as possible. They have to give the information as required by their partner, not less or not too much. In addition, Grice (1975) says that to observe maxim of quantity the speaker is expected to make contribution as informative as required and to not make the speaker contribution more informative than it is required. He makes an analogy about this maxim: when he mends a car and needs to be handed four screws, he expected to be handed four screws, not two or one.

Moreover, Cutting (2008) explained why the speaker should give the information as required, first if the speaker gives too much information it can makes the hearer feel bored. Second, if the speaker gives not enough information,

it risks the hearer to not being able to understand what the speaker talks about because it is not explicit enough.

The interaction mutual expectation in this maxim is that the speaker gives enough contribution as required quantitatively. The communication can be run effectively if the information as required is fulfilled, not less or too much. For example:

A: How are we *getting there*?

B: Well, we're getting there with Dave's car

In this conversation, B emphasizes the word *we* in a way that signals to B that A cannot go where they are going. B answered the A question that what would take us was Dave's car. That Dave had arranged a ride for them, and that A would not be traveling with them to their designated destination. It is clear that the information given above is not clear to understand. B doesn't even give listeners enough information.

2. Maxim of Quality

In observing maxim of quality, the speaker is expected to give the information that he or she is sure to be true. The speaker is not allowed to give the information that is false or lack of evidence. The information which given should be truthful that the speaker has enough evidence as Grice (1975) suggested that in observing the maxim of quality the speaker have to say what the speaker believe to be true and to not say that for which the speaker lack adequate evidence. Cutting (2002) adds that some speaker like to draw their hearers' attention to the fact that

they are only saying what they believe to be true, but they lack adequate evidence.

For example:

A: *Tehran* is in Turkey isn't it, teacher?

B: in London I suppose.

In this conversation, in this example, B indicates that what A said earlier is true and does not provide false information. B says something else to show that Tehran is not in Turkey but A says that Teheran is in London. As we know that London statement B is true.

3. Maxim of Relation

In obeying this maxim, the speakers are expected to give the information which is related to what has been said before. The speaker should maintain his or her information to be relevant with the topic which is being discussed. The information which given is not allowed to be out of topic as Grice says 'Be relevant'. For example:

Bert: Do you eat *hamburgers*?

Ernie: yes, I eat hamburger, because of my hobby

From the conversation the above, Ernie asked to Bert, and Ernie hoped that Bert would provide reasonable or relevant information. From the conversation between the two of them there is still continuity between the conversations so that the conversation becomes relevant and does not cause question marks. In this conversation it is quite clear, that Bert replied that his favorite food is hamburgers.

4. Maxim of Manner

In order to observe the maxim of manner the utterance which delivered by the speaker should be brief and avoiding obscurity and ambiguity. In observing this maxim, the speaker should deliver his or her message as clear as possible. Grice proposes four things to do: (a) avoid obscurity of expression, (b) avoid ambiguity (c) be brief (avoid unnecessary prolixity), and (d) be orderly.

For eexample:

A: Where are you off to?

B: I was thinking of going out *to get beef*

A: OK

In the conversation, B answered clearly. B said "going out to buy beef" which apparently that answer is enough to answer the A question, so, there is no need to get another answer, because B has already given an accurate answer. The conversation above is a maxim of manner because B gives clear, brief, orderly to explanation. In short, these maxims specify 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 (Levinson, 2008).

D. Flouting Maxim

A flout occurs when the maxim is blatantly fails to observed by the speaker, without any intention of deceiving or misleading, but only look for a meaning which different from the expressed meaning (Thomas, 1995). Besides Grice (1975) also states that the speaker may flout maxim when he blatantly fails to fulfill the

maxim while actually, he is able to fulfill it. When the speaker flouts the maxim, he is intentionally to do it in order to produce implicature, but not in the purpose to mislead the hearer.

Flouting maxims is the only way of breaking maxims which generates implicature. According to Cutting (2002), a speaker who flouts maxims expects the hearers to appreciate the meaning implied but he/she appears not to follow the maxims.

Moreover, Black (2006) explains that a speaker who flouts maxims is actually aware of the cooperative principles and the maxims. In other words, it is not only about the maxims that are broken down but that the speaker chooses an indirect way to achieve the cooperation of the communication. In line with Cruse (2006) states that a speaker deliberately against one or more maxims and he/she can be said to be obeying the cooperative principles since he/she breaks the rules for some good communicative reasons.

1. Flouting Maxim of Quantity

When the speaker defines the quantity maxim, he or she appears to provide either too little or too much information. It could be argued that the information provided is insufficient. When speakers deliver too little or too much information, they are violating the quantity maxim. For example:

Young Dory: Hi, I'm Dory, *can you help me please?*
Fish wife: oh, hi Dory, eh-Dory, are you lost?

The above conversation took place when young Dory introduced herself and asked help for Fish Wife but Fish Wife gives too much information like “oh, Hi Dory, uh-Dory, are you lost? Actually, she can only say “oh hi Dory, yes please” or usually Fish Wife should answer yes or no". The type of flouting maxim used by the wife's fish is the flouting maxim quantity because he gave too much unnecessary information. On this occasion, the speaker provides information not as required. And the reason why Fish Wife flouts the proverb quantity is expecting something. Sometimes people act and say more words to show something, they use this condition to expect something from other people.

2. Flouting Maxim of Quality

According to Cutting (2002), a speaker who flouts the maxim of quality commonly says something that obviously does not represent what he/she thinks. The other ways of flouting the maxim of quality are by using hyperbole, metaphor, irony, and banter. A speaker seems to flout the maxim of quality when he/she exaggerates his/her statement like ‘I could eat a horse’ (Cutting, 2002).

The speaker uses hyperbole to flout the maxim of quality. The speaker expects the hearer to infer an implication that he/she is very hungry that he/she can even eat a horse. The flouting of maxim of quality happens when the speaker says something false or is lying about what she or he says. Moreover, Cutting briefly divides four types of flouting of maxim of quality. For example:

Marlin: Anyway, I would say the scariest moment of the trip was *the four sharks*

Nemo: Wait, I thought there were *three sharks*?

Marlin: No, no, there were definitely four

Nemo: But last time you told it, *there were three*

Based on the conversation above, Marlin tries to convince Nemo that the scariest moment of the trip was the four sharks but Nemo disagrees with that, because the last time Marlin told Nemo that the sharks were three. The type of flouting maxim that Marlin expressed is a quality flouting maxim because Marlin said something that was blatantly untrue. The reason why Marlin broke this saying was because he wanted to convince Nemo that what he said was true.

3. Flouting Maxim of Relation

In the case of flouting maxim relation, the speaker flouts this type of maxim when he does not give any response in the topic has been being discussed. The following dialogue shows how Flouting Maxim appears. Example:

Dory: *My parents... I.... I lost them. It was my fault*

Female crab: Where's your tag?

Dory: Huh?

Female crab: Your tag. It's meaning that's why you are not in quarantine?

In the conversation above, Dory said that she lost her parents because her fault but female crab didn't give a response to the topic that Dory brought. The type of flouting maxim that used by female crab is flouting maxim relation because female crab didn't give a response relevance to the topic which is being discussed, actually she can answer the question related to the topic. The reason why female crab flouts the maxim of relation is to change the conversation because female crab focuses on Dory's tag. She saw that Dory tag is missing that's why she changes the conversation to ask Dory about her tag.

4. Flouting Maxim of Manner

This kind of flouting maxim occurs when the speaker is not delivering his or her information clearly. The information tends to be obscure and ambiguous. Those who flout the maxim of manner are being obscure and often trying to exclude a third party (Cutting, 2002: 39). For example:

Turtle hatching 1: How you going to find your parents?

Turtle hatching 2: *Do you remember what they look like?*

Dory: I'm a bit new to the memory thing, so I can't say for sure...

But tell me why they were mostly blue, with... Maybe yellow

In the conversation above, turtle hatching 2 asked Dory about her parents look like by asking "Do you remember what they look like?". He wants to know about Dory's parents' description. Actually, Dory should answer "yes or no". However, Dory answered the question obscurely. It means that he had flouted the maxim of manner, because she gave obscure response to turtle hatching 2. The reason why she flouted this maxim is to get attention because in this situation she wanted to get attention for others.

5. The Reason of Flouting Maxim

According to the explanation above about flouting maxim, in this part the researcher would like to discuss about the reason why the most of people flout the maxims. As Cutting (2002) said the speaker flouts the maxims actually knows that the listeners do not know the truth meaning from the conversation, and they flout with intentionally generated misleading implications by giving insufficient information, says something wrong, irrelevant, or ambiguous therefore the

listeners wrongly assumes when they are doing conversation. Actually, when a flouting maxim occurs in a communication, actually there are special functions that you want to use, such as to maintain good relations between the speaker and the interlocutor because the language used will be better and more polite when the speaker flouts the maxim.

