

ABSTRACTS

Mega Yuwarisna Widianingrum, 2011. Flouting Maxims in Novel The Casual Vacancy

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An effective communication occurs when the speaker and hearer have same interpretation. Based on Grice theory, the effective conversation can be analyzed from four maxims. But, sometimes the speaker and hearer flout maxim and make the conversation become ineffective.

The aims of this research are to looking for types of flouting maxims used in novel The Casual Vacancy, defines the most frequently types of flouting maxim used by characters and to find out the reasons of characters in novel The Casual Vacancy used flouting maxim.

In conducted this research, the researcher applied descriptive qualitative research. The data source was novel The Casual Vacancy. The technique of collected data was documentation and this research was library research. Furthermore, researcher used content analysis method. The stages of analysis applied in this research were reduction, data display and verification or conclusion.

The researcher found that flouting maxim of quantity was 19 data (17,59%), flouting maxim of quality was 12 data (11,11%), flouting maxim of relation was 56 (51,85%), and flouting maxim of manner was 21 data (19,45%). Based on the Dell Hymes theory, the settings in novel The Casual Vacancy were in the character's house, café, school, group's secret place, in the car, office, clinic and church. The scenes were quite, crowded, relax, serious, happy and togetherness condition. The participants were Howard, Miles, Gavin, Kay, Parminder, Vikram, Krystal, Tessa, Terri, Ruth, Simon, Howard, Colin/Cubby, Fats/Stuart, Samantha, Harriet's mom, Shirley, Patricia, Andrew/Arf, Maureen, Kevin Cooper, Kay, Robbie, Gaia, Mrs. Weedon, Alison Jenkins, Mary, Cheryl, Sukhvinder, a boy, Libby and a supervisor. The ends were giving explanation about condition, someone or accident, expressing feeling, maintaining relationship, convincing someone, hiding the information or reason, asking and giving information, sincerity and help, insulting someone, giving attention to something or someone, showing self defense, refusing or avoiding something like answered question, agreement and command, analyzed something, having a joke, inviting someone and suggesting something. The act sequences began by question or pronouncement. The key were in low, standard or high intonation based on the emotion. The instrument of the conversations were telephone and orally. The norm of interaction and interpretation mostly were in polite way. The genres were dispute, discussion and personal sharing.

According to the research analysis above, there are four types of flouting maxims occurs in novel The Casual Vacancy written by J. K Rowling. They are flouting maxim of quantity, flouting maxim of quality, flouting maxim of relation and flouting maxim of manner. The most frequently type of flouting maxim used by characters in novel The Casual Vacancy is flouting maxim of relation. The reasons of characters in novel The Casual Vacancy used flouting maxims are giving explanation about condition, someone or accident, expressing feeling, maintaining relationship, convincing someone, hiding the information or reason, asking and giving information, sincerity and help, insulting someone, giving attention to something or someone, showing self defense, refusing or avoiding something like answered question, agreement and command, analyzed something, having a joke, inviting someone and suggesting something.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

People use language as instrument to interact with others in daily life. As Brown says, the language function in interactional is to describe our reactions to event and to regulate our interaction with other people¹. Those interactions can be seen through conversation. Levinson defined conversation as the familiar kind of talk in which two or more participants freely alternate in speaking in which generally occurs outside specific institutional settings.²

In a conversation, there are two important elements: speaker and hearer. Speaker and hearer are sharing information when they are having a conversation. An effective conversation occurred when the speaker and hearer have same interpretation of a message. It is also important that speaker and hearer have to cooperate with one another. They have to collaborate in order to make sense of what is being talked about. Collaboration, giving exact amount of information, and being cooperative in a conversation are closely related with cooperative principle.

Those principles consist of four sub-principles which called as maxims. They are: maxim of quality, maxim of quantity, maxim of relation and maxim of manner.³ Maxim of quality is related with how honest a person can be. It means that someone is not allowed to say what is believed to be false. Maxim

¹Keith Brown, *Linguistic Today* (Suffolk: Fontana Paperbacks, 1984), 11-12.

