

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Communication is an important aspect in human life. Communication is the way people convey the meaning from one to another. Grice in Hanna (2017:34) said that in communication, everyone has their own way of conveying information to others. People communicate to express their ideas and information to others in a form of conversation. Conversation must be done at least two people or more. In a conversation there must be consist of people as speaker and the hearer. Based on Ambalegin & Suryani (2018:472), speakers must understand the meaning of what they uttered and formed it in a simple way so that the listener understands what has been said.

However, in the communication some issues might be happened due to misunderstanding between the speaker and the hearer. Sometimes in the conversation the speaker gives an unclear utterance that can create a difficulty to the hearer to comprehend the meaning. That's the reason why in learning language we also taught about pragmatic. Pragmatics is the study of meaning which is related to speech situations. Its accordance with Leech in Kristiani (2021:118) that pragmatic is related to the study how context contributes to meaning. Through pragmatism point of view, to avoid the misunderstanding, we must follow the principle of cooperation when conducting a conversation. The principle of cooperative is made to create a well-connected conversation.

According to Grice in Op Sunggu and Afriana (2020:1), the cooperative principle makes your conversational contribution such as is required. It means that the speaker should give information to the listener as what they need which is not less or more. Cooperative principle has four maxims that can help the conversation become more effective, because it requires participants to contribute to the conversation as needed, in accordance with the goals and direction of the conversation received when the talk exchange. They are maxim of quantity, maxim of quality, maxim of relation, and maxim of manner. However, people sometimes break the maxims by giving more or less information, being irrelevant, saying something false, and being obscure which called as flouting of maxim.

By flouting maxims, the participants of the conversation seem to be uncooperative but actually they do. The speaker has a certain reason to flout a maxim. Hence, by flouting a maxim, the participants are not said to be uncooperative in a conversation. It is because flouting maxim is the way to convey the hidden meaning from the speaker which the hearer should look for the real meaning. When a man says “Oh God! What happen to my Lego?” and then his friend answer “Your little brother looks so happy there.” the man’s friend conveys a hidden meaning in his utterance more than simply describes that the little brother looks so happy. Actually, the utterance of the man’s friend is an explanation of what happened to the man’s Lego. It means that his little brother was mess around his Lego. In this case, the man’s friend is said to be cooperative by flouting the maxim of relation. The flouting maxim can simply

be found in the daily conversation or even in the movie which you can see from the interaction among the characters.

Movie is work of a visual art, where a story or event recorded by camera and will be show in the cinema or television. Movie can be said as spoken discourse. Movie is kind of art that can reflected human's life. The researcher chooses *Before Sunrise* movie because it is an interesting movie to be studying. The story and the characters are so good and the story is really interesting to follow even though it is an old movie. This movie also contains a lot conversation between the main character. That's why the researcher can find the flouting of maxim in their interaction. Moreover, the researcher is interests in studying about flouting maxim done in the *Before Sunrise* movie. In addition, study about movie's maxim flouting is challenging for the researcher. This is a brief example of dialogue that show a flouting of maxim:

WIFE: *"Will you put down that damn newspaper and listen to me?"*

HUSBAND: *"What've I been doing the last thirty minutes? Would you shut up for Crisssake?"*

In this conversation the husband did flouting maxim of relation or maxim of relevance because he did not answer the question properly instead, he replied with a new question.

There are many others dialogues that show flouting of maxim in this movie which will be the main discussion in this study. Studying about flouting of maxim is so challenging for the researcher. Thus, the research is carried out by

being entitled “A Pragmatic Analysis of Flouting Maxim in “Before Sunrise” Movie Directed by Richard Linklater”.

B. Limitation of The Problem

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that has many topics in it. They are dioxies, speech acts, politeness strategy, implicature, discourse structure, cooperative, etc. Yet, in this study the researcher will only focuses on the analysing flouting of maxim in the *Before Sunrise* movie. It includes four types of maxims flouting. They are maxim of quality flouting, maxim of quantity flouting, maxim of relation flouting, and maxim of manner flouting. Also, the function of flouting maxim will be analysed too in this research to support the research.

C. Problem Statement

Based on the background of the study and the research focus, the problem statement can be formulated as following:

1. What are the maxims that flouted by the character in the movie entitled *Before Sunrise*?
2. What are the functions of maxim flouting done by the character in the movie entitled *Before Sunrise*?