According to Thomas (1995), when the speaker flouts the maxims, the speaker does not intent to mislead the hearer but wants the hearer to look for the conversational implicature that is, the meaning the utterance not directly stated in the words uttered. From what Thomas said above, it can be concluded that when the speaker flouts the maxims in communication, he/she hopes that his interlocutor can catch the meaning of his words where the message he wants to convey is convey cannot be stated explicitly. This is because when the maxim is flouted, it will bring up an implicature or a hidden meaning of something speech.

Examples:

A: I've finished washing Tom

B: *I have still a lot of my homework.*

From the conversation above, it can be seen that the answer given by B is not relevant to the question posed by A, so this answer is classified as a flout of maxims. However, when we take a closer, it will be seen that speech B contains implicatures to answer question A. Speech B contains implicatures I have not finished washing. After my schoolwork is done, I will wash my clothes immediately.

In addition, to understand a meaning contained in an utterance, the speaker must look at the conditions around them, both physical conditions and social conditions. This condition is called context. So, in the process of interpreting or interpreting an utterance, one must pay attention to the context around it.

In conclusion, there are many points that have been explain consist of pragmatics, cooperative principle, maxims, flouting maxims and the reason of flouting maxim. Where pragmatics is a part of linguistics that discusses of meaning and cooperative principle is study about how the people communicate effectively. Then, the Maxim is study about how the people obey the rules of principle and the end flouting maxim is study about the people that is not obey the rule of principle, it's the flouting maxim.

CHAPTER III

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This sub-Bab will discuss the finding and discussion based on the formulated in the research question in chapter I. there are four types that had been performed by the characters. Which are included maxim quantity, maxim quality, maxim relation and maxim of manner. For reason researcher finds three kinds of reason, for hiding the truth, for convincing the hearer and the last for teasing the hearer.

A. Findings

The results show the type of flouting maxim and the reason of flouting maxim are used by the characters in Dolittle. The researcher only focuses on flouting maxim. flouting maxim of quantity, flouting maxim of quality, flouting maxim of relation and flouting maxim of manner. In this research the researcher to analyze the flouting maxi using Grice (1975) theory and to analyze the reason of flouting maxim is using Cutting theory (2002). Here, the researcher finds 25 flouting maxims. The most dominant ones here are the flouting maxim of quality as many as 11 flouting maxims, then, quantity as many as 6 time, then, the flouting maxim of relevant five times and the last flouting maxim of manner 3 times. The result of the data finding is presented in table below.

Table 1. Flouting Maxim Frequencies

Flouting maxims	Frequencies	Percentage
Flouting maxim of quantity	6	24%
Flouting maxim of quality	11	44%
Flouting maxim of relevant	5	20%
Flouting maxim of manner	3	12%
Total	25	100%

From the table above, the researcher explains the findings above based on the analysis that will be displayed as follows. In the analysis, there are four flouting maxims, including the flouting maxim of quantity, flouting maxim of relevant and maxim of manner. Then the researcher analyzes flouting maxim based on the reasons.

1. Flouting Maxim of Quantity

Flouting Maxim quantity is the speaker provides more or little information than what is needed by the interlocutor, Grice (1975).

Data 1

0:08:00-0:08:26

Dolittle : It's no good.... As far as I'm concerned, I'm the only human here.....Just ignore them.

Tom Holland: There's no getting past the Kalahari snare, it's an ingenious design.

I think you just caught yourself a boy. Let me see.

Dolittle: *Wait, I don't want to see. Just make it go away!*

Context

This conversation happen in the morning, the conversation occurred when a man was caught in John Dolittle's trap. So, there was a conversation between Dolittle and Tom Holland. The content of the conversation was Dolittle said to tom Holland, It's no good.... As far as I'm concerned, I'm the only human here.....Just ignore them. Tom Holland said, there's no getting past the Kalahari

snare, it's an ingenious design. So, the conversation above indicates that no one can enter the place, so Dolittle is very scared with a human present human to his house. Also, Dolittle didn't like the presence of humans and he said that it was an exaggeration because humans were very timid and had no rules for other living things.

Analysis.

Based on the conversation above, Dolittle has flouted the Maxim Quantity, when Dolittle spoke of a human being trapped beside his house. Where he is flout of the maxim. The utterances that are considered flout the maxim such as: *Wait, I don't want to see. Just make it go away!* The answer when he gave more information than what was needed. Actually, Actually Dolittle can be said with a simple word. "*Wait, I don't want to see*"." this sentence actually already indicates that Dolittle wants to extrude the man that came to his house. Also, the Dolittle is not happy with the presence of other humans in his house. But in Dolittle's words, she also mentioned time.

Based on the conversation above, the researcher interprets that the reason Dolittle flouts the maxim of quantity is because he does not want to go to the palace to meet humans, she refuses by saying "*Wait, I don't want to see. Just make it go away!*" she is not indifferent so they don't ask his for helping them.

Data 2

0:33:04-0:34:21

Kevin: Jump, murderer. You got this!

Dolittle: I can't look. No, no!

Kevin: Do it again, do it again!

Chee Chee: Yes! Crossed it, kid. You made it.

Kevin: Why y'all cheering for the kid who shot me? He's alright.

Dolittle: *Poly, can I have a word please? Glad you came around and saw things... What was she thinking? The boy nearly killed himself. Oy, this is my ship, right? And I'm its sovereign.*

Poly: The are consequences, to ignoring me. Is that what you were going to say?

Dolittle: No, no! Don't mess my words.

Context

The above conversation took place when Dolittle was on her way to find medicine for the queen who was sick. In this section, she looks angry with poly because the little boy was told to come with poly. However, even though she was angry with him. He didn't take Dolittle seriously because he did feel wrong to have brought the little boy. To dampen his emotions, she ends up threatening to bail him out that he'll embarrass her if she's still stubborn.

Analysis

The conversation above shows that Dolittle flouts the maxim of quantity. Dolittle gives much information, like the conversation *I'm its sovereign*. He says, *"I am the master of this ship, so he means anything related with this ship, right? And I'm its sovereign"*. In the utterance above that he is considered flout the maxim of quantity, because he gives more information from that was needed. Usually, he just said with the simple word, like *"This is my ship"* actually the sentence has indicated that everything related to the ship must get permission from the owner. (Dolittle), usually Dolittle means, don't just take people without my knowledge like that. Judging from the conversation above, it seems that Dolittle forbade Tomy to go on the ship, but his friend invited Tomy Stubin to

come along without Dolittle's knowledge, so he was angry. So that, he is considered flout the maxim of quantity. The reason he flouts the maxim of quantity because the interlocutor does not carelessly bring people without his permission.

Data 3

0:34:58-0:35:29

Tom Hollan: You're sick as a dog. Actually, I have my medicine.

See? This licorice root is a treat!

Tom Hollan: Sit down, John!

Dolittle: *Don't embarrass me in front of the crew! I'm sparing you embarrassment. It's important to maintain my status.* This ship is dangerous. No place for a....

Context

The conversation above occurred when Dr. Dolittle is on a journey to find a cure for the ailing queen. Before leaving, Dolittle forbade Stubin to come looking for the drug. But after arriving on the way Stubin suddenly was on a high bridge and he jumped off the bridge into the Dolittle ship. Dolittle was mad at poly why did he come along? But poly gave an explanation to Dolittle and was finally allowed to join in looking for the drug.

Analysis

The conversation above shows that Dolittle has flouted the maxim of quantity, because he gives much information. The conversations that Dolittle interrupts are like, *don't embarrass me in front of the crew! I'm sparing you embarrassment. It's important to maintain my status.* The sentence above has considered flout the maxim because it's too long information. Here Dolittle enough uses the word "*Don't embarrass me in front of the crew!*" from the

conversation above it could be indicated that Dolittle didn't want to lose his reputation in front of his crew. So that. So, the conversation is categorized as flouting maxim of quantity. The reason the character flouts this maxim is because he doesn't want to keep his reputation as a leader.

Data 4

0:35:21-0:35:35

Tom Holland: I know this particular voyage is hard for you, John. It is for me, too. I brought to you Lily just when you needed her. And now you need one of your own kind again. Someone without feathers or fur.

Dolittle: Fine, the boy can stay. But it'll be on my terms. And I mean to keep him quite busy.

Tom Holland: You'll do it with a smile on your face.

Dolittle: *Crew, it seems you got a new shipmate.*

As I just told Poly, we are a bit short-handed after all, so...

Tomy Stubin: You won't regret it.

Dolittle: Welcome aboard.

Context

The conversation above is about Tomy becoming a new member of the Dolittle group. In this story many considerations Dolittle accepts the child. One of them is because he still has compassion and because there is someone who supports the child, namely poly. Poly is a support system for Stubin to be part of their group. In the end Dolittle decided Stubin to be part of their community.