²Stephen C. Levinson, *Pragmatics* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1983), 284.

³George Yule, *The Study of Language: Fourth Edition* (UK: Cambridge University Press, 2010), 147.

of quantity means a participant has to pay attention to the amount of contribution he or she gives. The participant must not contribute more or less than what is expected or required. Meanwhile, maxim of relation only requires the speaker and hearer to be relevant. The last maxim is maxim of manner. It means that the speaker and hearer ought to be clear with their expressions.⁴

Four maxims above are guidelines for speaker and hearer in cooperative principle. However, not all participants can observe the maxims rules when they are in a conversation. It makes them flout the maxims. Flouting maxims is a condition where the speaker deliberately does not observe the maxims in order to make the hearer looking the deeper meaning inside what the speaker says. Based on that explanation, the researcher conducts a research about flouting maxims in novel *The Casual Vacancy*.

Flouting maxims occurs in conversation that defined in novel *The Casual Vacancy* such the following example :

Miles : *“Fairbrother’s dead. Collapsed at the golf club last night. Sam and we’re having dinner at the Birdie.”*
 Howard : *“Fairbrother’s dead?”*
 Miles : *“Collapsed in the car park!”*

The conversation above is between Howard and Miles. The conversation took place in Howard’s kitchen. When Howard asked “Fairbrother’s dead?”, actually Miles only needed to answer yes or no. But Miles explained again that Fairbrother was collapsed in the car park. Miles gave more explanation than Howard wanted to hear. Howard shocked listen that Fairbrother’s dead. He only asked Miles to ensure that he listened bad news. According to that

⁴Jacob L. Mey, *Pragmatics: An Introduction* (USA: Blackwell Publishing, 2001), 70-71.

utterance, Howard was unsure about the news. That condition is an example of flouting maxim quantity because the speaker, Howard, gave more information than required.

Another utterances in novel :

Gavin : *“Jesus Christ!”*
 Kay : *“What’s the matter?”*
 Gavin : *“Barry, Barry Fairbrother’s. He’s ... fuck, he’s ... he’s dead! It’s from Miles. Jesus Christ!”*
 Kay : *“Who’s Barry Fairbrother’s?”*
 Gavin : *“I play squash with him. He’s only forty-four.”*

That conversation is between Gavin and Key. Gavin was a forty years old man and Kay was thirty eight years woman. They were in Kay’s house. When they talked to get a breakfast, suddenly Gavin’s mobile phone ringed. He got a message from Miles that Barry Fairbrother’s dead. Gavin was very shock. Gavin’s expression made Kay was curious. She asked to Gavin “Who’s Barry Fairbrother’s?”, and Gavin answered “I play squash with him. He’s only forty-four”. Gavin’s answered is not relevance with Kay’s question. Kay asked who Barry Fairbrother is but Gavin answered that he is forty-for and he played squash with Gavin. This answer can be categorized as flouting maxim of relation because between two conversations there is no relevance. This situation can be caused by the Gavin’s mental condition that still shock with the news. From the explanation above, there are many utterances that contain flouting maxims in novel *The Casual Vacancy*.

Novel *The Casual Vacancy* is written by J. K. Rowling. This novel first published in Great Britain in 2012 by Little, Brown and Hachette Digital. The novel consists of 360 pages. Major theme in the novel are class, politics and social issues such as drugs, prostitutions and rape.