D. Objective of Study

Related to the research focus and the problem statement above, the objective of the study can be formulated as follows:

1. To describe the types of maxims that are flouted in the *Before Sunrise* movie.
2. To describe the function of maxim flouting done by the character of *Before Sunrise* movie.

E. Benefit of the Study

By conducting this research, the researcher hopes that others can take advantages from this study.

1. Theoretical benefit

This research is expected to enrich the theory of maxim flouting, especially flouting of maxim in the movie. Also, to give a deeper understanding about flouting of maxim.

2. Practical benefit:

Practically this research is expected to be useful for the following parties.

- a. Readers and Students of the Linguistics Concentration

This research is hoped to be useful for them to give information about flouting maxim.

- b. English Lecture

This research is hoped to be useful for English lecture as material and example in teaching about flouting of maxim.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter encompasses the relative theories about this research. It elaborates the theories about pragmatic study, cooperative principle, kinds of maxims, flouting of maxim, function of maxim flouting, *before sunrise* movie and related previous study.

A. Pragmatic

Pragmatic is one of many subfields of linguistic. Pragmatic is the study how people use language to communication with others and it explain how the language which being used must have a context to have a meaning. According to Mugheri in Damayanti (2021:24) When the speaker is talking to the listener, they must have context in it so that there is no misunderstanding between the speaker and the listener. Also, pragmatic is study about the meaning and the goals of a conversation.

Based on Griffiths in Arso (2016:7) Pragmatics is about the interaction of semantic knowledge with our knowledge of the world, taking into account contexts of use. Pragmatics is the study of utterance meaning. According to Ervina (2019:454), Pragmatics is a field of linguistics concentrating on contextual meaning as uttered by a writer and analysed by addressee. The subfield of linguistics known as pragmatics investigates the ways in which the context of a speech act affects how the speaker understands what they are hearing (Ervina CM Simatupang, 2021). It means that context in the

conversation is important because context will help the listener to understand the meaning from an utterance or speech.

In pragmatics, several facts can be found including the first about the objective facts of speech which consist of who the speaker is, when the speech occurs, and where, the second is about the speaker's intentions, the third is about the facts of the speaker's belief and the person being spoken to, the conversation they have, the context they share, and the focus of what conversation they are talking about, and lastly about facts about relevant social institutions, that influence what a person achieves in or with what is achieved he did (Korta & Perry, 2020).

When we look up to the theories above, the conclusion that we can take is pragmatic is branch of linguistics that study about how language is use to communication and the relation between the language and the language user. Also, in pragmatic it studies about how an utterance or speech must have a context to have a meaning. In short, pragmatic is the study of meaning in language.

B. Cooperative Principle

According to Grice in Kristiani dkk (2021:121), he states that while people are exchanging their verbal information in communication, they need to be cooperated with each other. It means, how listeners and speakers act cooperatively each other to be understood in a particular way. Communication needs someone that being participate in the conversation to be fully cooperate

to delivery an idea. Also, a conversation can be alive only in a mutually accepted pragmatically determined context. As what have been mention in the previous chapter, in communication we need context to understand the meaning behind the speech.

Based on Grice (1975) the principle of cooperation says, “Make your contribution such as is required, at the stage at which it occurs, by the recognized purpose or direction of the verbal exchange in which you are engaged”. Grice in Hidayati (2015:32) also states that people will successfully convey the information in conversation if they fulfil the Cooperative Principle that consists of four maxims in conversation, the four maxims are maxim of quality, maxim of quantity, maxim of relevance and maxim of manner.

C. Type of Maxims

Grice considered a maxim as rule of conversation. It means, maxim hold an important role in the conversation since it maintains the purpose of a conversation. Grice elaborated that Cooperative Principle has four kinds of maxim: quantity, quality, relation, and manner.

1. Maxim of Quantity

This maxim requires the speaker to speak clearly about what needs to be answered or wants to be conveyed. According Grice, Cutting (2002) states that in obeying the maxim of quantity, the speaker should provide information that is required by the hearer. It should not be too much or too little than is required. The possibility that may occur if the speaker gives too

little information is that the hearer is unsatisfied by the information provided.

2. Maxim of Quality

According to Grice in Kristiani, Utami dkk. (2021:121), said that in this maxim, the participants of the conversation have to be as truthful as it required or should give the information based on what happens in real life. It means that speaker and hearer in a conversation must say what they believe to be true and in fact it can happen. In line with Grice, Cutting (2002: 35) states that to fulfil the maxim, the speakers should be true and say anything that they believe match to reality.