Analysis

The utterance of Dolittle “Crew, it seems you got a new shipmate. As I just told Poly, we are a bit short-handed after all, so...” so, from the utterance above that Dolittle has flouted the maxim of quantity, because he gives more information. Actually, the reason he flouts the maxim because he didn't like it.

When Stubin became part of their community, he gave more information than what was needed. The meaning he gave a long enough explanation though there is no one still wanted to ask about Dolittle's blessing.

Data 5

0:42:41-0:42:44

Mudfly: Oh, look, look! They are already abandoning ship. How is this possible? Full steam ahead! Go, Humphrey! Go!

Elliot: *It appears Dolittle and a polar bear have harnessed the whale—*

Mudfly: It was a rhetorical question! Just fire!

Context

The dialogue above discusses the Dolittle who escaped from Mudfly's pursuit. When the ship that was riding on Dolittle lost track of him, he was surprised that how it could disappear so quickly. *This is impossible*, he said. Then Mudfly knew who was helping Dolittle when he was being chased by him. It turned out that the Dolittle ship was pulled by a large shark so that the ship went fast. At the same time, he was angry with the captain of the ship he was driving. Don't talk too much, he just wants to shoot him so he's drowned.

Analysis

Based on the conversation above, Elliot has flouted maxims of quantity. Because The utterance show that he gives more information than is needed. Judging from the content of this conversation, "Oh, look, look! They are already abandoning ship, "how is this possible" he was annoyed that he had lost track of Dolittle. Indirectly the captain accompanying Mudfly said "*It appears Dolittle and a polar bear have harnessed the whale.*" She was immediately angry with him. He should have looked for the direction of the ship and shot it. So that the

ship sank instead he just spoke what Mudfly didn't need. The reason he flouts the maxim of quantity because he was innocent or he was confused where he looks for the ship. So, he can only say something that contradicts with his argument.

Data 6

0:47:14-0:47:33

Tomy Stubin: Is that the map to Eden Tree Island?

Dolittle: *The Eden Tree cannot be found on any map.*

At core it's an island is as suggestive as the whole world.

And it is anything but. That is why we must first go to Monte Verde.

Birthplace of the only person to ever chart course to the Tree.

Her name was Lily. She wrote the route in her journal, but on her voyage, she was shipwrecked.

Context

The conversation took place at night when the other friends were sleeping, John and Stubin were talking about the map to go to the place of Eden. In this case Stubin asked Jhon if it was a map to Eden Tree Island, then Jhon replied that “*Eden tree island can't be found on any map*”. In the dialogue snippet above, John explains to the jeep the real existence of the tree. And the Speaker knows that the listener will know the deep meaning of his utterance.

Analysis.

The conversation show that Jhon has flouted the maxim of quantity, because he gives more information than needed. The conversation started when Stubin asked John about the map to the Eden Tree and then Dolittle respond it. “*The Eden Tree cannot be found on any map. At core it's an island is as suggestive as the whole world. And it is anything but. That is why we must first go to Monte Verde. Birthplace of the only person to ever chart course to the Tree. Her name*

was Lily. She wrote the route in her journal, but on her voyage, she was shipwrecked". Actually, Dolittle can answer with the simple sentence such as "The Eden Tree cannot be found on any map", no need to explain with long information. If you look at the answers above, listeners will understand that the road to the tree of Eden cannot be found in any map. So, this conversation is considered to flout the maxim of quantity, because he provides more information than what is needed. The reason he probably answered was long enough to make interlocutor believe that the Eden tree really existed and that the tree had been written in a journal by Lily.

2. Flouting Maxim of Quality

The flouting of maxim of quality is when a speaker does not provide information that corresponds to reality and in this case a speaker avoids "Going on record" or indirect utterance, Grice (1975).

Data 7

0:02:32-0:03:57

Bethan: Junior flushes him, you shoot, yeah?

Stubin: Right. Good plan, dad.

Bethan: Get ready. Shoulder your gun.

Arnal: Do I have to, uncle?

Bethan: Come on, boy.

Take that one. Shoot! Shoot! Shoot! Shoot!

Tommy Stubin: *I don't know, I can't. Shoot! Shoot!*

Bethan: You can't keep missing on purpose.

Arnal: Oh, look! He hit something this time!

Tommy Stubin: Oh, no. We have to help him. You don't leave an animal suffering.

Bethan: Take it.

Context.

The conversation above occurred in the morning when an animal hunter went into the forest, resulting in a conversation between three people. Including Stubin, Arnal and Bethan, where the three hunters entered to the forest area and wanted to hunt an animal, but from the 3 hunters there was a debate to hunt the animals in the forest. Arnal says to Stubin, get ready, and shoulder your gun! Stubin replied, *I don't know, I can't*. However, his father forced him to open fire in the end the bullet hit an innocent squirrel and feel injured.

Analysis

Based on the dialogue above, Stubin flouted maxim of quality, because he gives information undirect utterance. Ever since Stubin told Arnal at the morning that he can't shoot the animal. Actually, he can shoot him but he has several reasons, why Stubin flout maxim quality, because he doesn't want to hurt an innocent squirrel and he doesn't want to offend Arnal.

Data 8

0:09:05-0:09:16

Poly: John, pull yourself together! You can't ignore people just because they're... people.

Poly: What if they need help?

Dolittle: *Possum, play dead.*

Context

The conversation above happened when a princess came from the palace to ask for help to Dolittle, but Dolittle did not want to meet with the persons. Dolittle

said, if they asked for help to me, just ignore it. If they come here, we pretend to be dead.

Analysis

In the conversation above the Dolittle was very displeased with the arrival of a human into his house. So, he did not want to meet that person. Then he said, "*Possum, play dead*" so this conversation is categorized as flouting maxim of quality, because the statement avoids direct conversation, and the reason he flouts the maxim of quality that he didn't want to hurt their hearts. So, he chose to pretend to be dead, when the human come.

Data 9

0:14:56-0:15:09

Dolittle: Presume to save this squirrel, shall we?

Dab Dab: Okay.

Dolittle: *everything will be fine*.

Kevin: If I die, I swear I will haunt your house.

Dolittle: Sterilize the scalpels, do not lick any instrument—
Patient's condition is stabilized.

Context

The conversation above occurred when Dolittle wanted to treat Kevin who was shot by animal hunters. When he to get treatment by Dolittle, Kevin said, "If I die, I swear I will haunt your house" and Dolittle say "*everything will be fine*". That is, judging from the words that Kevin will survive.

Analysis

The conversation above makes it clear that Dolittle flouts the maxim of quality, because he doesn't want when Kevin realizes he doesn't rebel against to

the person who hurt him. Before being silent or being treated, he said to Dolittle, if I die, I swear I will haunt your house. Dolittle immediately said that “*everything be fine*”, from the conversation above Dolittle really looks that he wants to calm Kevin's emotions so that he doesn't angry anymore. So, the conversation was included in the category of floating maxim of quality. The reason why Dolittle flouts the maxim of quality, because he gives undirect information. He doesn't want Kevin angry and hunt the humans that were shot him after he wakes up.

Data 10

0:21:18-0:20:49

Plimpton: Why are you riding me? There's like four horses in front of us.

Dolittle: *Cheer up, angry bird, kick back and enjoy the ride.*

Plimpton: I am the ride!

Dolittle: Buckingham Palace.

Plimpton: We hit the big time.

Full speed no longer required!

Context

The conversation above occurred when Dr. Dolittle is going to the palace to treat the queen who is sick. On the way journey to the palace, Dolittle is riding a naughty camel or known as Plimpton. John Dolittle dialogues with the camel because he rides the camel. Plimpton said, “Why are you riding me? There's like four horses in front of us”. But Dolittle didn't take it seriously. Dolittle just said, “*Cheer up, angry bird, kick back and enjoy the ride*” come on, don't argue, enjoy the ride. From the dialogue above Dolittle didn't take Plimpton seriously, because he was afraid of getting angry and he didn't want to take him to the palace.

Analysis

The conversation above shows that Dolittle has flouted the maxim of quality, because he did not say it directly or clearly. The conversation that is flouted like the conversation, "*Cheer up, angry bird, kick back and enjoy the ride*". Here Dolittle does not answer according to Plimpton's question. The reason Dolittle flouts this maxim quality because he already knew that the carriage in front of him was full, and he didn't want to fight over unnecessary trivial matters in Longer Language because if he still answered the question, it would hinder the journey to the queen's palace.

Data 11

0:11:15-0:11:36

Lady rose: hallo

Doctor Dolittle: Move, please! This is my hiding spot. Not here.

Lady rose: Are you alright down there?

Doctor Dolittle: *Yeah. I'm fine. Go on.*

Lady rose: Doctor Dolittle.

Doctor: Yeah, right.

Lady rose: You have been summoned to Buckingham Palace by the Queen herself.

Doctor Dolittle: Go on.