The novel is set in a suburban West Country town called Pagford and begins with the death of beloved Parish councilor Barry Fairbrother. That make a seat on the council is vacant and a conflict ensues before the election for his successor takes place. Factions develop, particularly concerning weather to dissociate with a local council estate, the fields, with which Barry supported an alliance. However, those running for a place soon find their darkest secrets revealed on the Parish Council online forum, ruining their campaign and leaving the election in turmoil.⁵

The Casual Vacancy is the best seller novel in three years and become very famous novel in United Kingdom. Since 2015 the book has been adapted to the TV cinema.⁶ Besides that, there are many maxims flouted by characters in the novel. Therefore, the researcher interested to make a research entitled **“Flouting Maxims in Novel The Casual Vacancy Written by J. K. Rowling”**. The researcher focused on flouts of the Gricean’s Cooperative Principle that consist of maxim of quantity, maxim of quality, maxim of relation and maxim of manner.

B. Statement of the Problems

Based on the background above, the researcher formulates some problems in the following are research questions :

1. What types of flouting maxims are employed by characters in novel The Casual Vacancy written by J. K. Rowling?

⁵ https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Casual_Vacancy accessed on August 28th 2015

⁶ *ibid.*

2. What type of flouting maxims is frequently used by characters in novel The Casual Vacancy written by J. K. Rowling?
3. Why do the characters in novel The Casual Vacancy written by J. K. Rowling used flouting maxims?

C. Objectives of Study

1. To find out the types of flouting maxims employed by characters in novel The Casual Vacancy written by J. K. Rowling.
2. To find out type of flouting maxim is frequently used by the characters in novel The Casual Vacancy written by J. K. Rowling.
3. To analyze the reasons of characters in novel The Casual Vacancy written by J. K. Rowling used flouting maxims.

D. Significances of the Study

The significance of this study divided into two parts :

1. Theoretical significance

By analyzing flouting maxims in novel The Casual Vacancy written by J. K. Rowling, may it improve knowledge about flouting maxims.

2. Practical significance

a. Reader

The result of this study hopefully will add the reader's knowledge and experience about flouting maxims through the dialogue in novel The Casual Vacancy written by J. K. Rowling, so it can be used as a reference in conduct similar study.

b. Researcher

The result of this study can improve the researcher knowledge and by this study can be used to fulfill one of the requirements in getting under graduate degree at English Education Department Faculty of Education in State Islamic College of Ponorogo.

E. Review of Related Literature

a. Theoretical Analysis

1. Maxims

A maxim is a pithy piece of widely-applicable advice, for instance Polonius' precept to Laertes "Give every man thine ear but few thy voice". Francois Re'canati define that a maxim is an entity that can be flouted to produce implicature. Cognitivist approach see maxims as rules that are in principle always followed, and hence this kind of theory cannot account for that which is observed when some such entity as a maxim is breached (e.g., flouted), namely, the emergence of a layer of underlying meaning (implicature).⁷

In the post-Gricean literature, there are roughly three main approaches to maxims. The first tries to tighten the association between the maxims and human rationality. The second, more influential approach alienates itself most strongly from Grice's original formulation: here, the maxims are redefined as innate, linguistic rules that are always observed and that will produce the

⁷A.K. Greenal, "Maxims and Flouting", Concise Encyclopedia of Pragmatics Second Edition, ed. Jacob L. Mey, (UK: Elsevier Ltd, 2009), 569-570.

same implicatures irrespective of context. This formalist, cognitive approach, in its quest to 'purge' the Gricean scheme, often ends up reducing the number of proposed maxims, a trend that culminated in the theory of relevance proposed by Sperber and Wilson in 1986, in which all the maxims were collapsed into one, cognitive, Principle of Relevance. This is in stark contrast to a completely opposite trend, found in the third approach to maxims, the social pragmatic approach Geoffrey Leech (1983), adopting Grice's view of maxims as learned entities, ends up adding a large number of maxims to Grice's scheme.⁸ Based on the explanation above, maxim is entity in linguistic rules that can be observe, it is such a rule in conducting good communication, and if it flouted, there will produce implicature.