3. Maxim of Relation

According Cutting (as cited in Kristiani, Utami dkk. 2021:122) explains that, to fulfil this maxim, the speaker are expected to say something relevant to the conversation. The speaker must not say anything out off-topic and anything that has no correlation or is not related to what is being discussed.

4. Maxim of Manner

According to Grice According to Grice (as cited in Andy & Ambalegin, 2019) said that the explanation must be clear, unambiguous, and concise in order to reach the cooperative principle in an interaction. Grice orders the participants to avoid obscurity of expression, avoid ambiguity, avoid unnecessary prolixity, and to be orderly.

In fulfilling maxim quantity, your contribution must be as required which mean not less or more. Moreover, in fulfilling maxim quality, you

should say something based on strong evidence. which teaches speakers to make their contribution true, not to say anything they think to be incorrect or for which they lack evidence. Furthermore, in fulfilling maxim of relation, make your contribution in accordance with what is being discussed. Finally, in fulfilling maxim manner, your contribution should be clear, avoid vagueness, avoid dubiety, be succinct, and be well-ordered. It means speakers have to be perspicuous: to eliminate ambiguity in speech, to keep things simple (avoid unnecessary prolixity), and to keep things in order.

D. Flouting Maxim

According to Husaini (2015:14) Flouting maxims is the only way of breaking maxims which generates implicature. In fact, the four maxims are not always followed by the speakers in communication. Based on Thomas (as cited in Florentina & Ambalegin 2021:40) said in his book "When a maxim is blurred, the speaker will not mislead the listener but wants the listener to see the conversational implications, the meaning of this utterance is not expressed in the words spoken." From Thomas said above's conclusions, the researcher can be concluded that the expert hopes of the opponent who was present when the speaker failed to maximize communication.

There are several flouting maxims criteria based on Grice maxims that serve as distinguishing guidelines Levinson 1983 and Coulthard 1987 (Barat, 2017:114) They are flouting the maxim of quantity, the maxim of relation, and the maxim of manner.

1. Maxim of Quantity Flouting

A speaker flouts the maxim of quantity when their contribution is not as informative as is required or more informative than is required. It can be said that the information that is given is insufficient. This is a brief example of maxim quantity flouting:

A: Well, how do I look?

B: Your shoes are nice.

(Cutting, 2002: 37)

Speaker B here flouts the maxim of quantity because B gives opinion only about the shoes while A asks for the opinion of the whole of his/her appearance. In this case, B gives less information than is required. Therefore, B is said to flout the maxim of quantity. It leads A to infer an implication that his/her appearance is not good enough except for his/her shoes.

2. Maxim of Quality Flouting

A speaker flouts the maxim of quality when their contribution is not true and they say something which lacks adequate evidence. The speaker may use hyperbole, metaphor, irony and banter to flout this type of maxim. For example:

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

B: And London's in Armenia I suppose.

(cited in Levinson, 1983)

In this example, B shows that what A said before is incorrect but without saying “no”, but B says something else to indicate that Teheran is not in Turkey by saying London is in Armenia. As we know that London is in England so the statement of A is incorrect. That is the reason why B flouted the maxim of quality.

3. Maxim of Relation Flouting

According to Thomas in Florentina & Ambalegin (2021:43) a statement is made to be irrelevant to the topic in maxim of relation flouting. Few reasons why participants do not respect relationship rules as much as possible. A speaker flouts the maxim of relevance when they become irrelevant but they have reasons behind it and usually it is because they have something to hide or they say something indirectly. For example:

A: Where's Bill?

B: **There's a yellow VW outside Sue's house.**

(Levinson 1983: 102)

In the dialogue, B's contribution seems fail to fulfil A's question. Yet, there is a possible connection between B's utterance with the preceding one in which A can draw an implication that if Bill has a yellow VW, he may be in Sue's house.

4. Maxim of Manner Flouting

Those who flout the maxim of manner are being obscure and often

trying to exclude a third party (Cutting, 2002: 39). A speaker flouts maxim of manner when their utterances become ambiguous or obscure. They may say something not briefly or orderly. For example:

A: Where are you off to?

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

A: OK, but don't be long—dinner's nearly ready.