Context

The conversation above happened in early morning at John Dolittle's house. Which here is a princess who came from the palace, she was looking for a reliable doctor, namely Dolittle. However, after the woman arrived at his house. He went and hid under the chair. He didn't want to see the woman. But she was caught by the Woman and she approached him. After the woman found him instead, he told me to leave it, he said, "*I am fine, go on*". But he the woman still did not leave

until he wanted to meet her. With the passage of time, finally he accepted the woman's arrival.

Analysis

In the conversation above that he has flouted the maxim of quality, because he didn't say directly. He flouts this maxim of quality can be seen in the conversation below. Lady rose: hello, Doctor Dolittle: *Yeah. I'm fine. Go on.* So, this conversation shows that he is not happy with the arrival of humans to the house. The word move please is very clear that he does not want to be disturbed by anyone. After being researched, the reason why he flouts this maxim, it is caused he does not like immoral human behavior.

Data 12

0:12: 54-0:12:54

Dolittle: Intruder alert!

Stubin: *Don't worry, I'm fine.*

Dolittle: Well, I'm not! My house is descended into chaos.

Context

The conversation above occurred at Dr. Dolittle's house. Where he is angry at the arrival of a human in his house, at the time Dolittle looked very scared because suddenly a human came in his house. He said, "Intruder alert!", he thought Stubin was an intruder because suddenly he was inside his house. Then Stubin told Dolittle "*Don't worry, I'm fine*" but it was Dolittle who felt unsafe at home. So, it was only natural that he was surprised, because he had lived in that house for many years, No one knew that there was a human in his house except himself.

Analysis

From the conversation above can be seen that that Dolittle has flouted the maxim of quality, because, he gives statement unclearly. The first time Stubin arrived at the Dolittle house, he said “*Don’t worry, I am fine*”, and Dolittle said I am not! My house is descended into chaos.” it means Dolittle feel insecure. Actually, if Dolittle won't accept him, he just says you have to get out of this house I don't accept you here. Maybe he will go, since he uses satire language, he pretends not to understand what he is saying. So, the conversation above is categorized into the floating maxim of quality because it doesn't say it directly. The reason he flouted the maxim because he didn't want to offend a guest.

Data 13

0:13:9- 0:13:27

Stubin: I have an injured squirrel.

Dolittle: How was he injured?

Stubin: I shot him.

Dolittle: ***Wha-- I can't hear you.***

Stubin: I shot him, but it was an accident.

Dolittle: Of course! An accidental firing upon.

Humans never change.

Context

The conversation above accrued at Dr. Dolittle's house. The conversation above occurred at Dr. Dolittle's house. In this part Stubin carries a squirrel that he has shot in the forest. After arriving at Dr. Dolittle's house. Then, he gave the squirrel to Dr. Dolittle. He was afraid because he had shot an innocent squirrel and he was nervous and for fear of being scolded by Dolittle. “I don't know what I

have to do” But Dolittle just shook his head. What was in the human Dolittle’s mind humans was still the same, never changed. When asked why the squirrel? And Stubin said, “I shoot him” Dolittle can only say the word *whoa... I can hear you*. He pretended not to hear because he was so annoyed with his actions.

Analysis

From the statement above "I don't know what to do". This statement contains an element of flouting maxim, namely, flouting maxim of quality. Here Stubin says he doesn't know what to do after he shoot the squirrel. With the purpose Dr. Dolittle immediately helps the squirrel. So, there was no other way, and then he relented and pretended to be confused so that Dr. Dolittle treats him immediately. It turns out that after being understood more deeply Stubin's statement does look easy but he is smart enough to conquer someone's heart. He acted like he scared with no resistance whatsoever.

Data 14

0:16:38-0:16:46

Poly: Okay. Okay. Enough with the pampering. You need to go and help the Queen.

Dolittle: *There are things I no longer do: work with humans*

Context

This conversation above happened at the Dolittle’s house. When poly invites Dolittle to go to the palace to treat the queen, he refused the request. He told poly that he couldn't treat anymore and couldn't work with humans. Dolittle's statement shows poly's selfishness, so that he doesn't force himself to go to the palace. It seemed that he already seemed indifferent to humans. Even though it

looks like he doesn't care about other people. Actually, he is very kind. He likes to help one other.

Analysis

The statement above “There are things I no longer do: work with humans” has fulfilled the flouting maxim of quality, because he gives indirect information. If you look more deeply, the existence of the sentence above is very deep. He argued in imperceptible words that he didn't want to work with humans. When referring to poly's words, "You need to go and help the Queen". He told Dolittle you should immediately go to the palace to treat the queen. Then Dolittle replied, “*there are things I no longer do: work with humans*”

Actually, Dolittle just answers yes or no to avoid more questions it enough. Since his head wasn't as hard as a rock. He used a subtle pun to avoid a problem. So, the statement above is categorized as flouting maxim of quality, because it provides information that is not true.

Data 15

0:23:51-024:21

Mudfly: Why is he here?

Fellow: Her majesty has personally requested Doctor Dolittle.

Dolittle: You alright, fellow?

Fellow: Something smelled wrong, and that's coming from a guy who loves the smell of butts.

Dolittle: You do love butt.

Fellow: I detected a whiff of something else.

Floral with ---

Context

This conversation occurred at noon precisely in the queen's palace. Here Dolittle has the fellow check on the ailing queen. What exactly caused the queen to be sick? After fellow checked it, then Dolittle asked if you were okay fellow. He responded with “*Something smelled wrong*”, and that's coming from a guy who loves the smell of butts.” He replied with a rather odd joke. Actually, he knew that the cause was because he was given medicine by Mudfly to let him die. However, he did not provide clear information. He only told that there was a smell similar to flowers in the Queen's body.

Analysis

The conversation above looks very interesting that the Fellow conveyed. The contents of the conversation discussed the causes that made Queen Jessie sick. Here fellow as mediate to check what happened to the queen. After he fellow checked it, it turned out that there was something very dangerous in her body. If within a day and night he does not find the medicine, he will die. In this case Fellow didn't give a very clear explanation because he was afraid to shock everyone in the palace. So, he just told Dr. Dolittle that in the queen there is a strange smell. Also, Fellow said “*I detected a whiff of something else. Floral with* --- “After being understood more deeply, it turns out that his utterance has flouted the maxim of quality, and the utterance is categorized of the flouting maxim of quality, because he has given explicit meaning to interlocutors.

Data 16

0:25:03-0:26:16

Antonio: What have you found, Dolittle?

Dolittle: Quite possibly, the answer to everything.

Mudfly: *Exposure-- But he was like this in school.*
'Lean in, lean in... I'm saying something interesting.
 Antonio: I am interested.

Context

This conversation occurred at Queen Jessie's palace. This conversation is about the disease that is in Queen Jessie's body. As soon as he finished checking the ropes, Antonio asked Dolittle "What have you found, Dolittle? And Dolittle said "*Quite possibly*", the answer to everything." Dolittle does not explain implicitly the meaning. But Dolittle already knew what really happened to the queen. He didn't tell directly because beside him was a Mudfly who behaved as a bad person. So that Dolittle doesn't tell everything. He just said maybe this is the answer to all of it. Here Mudfly plays the instigator, and he's not happy when Dolittle finds the antidote. So, he told people that Dolittle's behavior was strange like that since his college days.

Analysis

The conversation above can be observed that Dolittle's explanation in respond Antoni is not clear. His answer is not obvious in every utterance. So, other people don't what really happened to Queen Jessie. Actually, Dolittle wants to say something happened in her body. But he kept a secret fear of the bad guys around him finding out. He knew it was very dangerous if criminals found out about this antidote. From the conversation can be said that he flouted maxim of quality. It can be seen that he was flouted the maxim. Which became the benchmark that he flouts maxim quality. He did not provide clear information.

The reason he flouted the maxim he did not want to other people knew what he knew.

Data 17

0:27:02-0: 27:15

Dolittle: We have no choice but to embark on this perilous journey to obtain the fruit of the Eden Tree.

Blair: What? Eden Tree? Oh my, fantastic!

The Dolittle with their Eden Tree Island.

Isn't it enough that your wife—

Dolittle: ***Shut up, Blair!***

Blair: Sorry, I meant to say, lovely to see you again

Context

The conversation above occurred in the palace in order to Dolittle decided to go somewhere to find an antidote to the queen's disease. The medicine that Dolittle is looking for is the tree of Eden. That tree is very rare. As Dolittle says the tree of Eden is the antidote of the queen. Mudfly was surprised by letting out the word what? Eden Trees? Oh my, fantastic! Mudfly looks like he's about to reveal all the secrets about Dolittle in front of King Antonio. But Dolittle cut the conversation off and he said, *Shut up, Blair!* So that he doesn't want to talk about that anymore.