The concept of maxim is a crucial notion within the theory of the Cooperative Principle. Grice's own characterization of the entity is many-faceted. First of all, he was unambiguous on the point that the maxims are descriptive rather than prescriptive. Our rational nature, according to Grice, leads to the observable situation that the maxims are observed (more often than not). Grice's maxims play an as-if role: he was not putting forward the maxims as advice on how to talk; he was saying that communication proceeds as if speakers are generally guided by these maxims.⁹

The proposed of maxims was expandable into aesthetic, social or moral in character that are also observed by participants in

⁸ibid., 570.

⁹Patrick Griffiths, *An Introduction to English Semantic and Pragmatics* (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press Ltd, 2006), 135.

conversation. One of them is the situation when the speakers want to show politeness.¹⁰

2. Politeness

Politeness can be defined as the means employed to show awareness of another person's face. Face is the public self- image of someone.¹¹ There are two kinds of face : negative and positive face. Negative face is the need to be independent and free from imposition. Positive face is the need to be connected, to belong, to be a member of the group.¹²

There are many ways of understanding someone's goal and showing an awareness face:¹³

1. Off record

In expressing politeness, someone will face choices : to do FTA (Face Threatening Acts) on record or off record. If someone do off record, he only needs to say in voice loud enough something like "I don't know where Rani's home. I wish I could remember the address." This particular off record communicative act is an indirect speech act in which you are using a declarative representative functioning as a question "to yourself", that also needs the hearers to interpret it as directive, a request for help, as in "Help me find where Rani's home".¹⁴ The off record

¹⁰A.K. Greenal, "Maxims and Flouting", Concise Encyclopedia of Pragmatics Second Edition, ed. Jacob L. Mey, (UK: Elsevier Ltd, 2009), 571.

¹¹George Yule, Pragmatics (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1996), 60.

¹²ibid., 61-62.

¹³Joan Cutting. Pragmatics and Discourse (London: Routledge, 2002), 44-48.

¹⁴ibid., 44.

communicative act also constitute flouting of maxim quantity, because, when someone consider not saying openly that he needs help means that he is not appearing to make contribution as informative as possible.

2. Bald on record.

Bald on record occurs when speaker makes a suggestion, request, offer, or invitation in open and direct way. These are direct speech acts, such utterances tend to contain the imperative with no mitigating devices. Sometimes, bald on record events can actually be oriented to saving the hearer' face. The directness also makes the hearer less reluctant to threaten the speaker's face by impinging through accepting.

3. On record with negative politeness

Negative politeness strategy pays attention to negative face, by demonstrating distance between interlocutors, and avoiding intruding on each other's territory. Speakers use that to avoid imposing or presuming and to give hearer option. For example in "Feel free to come to my party if you got the time", the speaker gives option to refuse the request for come to the party invitation without losing face by give them excuse if they did not have time.

4. On record with positive politeness

Positive politeness strategy aims to save positive face, by demonstrating closeness, solidarity, appealing to friendship, making other people feel good, and emphasizing that both

speakers have a common goal. In “ I know you hate parties Jen, but come anyway. We’ll all be there and it’ll be cool seeing if Ally with Andrea! Come on! Get a life!”, the speaker demonstrates appealing friendship and make the listener feel good by call the listener use her nick name, Jen.

3. Politeness Principle

Robin Lakoff, the mother of modern politeness theory, proposed three maxims related to Politeness Principle. They are “don’t impose”, “give options” and “make your hearer feel good”.¹⁵ The following example illustrates these maxims can be seen in the situation below when Stephanie calls her mother from the train station:

Mum	: Is that you, Steph?
Stephanie	: Yeah, It’s me.
Mum	: Hi, darling.
Stephanie	: I am at Town Hall Station. Do you think you could possibly come pick me up ?
Mum	: Yep
Stephanie	: Or are you in a rush to have dinner so you can go out?
Mum	: Oh, we have already got dinner ready. But, I will come and get you.
Stephanie	: Oh that would be great. I am at Town Hall.
Mum	: Yep
Stephanie	: And the train not for ten minutes.
Mum	: Yep. Ok.
Stephanie	: Ok. Thanks Mum.
Mum	: Bye.
Stephanie	: Bye.