(cited in Cutting, 2002)

In this conversation, B becomes ambiguous by saying “funny white stuff” which apparently means ice cream and “somebody” means his daughter. B flouts maxim of manner because B does not say something clear. The reason why B flouts this type of maxim because B does not want his daughter understand the meaning which causes his daughter does want to eat her dinner before eating the ice cream.

E. Function of Maxim Flouting

According to Hidayati (2015:22) said that a useful framework for understanding early pragmatic development derives from the theory of speech acts. According to Austin's view, sentences have three components. They are illocutionary force (intended function), locution (form), and perlocution (effect on the listener). According to Austin in Hidayati (2015:23) by saying something, normally, the speaker produces certain consequential effects upon the feelings, thoughts, or actions of the hearer and it may be done with the design, intention, or purpose of producing them. The consequential effects are

called perlocutionary effects. They are convincing, surprising, boring, annoying, frightening, causing, insulting, alarming, enlightening, inspiring, getting the hearer to do something, and getting the hearer to realize something.

1. Convincing

Convincing the hearer is a condition in which the speaker tries to make the hearer feel certain that something is true to the speech, for example, in the utterance “Believe me! Mayo diet truly works out. I lose 4 kilos after doing the diet for 5 days.”

The utterance above has the convincing effect to the hearer. A try to make the hearer feels certain that mayo diet is an effective kind of diet.

2. Surprising

The term surprising the hearer is when the speaker brings the hearer to the emotion aroused by something unexpected or sudden. An example of this kind of effect happens when Jason says to her girlfriend who is a fan of Brian Mcknight,

“By the way, I’ve got two tickets of Brian Mcknight’s single concert for tonight, for me and you.”

It brings the effect of surprising to her since she finds the fact that her boyfriend has one ticket for her.

3. Boring

The term boring the hearer is when the speaker brings the hearer to the condition of boring through the speaker’s utterance. An example of boring is when a man promises that he will return the money by the end of the

month every single month. It makes the hearer bored because he says the same thing without any realization.

4. Annoying

The fourth effect is annoying. To annoy the hearer, a speaker can say something which causes slight irritation to the hearer. An example of annoying is shown in the following utterance of a husband to his wife.

A: What time will the dinner be ready? How long I should wait for my food? And when will I get my dinner, honey?

A asked his wife for many times when his dinner will be ready when his wife's cooking is almost done in order to annoy his wife for he asked the same thing repeatedly instead of quietly sitting and waiting.

5. Frightening

Frightening the hearer can be done by influencing the hearer with frightening things through the speaker's utterance. The example of this case is when a mother and her son go to a mall and her son is annoying her. Her mother simply says "I'll leave you here." The utterance causes the frightening effect to the hearer that is to stop his annoyance.

6. Causing

Causing is the condition when the speaker produces some effect on the hearer through the speaker's utterance. When causing the hearer, the speaker expects a responsible effect, action result, or consequence through the speaker's statement. The kind of effect can be shown in the following example.

A: You just broke my hope. No need to be with me here, I'm okay.

A's utterance makes the hearer realize something then do something. He feels guilty that causes him to leave the speaker alone.

7. Insulting

The seventh effect is insulting. To insult the hearer, the speaker utters or acts something to offend the hearer. The example of insulting is shown in the following dialogue.

A: You asked for my blessing, but my answer is no! Now, excuse me.

B: What? Jane. No, no wait. Jane, please. **Please, I can't live like this anymore.**

B's utterance brings the effect of insulting. It insults A to give an approval towards her request.

8. Alarming

In alarming the hearer, the speaker utters something to make the hearer know the speaker's fear that is caused by expectation of danger. An example of this effect is found when Elizabeth warns her sister to slow down when she is riding her new bicycle by uttering "Wait! Slow down! Anna!" By the utterance, Anna is alarmed to be careful.

9. Enlightening

The next effect is enlightening. It is when the speaker tries to give an intellectual or even spiritual view to the hearer. An example of this effect is found in the utterance "Did you know that an airplane can fly because there are four forces which affects it. They are lift, drag, thrust, and weight." The

speaker who is a pilot tries to give a new intellectual knowledge to his friend who is working as a taxi driver

10. Inspiring

The tenth effect is inspiring. Inspiring the hearer can be done by encouraging the spirit of the hearer through the speaker's utterance. An example of this effect happens when a mother promises her daughter something by saying, "I will buy you the newest edition of Barbie doll if you get 10 of your math examination." It can give the effect of inspiring towards the daughter to study hard to get ten.