Analysis

From the dialogue above Blair's explanation in respond the Dolittle is not obviously. In this case Blair seemed to want to tell something in public. It can be seen in his statement. The Dolittle's with their Eden Tree Island. Isn't it enough that your wife...? But when he wants to speak again, Dolittle immediately

answered, *shut up, Blair!* At time Blair was not continue the conversation. So, the utterance above is considered as flout the maxim of quality. Why the utterances categorized as flout the maxim of quality, because he gave not clear information. The reason Blair broke it because he still had a Dolittle feeling. Also, if he told in public, Dolittle would feel disappointed and embarrassed.

3. Flouting Maxim of Relation

Flouting maxim relation is that the speaker does not make relevant contributions to the problem out of previous utterance and makes statements that are not relevant to the topic, Grice (1975).

Data 18

0:08:49-0:09:02

Stubin: Could you... help me down?

Chee-Chee: This goes against Dolittle's rules.

Nick: Why are humans against the rules again?

If you let humans too close, you'll get hurt more than you would if you didn't let them at all. Isn't that right, Doc?

Dolittle: *That's enough everybody. Back to our routine! We have a very full day.*

Context

The conversation above occurred in the morning, with the arrival of a human trapped around Dolittle's house. Where in this conversation there are three people, including chee-chee, nick and Dolittle. In which the three women argued about the newcomer. Nick said if humans came to our place Dolittle would get hurt, but in that restless state Dolittle said never mind, everyone was quiet, “*go back to your respective routines. We have very full today*”. Behind those Dolittle

words he didn't want to confuse the situation and so that his partner would calm down and not be noisy anymore.

Analysis

Based on the conversation above, Dolittle has flouted the maxim of relation. If you look at the conversation above between one person and the second person, it's a bit disconnected. The questions and the answers are irrelevant. Let's look at the breakdown above. Nick, why are humans against the rules again? *If you let humans too close, you'll get hurt more than you would if you didn't let them at all. Isn't that right, Doc?* Dolittle said, that's enough everybody, *“go back to your respective routines. We have very full today”* so, we can know that the speaker and the interlocutor do not give the answer according to what is asked. In short, the conversation is included in the floating maxim of relation.

Data 19

0:15:28-0:15:43

Dolittle; ***Dab-Dab, forceps please.***

Dab dab: ***Here you go.***

Dolittle: ***That's a piece of celery.***

Dab Dab: ***Forceps***

Dolittle: ***Sorry.***

Dab Dab: ***Here you go.***

Dolittle: ***Still, celery.***

Dab Dab: Forceps? Carrot.

Dolittle: That's a different piece of celery.

Dab Dab: Got it. Forceps.

Dolittle: No. Still celery. Never mind. I'll get it myself.

Context

The conversation above occurred at Dolittle's house when he wants to treat Kevin that was shot by Stubin. Here there is a misunderstanding between Dolittle and Dab Dab. When she wants to start to treat Kevin, Dolittle asked Dab Dab "*for forceps, Dab Dab respond, here you go*" but he gave celery something that Dolittle didn't ask. In the end Dolittle had run out of patience, he said "ok never mind. I will get it myself"

Analysis

The conversation between Dolittle and Dab Dab seems to flout the maxim of relevance. Because both of speakers do not provide information that is in accordance with what is needed. It can be seen in the conversation above. Dolittle says; *Dab-Dab, forceps please. Then dab dab respond, here you go. Dolittle respect, that's a piece of celery. Dab dab Forceps, Dolittle say sorry.* So, in the end he took what he needed himself. And the conversation above is a flout maxim of relation, because the first and second characters do not have the same understanding. The reason dab dab flouts the maxim, because he didn't know the difference between forceps and celery, so, both of them misunderstanding.

Data 20

0:11:31-0:11:54

Lady rose: Doctor Dolittle; Yeah, right. You have been summoned to Buckingham Palace by the Queen herself.

Dolittle: Go on.

Lady rose: You should know. She's fallen gravely ill.

Dolittle: ***Do you understand what I'm saying? Go... on. Go on and be gone! I don't care about anyone, anything anywhere anymore.***

Context

The conversation above is played by Lady Rose and Dolittle. Which lady was sent from the palace to Dolittle to treat Queen Jessie who was ill? After he met with Dolittle, and then, she said that you have to come to the palace to treat queen. Lady rose give statement such as; you have been summoned to Buckingham Palace by the Queen herself. Then Dolittle's response, "*Go on.*" Judging from the answer, it seemed like he was really not willing to anyone who came to his house. Lady tried with her best way, although, she did not refuse the request from the palace. He didn't want to understand his efforts. He doesn't care about anyone anymore.

Analysis

From the conversation above, it can be seen that Dolittle has flouted the maxim of relation, because he did not answer according to what was asked. As in the sentence, Lady: you have been summoned to Buckingham Palace by the Queen herself. In addition, Dolittle responds ordered the lady to leave the place. The first and second contexts are out of sync. So, this conversation is considered in flout maxim of relation, because the interlocutor did not provide relevance information. "*Go... on. Go on and be gone!*" The reason he flouts the maxim of relevance, because he was afraid of meeting with humans. He is traumatized by humans so that always appears in his mind that humans are evil and immoral. So, he always refuses and doesn't answer according to the topic of conversation.

Data 21

0:39:18-0:39:33

Yoshi: What kind of polar bear works on their tan?

Tutu: What kind of a bird...

Yoshi: Wait, are you even a bird?
 Tutu: Of course, I am.
 Yoshi: Can you fly? No.
 Tutu: Can you swim? No.
 Yoshi: What can you do?
 Tutu: I can run.
 Yoshi: *What bird stuff can you do?*
 Tutu: *What bear stuff can you do?*
 You win this round.

Context

The conversation was carried out by Yoshi and Tutu. They had a dialogue in the morning on their way to find an Eden tree that would be used as a means of treating the queen. They seemed to be arguing on the boat. They insult each other. Yoshi said to tutu, “What kind of polar bear works on their tan? What kind of polar bear is it that it's sun-dried until it's charred like that? Then tutu responds, what kind of a bird... he asks back if you are a bird, how come you can't fly, and you can't swim. They bring each other down because they seem have no advantages.

Analysis

From the conversation above that they flouted the maxim of relation, because they give the irrelevant information. They flout the maxim at the occurred at the last on their conversation. A sentence is flouted by them. When Yoshi asked tutu: What bird stuff can you do? And Yoshi ask to Yoshi also, “*what bear stuff can you do?*” The conversation above them cornered each other. They do not want to budge; they accuse each other that they are equally weak. From the conversation above, there is no common ground on what the meaning of the

conversation. So, the conversation above is categorized into the type of flouting maxim of relation, because they give irrelevant information, and also, the reason they flout this maxim of relevance because they want to be the strongest so they are contradicting each other's facts.

Data 22

0:45:16-0:45:38

Mudfly: Dolittle had to write a paper about it, which, of course, nobody took seriously. This one even theory the existence of dragons. Just preposterous.

Elliot: *Sir, I'm afraid your obsession with Dolittle—*

Mudfly: What obsession?! I'm not obsessed with Dolittle

Context

This conversation happened on the boat, when the Mudfly chases the Dolittle who is looking for the Eden tree. Here Dolittle is very happy because the book containing the existence of the tree is in Mudfly's hands. However, the captain who accompanied the Mudfly exploded, *Sir, I'm afraid your obsession with Dolittle—* he was afraid that Mudfly to be obsessed with Dolittle. He was immediately angry because it was considered to provoke his emotions. He didn't want to admit that he really afraid that Dolittle had managed to get everything he wanted. In reality Mudfly can't compete with Dolittle's ability. He is a great person. He has an advantage; he can talk to animals. Mudfly cannot communicate with animals.

Analysis

After observing the conversation above, they have flouted the maxim of relation, because in the middle of the conversation they immediately changed the

topic. You can see Mudfly's utterance, "This one even theory the existence of dragons. Just preposterous". The second utterance, Elliot: Sir, "*I'm afraid your obsession with Dolittle---*" the first conversation discussing the book that contains the tree's existence. Suddenly the captain told Mudfly about the obsession. So, the conversation above is not connected from beginning to the end. Therefore, they are considered to flout the maxim of relation, because they provide irrelevant information. The reason the captain flouts the maxim of relation, because he indirectly told Mudfly that he was afraid of being too ambitious.

4. Flouting Maxim of Manner.

Grice, (1975) the flouting maxim manner is that the speaker provides information that is unclear and ambiguous).

Data 23

0:08:29-0:08:47

Ledy Rose: Pardon me, whatever you're doing up there? I've come from Buckingham Palace on urgent business. Can you tell me if this is the home of John Dolittle?

Stubin: *Who are you?*

Lady Rose: You may call me Lady Rose. And you are...?

Stubin: Stubin

Context

This conversation happened while Stubin was trapped around Dolittle's house, at that moment a princess from Buckingham Palace arrived. The princess's name was lady rose, then she asked Stubin what you were doing there. *I came from Buckingham palace can you tell Dolittle house? This is a very important matter. Stubin's answer who are you? And the answer is ambiguous and unclear.*

Someone else asked he even asked back. That's a confusing answer. So that from the conversation there is no common ground that only confuses of both.