In this example Stephanie makes request in an elaborate fashion by saying “Do you think you could possibly come pick me up?” to give her mother, as hearer, option or refusal. She gives option by

¹⁵Brian Paltridge, *Discourse Analysis: An Introduction* (London: Continuum, 2006), 72.

suggesting her mother if she is busy cooking for dinner then it is not necessary to pick her up. That is the example of maxim “give option”. Stephanie also uses maxim “makes hearer feel good” by saying “Oh, that would be great ”.

In explanation above, the speaker (Stephanie) uses maxims of “give option” and “makes your hearer feel good”, but she doesn’t use maxim “don’t impose”. The example of using maxim “don’t impose” in conversation is when speaker apologize for imposing by saying “ I am so sorry to bother you, but... ”.¹⁶

According to Leech, there is a politeness principle with conversational maxims. He lists six maxims : tact maxim focuses on the hearer, say minimize cost to other and maximize benefit to other. Generosity maxim focuses on the speaker and says minimize to self and maximize cost to self. Approbation maxim says minimize dispraise of other and maximize praise of other.¹⁷

Modesty maxim says minimize praise of self and maximize dispraise of self, like in the : “Oh I am so stupid! I didn’t make a note of that website address.! Did you?”. The maxim of agreement says minimize disagreement between self and other, and maximize between self and other. The sympathy maxim says minimize antipathy between self and other and maximize sympathy between self and other

¹⁶ibid., 72.

¹⁷Joan Cutting, Pragmatics and Discourse, 49.

include such polite speech act as congratulate, commiserate and express condolences.¹⁸

Politeness principle sometimes conflict with cooperative principle. Speaker can violate cooperative principles when they try to be polite.¹⁹ There are also situations in which one principle become more important than another. For example is in an emergency situation, people is less need to be polite and make the hearer feel good than say in normal situation.²⁰

4. Cooperative Principles

In the communication process, there are speakers who send the message and the hearer who receive the message. In that process, the hearer is able to hypothesise about the speaker's meaning, based on the meaning of the sentence uttered, on background or contextual assumptions and, last but not least, on general communicative principles which speakers are expected to observe.²¹ But sometimes, they fail to conduct a good communication. For example, when one of them can't express the feeling so he uses implicature.

An implicature is a proposition that implied by the utterance of a sentence in a context even though that proposition is not a part of nor an entailment of what was actually said.²² From this explanation, we

¹⁸ibid., 50.

¹⁹ibid., 49.

²⁰Brian Paltridge, *Discourse Analysis : An Introduction*, 73.

²¹Gerald Gazdar, *Pragmatics Implicature, Presupposition, and Logical Form* (New York: Academic Press, 1979), 37.

²²ibid., 38.

can say that implicature is an utterance that has an implicit meaning and the participant need to interpret the true meaning.

A philosopher H.P. Grice divides implicature into two kinds : conventional implicature and conversational implicature. Conventional implicature is associated with specific words and result in additional conveyed meanings when several words are used.²³

Brian Paltridge, describe conversational implicature refers to the inference hearer makes about a speaker's intended meaning that arises from their use of literal meaning of what the speaker said, the conversational principle and its maxims.²⁴ In short, conversational implicature is the hearer's conclusion about the true meaning of speaker's message based on what the speaker said.

Related to the conversational maxims, Grice divides them into 4 (Co-operative Principles) :²⁵

1. Quantity

- a. Make your contribution as informative as is required.
- b. Do not make your contribution more informative than is required.

2. Quality

- a. Do not say what you believe to be false.
- b. Do not say that for which you lack adequate evidence.

3. Relation

- a. Be relevant.

²³ibid.

²⁴Brian Paltridge, Discourse Analysis: An Introduction, 70.