11. Getting Hearer to do Something

It is the condition when the speaker expects the hearer to do something by uttering a statement. An example of this kind of perlocutionary effect happens in the utterance, "I've just made some coffee." The speaker is a wife who makes the utterance to get her husband recognizes that the coffee is ready and the effect she intended is to make him drink the coffee.

12. Getting Hearer to Realize Something

The last effect is getting the hearer to realize something. It is the condition when the speaker expects the hearer to understand and think deeper about what is beyond what the speaker means. When a mother is angry to her daughter because she gets drunk, smokes cigar, and has a bad way of life, she utters "You know, you're still young and beautiful. Don't you think of your future? It's for the sake of your own life, not mine." The

utterance makes the hearer realize that the daughter's life will be better if she does not have a wild life and it can make the daughter think and realize that her way of life is not good for her future.

F. Before Sunrise Movie

Before Sunrise movie is a romantic movie released back in 27 January 1995, directed by Richard Linklater and written by Linklater and Kim. This movie is about Jesse (a young man from America) and Celine (a young woman from French). They accidentally meet on the train that transit in Vienna.

It is a 100-minutes romantic movie that has comedic and heart in the storyline. This movie is a masterpiece and one of the comfort movies that worth to watch. Despite from the story about a modern look of a romantic young couple, it also the acting from the amazing actor Ethan Hawke and Julie Delpy that've done such a good job in carrying the character of Jesse and Celine. According to aggregator site Rotten Tomatoes, the 1 hour 45-minute film received a perfect rating of 100% from all critics' reviews. The story in this film offers a minimalist plot, and only focuses on the figures of Jesse and Celine.

The movie starts with an ordinary condition in a train that head from Budapest to Vienna. Jesse is going to Vienna to catch a flight home to the United States, while Celine has to return to her university in Paris after visiting her grandmother's house. The two meets on the same train, and Jesse strikes up a conversation first to get to know Celine more.

After chatting with Celine, Jesse felt that the two had the same frequency. Immersed in a very pleasant conversation, the two are unaware that

the train already arrive in Vienna. Sadly, Jesse has to go first, but he feels hesitate to leave Celine since he already feels comfortable with her. So, he decides to not lose the chance to ask Celine an absurd idea about staying in Vienna for one night before headed home on the next day. However, Celine agreed with that idea, so they decide to spend the whole night in Vienna.

Since, Jesse is lack of money so they can't afford a room in a hotel, the two decided to explore the corners of the city of Vienna until dawn. After visiting several famous places in Vienna, the two feel even closer. As the sun begins to set, they begin to feel an increasingly intimate and romantic relationship. Jesse and Celine then engage in more open chats with each other. The two of them looked engrossed in discussing the city of Vienna, love, life, and religion. The next day, they have to split up, and the train that Celine takes getting ready to depart. The two did not ask for any contact, and promised to meet at the same place within six months.

G. Previous Study

Before this research, Op.Sunggu & Afriana (2020) already did this kind of research which entitled "Flouting Maxims in Wonder Woman Movie" the result of that study is mostly main character in wonder woman movie did flouting maxims, but the researcher only focus to find kind of maxims that being flouted. The results of the research showed that there were 12 data which were flouting maxims namely 1 data flouting maxim of quality, 2 data flouting maxim quantity, 2 data flouting maxim manner and 7 data were flouting maxim relations. However, in this research the researcher focusing to find out the type

of flouting maxim and the function of maxim flouting in the *Before Sunrise* movie.

Zulfah Ibrahim, dkk (2018) also conducted this kind of research before which entitled “The Flouting of Maxim in Se7en Movie Script”. The results of the research showed what types of maxims were flouted in the movie and what motivation that led the characters to flout the maxims. There are four flouting of maxims in the Se7en movie script; they are maxim of quantity maxim of quality, maxim of relevance, and maxim of manner. Then, there are three motivations that influenced the characters flouted the maxims; they are competitive, collaborative, and conflictive.

The previous study mentioned above is different with this research. The first research identifies about flouting maxim in movie. The second research identifies about flouting maxim in movie script. Meanwhile, in this research the researcher identifies about type of maxim flouting and the function of maxim flouting found in the *Before Sunrise* movie. So, it can be said that there is no previous research studying about this matter, yet.