Analysis

From the conversation above, Stubin has flouted the maxim of manner, because, the speaker and the listener are not unconnected respond. The Stubin gave an ambiguous answer that did not fit with the topic of conversation. She paid less attention to the lady rose's question, so the conversation didn't go completely or in a coherent way. Let's take a look back at their conversation. Lady Rose: Pardon me, whatever you're doing up there? *I come from Buckingham Palace on urgent business.* Can you tell me if this is the home of John Dolittle? While Stubin's answer even asked back, *who are you?* What Lady Rose's question means is asking Stubin for help to show the way to Dolittle's house. Therefore, Stubin's answer falls into the category of flouting maxim of manner because he has given ambiguous and unclear information. In addition, the reason he flouts the maxim of manner was because he didn't want any mistakes in the future. So, he avoided the question from Lady Rose. Also, Stubin is afraid that someone will want to do something bad to Dolittle, so that's why he changes the topic of conversation or shifts the issue.

Data 24

0:04:59-0:05:45

Poly: Follow Poly.

Tomy Stubin: Secret entrance.

Poly: where'd you go?

Tomy Stubin: ***Good dog. Big, white--***

Context

The conversation above happened at the Dolittle house. In this section, Stubin's first encountered with poly. Then, poly invites Stubin into Dolittle's house. Poly is a smart animal he can talk with humans. Stubin is shown with a secret entrance, then Stubin enters to the hole after that Stubin is surprised by the existence of a very luxurious house and a lot of animals. He was only dumbfounded after entering the territory of the house.

Analysis

From the conversation above, that Stubin has flouted the one of maxim, namely, flouting maxim of manner, because when Stubin was asked about his whereabouts. He replied "*Good dog. Big, white—*" he gave an ambiguous and unclear answer. Poly asked where he was, and he answered with an answer that didn't match what was needed. So, the conversation above is considered to flout the maxim of manner, because he has given the wrong information, ambiguous and unclear information. The reason Stubin flouts this maxim, because he doesn't want to be disturbed. He only wants to focus on one direction, namely the contents of the house.

Data 25

0:46:57-0:47:05

Stubin: Are you alright?

I think I'm beginning to understand a little bit of what the animals say.

Dolittle: *Seems you are, boyo.*

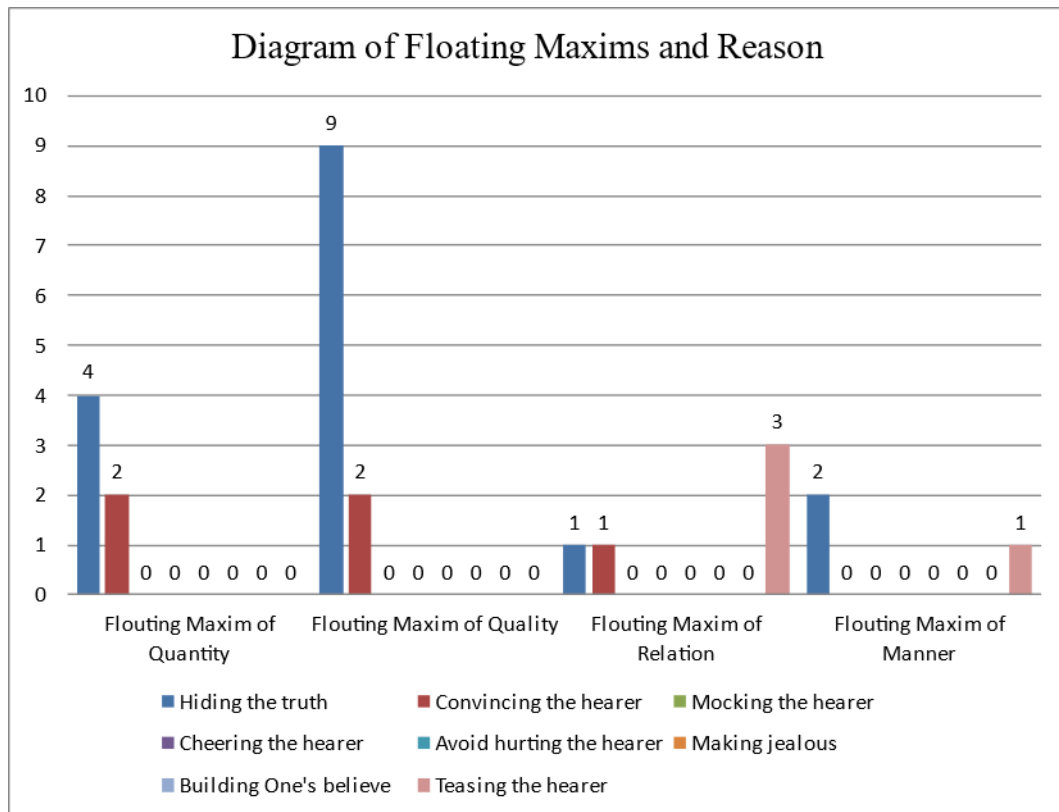
Context

The conversation above takes place exactly, at night. Stubin told Dolittle that he could understand animal language. Before Tomy spoke directly to Dolittle, he made small talk first to speak with Dolittle. The first Stubin greeted with the words, Are you alright? But Dolittle didn't respond right away. Then immediately said, "*I think I'm beginning to understand a little bit of what the animals say*". He said that I could understand the language of animals, you know! Then he responded, "*Seem you are*". It was a short conversation but it has implicit meaning.

Analysis

From the conversation above, it can be seen that the characters flouted the maxim of manner, because he did not give an answer with an explicit meaning. The sentence which is considered to flout the maxim of manner, Stubin said, "*I think I'm beginning to understand a little bit of what the animals say*". And Dolittle's response, "*seem you are boyo*". Dolittle responds with a simple sentence. Judging from the first question, Dolittle should have answered according to what was asked. So, this conversation is categorized as flouting maxim of manner, because he has given an ambiguous answer. The reason he flouts maxim, because he doesn't want to show in front of his that he is happy because he has been able to adapt with their environment.

Diagram 1. Diagram of Flouting Maxims and Reason



After the data identified, the four flouting maxims can be found, flouting maxim of quantity, flouting maxim of quality, flouting maxim of relation, and flouting maxim of manner. Also, in this research, there is twenty-five flouting maxim that can be found. Flouting maxim which are flouted the most by characters flouting maxim of quality 44%, flouting the maxim of quantity 24%, flouting the maxim of relation 20%, and the last flouting maxim of manner 12%. The result shows that the researcher finds new reason why the characters are flouting the maxim consisting of hiding the truth, convincing and teasing the hearers. In hiding the truth, the occurrence are 4 times in floating maxing of quantity, 9 times in flouting of quality, once in floating maxim of relation, and twice in flouting maxim of manner. Then, convincing the hearer occurred twice in

flouting maxim of quantity and quality, and once in floating maxim of relation. Last, teasing the hearer occurred 3 times in floating maxim of relation and once in floating maxim of manner.

B. Discussion

From the data above, the researcher found 25 data, of which 25 data are classified into four types flouting maxim. Among them, flouting maxim of quality, flouting maxim of quantity, flouting maxim of relation and flouting maxim of manner. On the four types of flouting maxims is indicates that the purpose of the speaker uses the strategy to give an indirect statement. So that the listener does not immediately catch what the speaker is saying. This strategy is used arbitrarily not to fool the listener, but the speaker's goal is to provide information that contains implicit meaning.

In this research, the researcher found that the most frequent occur of the flouting maxim quality was 11 data. flouting maxim of quantity 6 data, then 5 data are in the flouting maxim of relevant, and the least of data occurs is in the flouting maxim of manner. An example of the frequent flouting maxim of quality is seen in datum 10. The floating maxim of quality occurs because the speaker does not meet the requirements to hide the truth. In data one and two, one of the speakers provides information that is in accordance with reality or avoids direct statements. So that the conversation contained in datum 10 is considered to have flout the maxim of quality. In addition, Grice (1975) states that flouting maxim of quality means that a speaker does not provide information according to what is needed or in this case the speaker avoids "Going on Record" avoiding direct statements.

However, in this case, this research is different from the previous study by Setyowati, (2018). The difference lies in the object, findings, and analysis. The previous study focused on researching only the flouting maxim, while this research focused on two research questions, namely the type of flouting maxim and the reason. So, that's the difference between this research and previous study.