²⁵Jacob L. Mey, Pragmatics: An Introduction, 72.

4. Manner

- a. Avoid obscurity of expression.
- b. Avoid ambiguity.
- c. Be brief.
- d. Be orderly

5. Flouting Maxims

Flouting is the blatant breach of one of the maxims. Because all hearers embody faith in the speaker's inherent intention to be cooperative (i.e., to observe the maxims [at some level]), a seeming breach will trigger a reasoning process whereby the hearer will try to come up with a meaning for the utterance that turns it into an act of observing the given maxim(s) (an implicature)²⁶.

Flouting maxims occurred when the speaker blatantly fails to observe a maxim at a level of what is said, with deliberate intention generating an implicature. According to Grice, there are 4 kinds of flouting maxims²⁷:

1. Flouting maxim of quantity

Flouting maxim of quantity is showed when a speaker blatantly gives more or less information than required. For example:

Woman : How do I look?

Man : Your shoes are nice.

²⁶A.K. Greenal, "Maxims and Flouting", Concise Encyclopedia of Pragmatics Second Edition, ed. Jacob L. Mey, (UK: Elsevier Ltd, 2009), 570.

²⁷Brian Paltridge, Discourse Analysis: An Introduction, 65-66.

In that example, woman asks about her whole appearance but man only answer about her shoes. It may indicate the man doesn't like with her whole appearance but he doesn't say that. The man flouts maxim of quantity, because he give less information than required.

2. Flouting maxim of quality

Flouting maxim of quality occur when the speaker says something which is and needs to be perceived as blatantly untrue. Speakers may flout maxim of quality by exaggerating as in the hyperbole, metaphor, irony and banter.²⁸

The flouting maxim of quality by hyperbole expression such as in the : remember that as a teenager you are at the last stage in your life when you will be happy to hear that the phone is for you. It exaggeration to say that adults are never happy to hear that the phone is for them, even though this may often be the case. The readers or listeners would know not to take it at its face value. "My house is a refrigerator on January" showed the example of flouting maxim of quality by metaphor. Hearers would understand that the house was very cold on January.

3. Flouting maxim of relation

Flouting maxim of relation tend to occur when the response is obviously irrelevant to the topic.

John : We expected a better service

²⁸Joan Cutting, Pragmatics and Discourse A Research, 37.

Richard : I expected a better food

In the conversation above, John is talking about the service but Richard's comment is about food. Richard gives irrelevant comment that indicated the flouting maxim of relation is happened.

4. Flouting maxim of manner

Flouting maxim of manner involve absence of clarity, brevity and transparency of communicative intentions. The conversation below can be analyzed as the flouting maxim of manner :

Mom : Where are you off to?

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

Mom : Ok, but don't be long. Dinner's nearly ready.

Dad speaks in ambiguous way. He speaks "white funny stuff" and "somebody", even actually he wants to buy ice cream for his wife, but he says in ambiguous and make his wife become not excited with his speaks.

6. Speech Event

There is relationship between speech act and speech event. Speech act is action performed via utterance. In English, those acts are commonly given more specific labels such as apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise, or request.²⁹

There are five types of general function of speech act : declarations, representatives, expressive, directives and commissives. Declarations are those kinds of speech act that change the world via other utterances. Representatives mean those kinds of expression that

²⁹George Yule, Pragmatics, 47.

state what the speaker believes to be the case or not. Then, expressive is kind of speech acts that state the speaker feels. Directives are those kinds of speech act that speakers use to get someone else to do something. Comissives are those kinds of speech act that speakers use to commit themselves to some future actions.³⁰

Speech event is an activity in which participant interact via language in some conventional way to arrive at some outcome.³¹ This term analyze the utterances that occurred in a conversation between some peoples in a society, direct or indirect, written or spoken. Dell Hymes explains some components in speech event.³² He uses the word SPEAKING as an acronym. They are:³³

a. S (The Setting and Scene)

Setting refers to the time and place. Scene refers to the abstract psychological setting, or the cultural definition of the occasion.

b. P (The Participants)

The participants include various combinations of speaker-listener, addressor-addressee, or sender-receiver.

c. E (Ends)

Ends refer to the conventionally recognized and expected outcomes of an exchange as well as to the personal goals that participants seek to accomplish on particular occasions.