Then is floating maxim of quantity. Flouting maxim quantity occurs because the speaker provides more or less information than what is needed. Supported by Grice, (1975). Flouting the maxim of quantity happens when a speaker gives too little or much information. For examples of flouting maxim of quantity, it can see in datum 1, and 2. Datum 1 in the conversation between Tom Holland and Dolittle, one of them has been floating maxim of quantity. In the conversation Dolittle seemed to provide more information than what was needed. Then data 2 Dolittle have flouted the same maxim. He has provided more information than what was needed. However, this is different from previous research, Rosyda (2018), Helmie (2019), Juniati (2020). The difference lies in the object and the results, based on the aim of the research is similar. The research above is also focuses on the flouting maxim and its reasons. The difference result is, in Rosyida's research, the most common occurrence is flouting maxim of manner 8 times, which is different from my research. In my research, the most common occurrence is the floating maxim of quality as many as 11 times. different from Juniati's research. In Juniati's research is the most frequently flouting maxim is maxim of relation 7 times. Meanwhile, in my research, the most frequently flouting maxim is maxim quality as many as 11 times. different from Helmi's

research. In Helmi's research, the most frequently flouting maxim is the maxim of quantity 7 times. Meanwhile, in my research, the most frequently flouting maxim is maxim quality as many as 11 times

Then the flouting maxim of relevance, the flouting maxim of relevance occurs on datum 19, the conversation on datum 19, Dab Dab has flouted the maxim of relevant because he has appeared to give answers that are not clear or not relevant to the topic of the previous discussion. According to Grice (1975), flouting the maxim of relation happens when a speaker changes the topic of conversation, but still expects a hearer to realize and know about the alteration. So, if you refer to the theory above, the flouting maxim of relevance occurs because one of the characters gives an answer that is not in accordance with what is needed. In this case, this study is different from previous study, Sholikhah, (2018). Giriyani, (2020). The difference this study and previous studies is the object and theory. Previous research only focused on flouting maxim, while this research focuses on two elements, first, focusing on types of flouting maxim and secondly the reasons for flouting maxing.

The last one is flouting maxim manner that rarely occurs. The example of flouting maxim of manner that occurred in datum 24, here the character appears has flout maxim of manner, because one of the characters gave something unclear and ambiguous. In this conversation, Tomy and Poly are led. Tomy asked tom with the sentence, where did you go? And Tomy respond, "Good dog. Big, white—" So, this conversation makes it very clear that Tomy has flout the maxim of manner because he gave a vague and ambiguous answer. Supported by Grice

theory, (2008). States that flouting the maxim of manner happens when a speaker does not talk clearly, appearing to obscure and tend to ambiguity.

According to the theory above, the flouting maxim of manner occurs when the speaker gives something that is unclear and ambiguous. The research is almost similar to the previous research, Nuringtyas, (2018). This research is the same as previous research examining the flouting of maxims and their reasons. However, there is a slight difference that lies in the findings amount of flouting maxim, also, object. Totally previous study found 12 flouting maxims, while this study found 25 flouting maxim, including flouting maxim quantity, flouting maxim of quality, flouting maxim of relevant and flouting maxim of manner.

In this case, the most frequent reason flouting maxim of quality, one of the reasons why the character flout the maxim is because he does not want to make the atmosphere bad so that the character avoids the conflict. For the reason of flouting maxim of quality occur in datum 6 which in the conversation Stubin flout that maxim. In the conversation uncle's Stubin told to him to shoot a squirrel, but, Stubin told him he could not shoot. Stubin's reason flouting the maxim was to avoid the conflict so he pretended he couldn't. It is supported by Cutting, (2002) he argued that interlocutor will flout maxim of quality if s/he saying untrue information or for which s/he lack adequate evidence. This study has a differences way with previous study, Setyowati, (2018). The difference lies in the analysis of the reasons. The previous focuses on flouting maxim only, while this study only focus on flouting maxim and the reasons, why the character flouted the maxim.

Followed by flouting maxim of quantity, why do the characters flout the maxim of quantity? The reason he flouts the maxim of quantity, because he wanted to convince the hearer by giving a fairly long explanation. An example of the maxim reason can be seen in datum 6, in the conversation that occurred in data 6, it was enough to provide a fairly long explanation. The reason for giving such an explanation is because he wants to convince the listener not to be long-winded in communicating, so he convinces the listener by using the use of many words. It is supported by cutting, (2002) that flouting maxim of quantity can be exploited by speaker or it can be said more or less informative. Of course, this research is different from the previous study, Rosyda (2018). Helmie, (2019). Juniati, (2020). The previous research focused also on the study of the flouting maxim and reason, but this research has a little difference, the difference lies in the object of study and the result.

Then followed by the flouting maxim or relevant, in this section character has been flout the maxim of relation, which is located on datum 20, which is the character flout the maxim of relation occurs when he asked to help the queen who was sick. Then, it is replied with the words “Go on” so that the first conversation with the second one is out of sync. The reason he flouts the maxim of relation by hiding the truth was by the way he refused the invitation to go to the palace to treat the queen who was sick. It is supported by Cutting, (2002) that the floating maxim of relevance it can be exploited by making a respond obviously irrelevance to the topic in hand. So, the explanation above is that people flout the maxim of relevance by giving inappropriate answers, or hiding the truth. In this part this

study has differences with the previous study, Sholikhah (2018) Giriyani, (2020). The Previous study did not discuss reason, but only focused on the type of flouting maxim. Meanwhile, this study is covering both, namely focusing on flouting maxims and their reasons.

The last one is flouting maxim of manner, here has been occur flouting maxim of manner committed by the character in data 24. In which the conversation was carried out by poly and Tomy. The location of the flouting maxim manner occurred when Poly asked where Tomy was, but Tomy responded with the words "Good dog. Big, white—" and the answer didn't match what was needed. The reason he flouts the maxim of manner because he wants to explain so many things without use many words. the meaning of the explanation, although the speaker does not give many words, the interlocutor will understand by himself by seeing what kind of situation is going on, so the reason he flouts that maxim he will understand by looking at the situation, so he uses very simple words. It is supported Cutting (2002) opinion about maxim of manner, he said that maxim of manner will exploits by the speaker who give some obscure or ambiguity utterance. This research is almost similar to the previous study, Nuringtyas, (2018). The previous study also focused on two research questions, namely looking for the type and reason for the floating maxim. The difference this study and previous study is the object and analysis. Analysis of previous study focusses on the main character while this research focuses on the characters.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After analyzing the data, the researcher provides conclusions and suggestion that relate with analysis of the result. This chapter divided into two parts. The first part is the conclusion from all data analyzed in the previous chapter. The second part is suggestion to all of the readers and researchers relating the theme in this study.

A. Conclusion

After obtaining and analyzing the data in the previous chapter, the researcher found several flouting maxims: flouting maxim of quality, flouting maxim of quantity, flouting maxim of relevance and flouting maxim of manner. The four types of flouting maxims above are suitable with Grice's theory, which Grice states that there are four types of flouting maxim. Here, the researcher found 25 flouting maxims. The most dominant is flouting maxim of quality as many as 11 flouting maxims, then, quantity as many as 6 times, then, the flouting maxim of relevant five times and the last is flouting maxim of manner 3 times.

Then, the researcher found the reason, why the characters uttering of flouting maxim in their conversation. The reason is the character flout the maxim because the character to avoid the conflict, although the character uttered the maxim. The purpose of flouting maxim because they don't want to make the situation broke. In addition, the researcher found new reason why the characters

Are flouting the maxim consisting of hiding the truth, convincing and teasing the hearers. In hiding the truth, the occurrence are 4 times in floating maxing of quantity, 9 times in flouting of quality, once in floating maxim of relation, and twice in flouting maxim of manner. Then, convincing the hearer occurred twice in flouting maxim of quantity and quality, and once in floating maxim of relation. Last, teasing the hearer occurred 3 times in floating maxim of relation and once in floating maxim of manner.

B. Suggestion

This research is far from perfectness. So that, it still needs to be refined in further studies. It is also impossible for researcher to investigate various aspect on Dolittle movie caused by the limitation time in carry out this research. Also, because of the limitations of the researcher's ability, this research is not perfect. Therefore, researcher on this occasion provides suggestion to further studies to discuss this Movie from another perspective both in term the observance maxim, politeness and others. Why this object needs to be doing further studies, because the conversation of the characters is not only conveyed flouting maxim but also the observing maxim and politeness.

The researcher hopes that this research can be beneficial to the readers and other researchers related to this research especially associated with the study of flouting maxim. In addition, the researcher hopes that the readers can take advantage and lessons from this research. Finally, this research is not perfect. Therefore, critics and suggestion are going to be received with pleasure to make this research better.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



Khosim was born in Sampang on April 05, 1998. Before entering college, he had attended Senior High School of Darussyahid Sampang, Pondok Modern Darussyahid Sampang, Jl. Merapi, Sampang, East Java. He started studying at college in 2017 at the Department of English Literature, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim, Malang. During college, he is also a member of several organizations, such as *Taekwondo*. In his spare time, he usually spends it to read books.

The summary of data

Data	Presentation data	Reason	Flouting Maxim
1.	<p>Dolittle: It's no good.... As far as I'm concerned, I'm the only human here.....</p> <p>Just ignore them.</p> <p>Tom Holland: There's no getting past the Kalahari snare, it's an ingenious design.</p> <p>I think you just caught yourself a boy. Let me see. Wait, I don't want to see. Just make it go away!</p>	For hiding the truth	Quantity
2.	<p>Kevin: Jump, murderer. You got this!</p> <p>Dolittle: I can look. No, no!</p> <p>Kevin: do it again, do it again!</p> <p>Chee chee: Yes, crossed it, kid. You made it</p> <p>Dolittle: poly, can I a word please?</p> <p>Glade you came around and saw thing.</p> <p>Dolittle: Poly, can I have a word please? Glad you came around and saw things...</p> <p>What was she thinking? The boy nearly killed himself.</p> <p>Oy, this is my ship, right? And I'm its sovereign.</p> <p>And there are consequences—</p> <p>Poly: To ignoring me.</p>	For hiding the truth	Quantity

3.	<p>Chee Chee: Is that thing up to code? Dolittle: No! No! Kevin: Jump, murderer. You got this! Dolittle: I can't look. No, no! Do it again, do it again! Chee Chee: Yes! Crossed it, kid. You made it.</p>	For hiding the truth	Quantity
4.	<p>Tom Holland: I know this particular voyage is hard for you, John. It is for me, too. I brought to you Lily just when you needed her. And now you need one of your own kind again. Someone without feathers or fur. Dolittle: Fine, the boy can stay. But it'll be on my terms. And I mean to keep him quite busy. Tom Holland: You'll do it with a smile on your face. Dolittle: <i>Crew, it seems you got a new shipmate.</i> <i>As I just told Poly, we are a bit short-handed after all, so...</i> Tomy Stubin: You won't regret it. Dolittle: Welcome aboard.</p>	To convincing the hearer	Quantity
5.	<p>Mudfly: Oh, look, look! They are already abandoning ship. How is this possible? Elliot: It appears Dolittle and a polar bear have harnessed the whale-- Mudfly: It was a rhetorical question! Just fire!</p>	To convincing the hearer	Quantity
6.	<p>Tomy Stubin: Is that the map to Eden Tree Island? Dolittle: The Eden Tree cannot be found on any map. At core it's an island is as suggestive as the whole world. And it is anything but. That is why we</p>	For hiding the truth	Quantity

	<p>must first go to Monte Verde. Birthplace of the only person to ever chart course to the Tree. Her name was Lily. She wrote the route in her journal, but on her voyage, she was shipwrecked.</p>		
7.	<p>Bethan: Get ready. Shoulder your gun. Arnal: Do I have to, uncle? Bethan: Come on, boy. Take that one. Shoot! Shoot! Shoot! Shoot! Tommy Stubin: <i>I don't know, I can't. Shoot! Shoot!</i> Bethan: You can't keep missing on purpose. Arnal: Oh, look! He hit something this time! Tommy Stubin: Oh, no. We have to help him. You don't leave an animal suffering. Bethan: Take it.</p>	For hiding the truth	Quality
8.	<p>Poly: John, pull yourself together! You can't ignore people just because they're... people. Poly: What if they need help? Dolittle: Possum, play dead.</p>	For hiding the truth	Quality
9.	<p>Dolittle: Presume to save this squirrel, shall we? Dab Dab: Okay. Dolittle: When you wake up, everything will be fine. Kevin: If I die, I swear I will haunt your house. Dolittle: Sterilize the scalpels, do not lick any instrument-- Patient's condition is stabilized.</p>	For hiding the truth	Quality

10.	<p>Plimpton: Why are you riding me? There's like four horses in front of us. Dolittle: Cheer up, angry bird, kick back and enjoy the ride. Plimpton: I am the ride! Dolittle: Buckingham Palace. Plimpton: We hit the big time. Full speed no longer required!</p>	To convincing the hearer	Quality
11.	<p>Lady rose: hallo Doctor Dolittle: Move, please! This is my hiding spot. Not here. Lady rose: Are you alright down there? Doctor Dolittle: Yeah. I'm fine. Go on. Lady rose: Doctor Dolittle. Doctor: Yeah, right. Lady rose: You have been summoned to Buckingham Palace by the Queen herself. Doctor Dolittle: Go on.</p>	For hiding the truth	Quality
12.	<p>Dolittle: Intruder alert! Stubin: Don't worry, I'm fine. Dolittle: Well, I'm not! My house is descended into chaos.</p>	For hiding the truth	Quality
13.	<p>Stubin: I have an injured squirrel. <i>I don't know what to do.</i> Dolittle: How was he injured? Stubin: I shot him. Dolittle: Wha-- I can't hear you. Stubin: I shot him, but it was an accident. Dolittle: Of course! An accidental firing upon.</p>	For hiding the truth	Quality

	Humans never change.		
14.	<p>Poly: Okay. Okay. Enough with the pampering. You need to go and help the Queen.</p> <p>Dolittle: There are things I no longer do: work with humans</p>	To convincing the hearer	quality
15.	<p>Dolittle: You alright, fellow?</p> <p>Fellow: Something smelled wrong, and that's coming from a guy who loves the smell of butts.</p> <p>Dolittle: You do love butt.</p> <p>Fellow: I detected a whiff of something else.</p> <p>Floral with ---</p>	For hiding the truth	Quality
16.	<p>Antonio: What have you found, Dolittle?</p> <p>Dolittle: Quite possibly, the answer to everything.</p> <p>Mudfly: Exposure-- But he was like this in school.</p> <p>"Lean in, lean in... I'm saying something interesting."</p> <p>Antonio: I am interested.</p>	For hiding the truth	Quality
17.	<p>Dolittle: We have no choice but to embark on this perilous journey to obtain the fruit of the Eden Tree.</p> <p>Blair: What? Eden Tree? Oh my, fantastic!</p> <p>The Dolittles with their Eden Tree Island.</p> <p>Isn't it enough that your wife—</p> <p>Dolittle: Shut up, Blair!</p> <p>Blair: Sorry, I meant to say, lovely to see you again</p>	For hiding the truth	Quality
18.	<p>Stubin: Could you... help me down?</p> <p>Chee-Chee: This goes against</p>	To convincing the	Relation

	<p>Dolittle's rules. Nick: Why are humans against the rules again? If you let humans too close, you'll get hurt more than you would if you didn't let them at all. Isn't that right, Doc? Dolittle: <i>That's enough everybody. Back to our routine! We have a very full day.</i></p>	hearer	
19.	<p>Dolittle; Dab-Dab, forceps please. Dab dab: Here you go. Dolittle: That's a piece of celery. Dab Dab: Forceps Dolittle: Sorry. Dab Dab: Here you go. Dolittle: Still, celery. Dab Dab: Forceps? Carrot. Dolittle: That's a different piece of celery. Dab Dab: Got it. Forceps. Dolittle: No. Still celery. Never mind. I'll get it myself.</p>	For teasing the hearer	Relation
20.	<p>Lady rose: Doctor Dolittle. Dolittle; Yeah, right. Lady rose: you have been summoned to Buckingham Palace by the Queen herself. Dolittle: Go on. Lady rose: You should know. She's fallen gravely ill. Dolittle: Do you understand what I'm saying? Go... on. Go on and be gone! I don't care about anyone, anything anywhere anymore.</p>	For hiding the truth	Relation
21.	<p>Yoshi: What kind of polar bear works on their tan? Tutu: What kind of a bird... Yoshi: Wait, are you even a bird?</p>	For teasing the hearer	Relation

	<p>Tutu: Of course, I am. Yoshi: Can you fly? No. Tutu: Can you swim? No. Yoshi: What can you do? Tutu: I can run. Yoshi: What bird stuff can you do? Tutu: What bear stuff can you do? You win this round.</p>		
22.	<p>Elliot: They've gone away, sir. Mudfly: Oh, really? I thought they disappeared into thin air. Elliot: I'm afraid not, sir. They've escaped. Mudfly: <i>Leave the room, Lieutenant! I can see they've escaped.</i> But not for long.</p>	For teasing the hearer	Relation
23.	<p>Ledy Rose: Pardon me, whatever you're doing up there? I've come from Buckingham Palace on urgent business. Can you tell me if this is the home of John Dolittle? Stubin: <i>Who are you?</i> Lady Rose: You may call me Lady Rose. And you are...? Stubin: Stubin</p>	For hiding the truth	Manner
24.	<p>Poly: Follow Poly. Tomy Stubin: Secret entrance. Poly: where'd you go? Tomy Stubin: Good dog. Big, white--</p>	For hiding the truth	Manner
25.	<p>Tomy Stubin: Are you alright? I think I'm beginning to understand a little bit of what the animals say. Dolittle: Seems you are, boyo.</p>	For teasing the hearer	Manner