³⁰ibid., 53-55.

³¹ibid., 57.

³²Malcolm Couthald, An Introduction to Discourse Analysis (UK: Longman Group, 1985),

44.

³³https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dell_Hymes accessed on November 15th 2015

d. A (Act sequence)

Act sequence refers the actual form and content of what is said: the precise words used, how they are used, and the relationship of what is said to the actual topic at hand.

e. K (Key)

Key refers to the tone, manner, or spirit in which a particular message is convey : light-hearted, serious, precise, pedantic, mocking, sarcastic, pompous, and so on.

f. I (Instrumentalities)

Instrumentalities refers to the choice of channel, e.g., oral, written, or telegraphic, and to the actual forms of speech employed, such as the language, dialect, code, or register that is chosen.

g. N (Norm of interaction and interpretation)

Norms of interaction and interpretation refers to the specific behaviors and proprieties that attach to speaking and also to how these may be viewed by someone who does not share them, e.g., loudness, silence, gaze return, and so on.

h. G (Genre)

Genre refers to clearly demarcated types of utterance; such things as poems, proverbs, riddles, sermons, prayers, lectures, and editorials.

The factors above help someone to identify the speech event in a conversation. However, the analysis of speech event is another way to

understand that some communication way is more communicated than someone said. That means someone can understand the other person message even he said in indirect way.

7. Novel

Novel is a long narrative, normally in prose, which describes fictional character and events, usually in the form of a sequential story.³⁴ In other words, novel is a prose that describe fictional or factual story about a sequential story. Usually novel consists of more than one hundred pages.

Every country has different story related to the rise of novel, for example America. In the early American novel, most accounts of the American novel show it serving to shape the nation or what Benedict Anderson calls an “imagined community.”³⁵ These accounts scour early American novels for self-conscious signs of national aspiration, nominate characters as early versions of the ideal citizen-subject, analyze plots for what they may say about a national politics, study landscapes for their uniquely American topography, and explain the sheer number of gothic and sentimental texts in terms of how they sought to unite a disparate readership around those aspirations, ideals, and political goals. While a few novels reward the stalwart critic with evidence to justify one or more of these procedures, most do not, especially those written before the 1820s. American novels written between the 1780s and 1820s tell a different story. Novels by Hugh

³⁴<https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/novel> accessed on September 10th 2015.

³⁵Leonard Tennenhouse, “Early American Novel”, *The Encyclopedia of the Novel*, ed. Peter Melville Logan, (UK: Blackwell Publishing Ltd, 2011), 263.

Henry Brackenridge, Leonora Sansay, Charles Brockden Brown, Royal Tyler, Isaac Mitchell, Susannah Rowson, and other writers of the early republic are modeled on a cosmopolitan view of America.³⁶

There are many kinds of novel, such as romantic novel, fiction novel, and classic novel. In novel there are two unsure : intrinsic (consists of plot, character, point of view, setting and moral value) and extrinsic³⁷. According to Aristotle, plot is the organization of events.³⁸ Based on Oxford Dictionary, plot is a plan or an outline of the events in a novel.³⁹ In other word, plot is an outline of events in novel that help build the story.

Character means person in novel, play, etc.⁴⁰ The novelist can create real or fiction character in their novel. Fiction character takes many forms such as animals and plants. Usually a character has a name; it speaks; and it performs an action or a series of actions, on the basis of which we impute intentionality to it. But even these minimal conditions need not all be met. The trans-migratory soul in David Mitchell's *Ghostwritten* has no name; Bertha Mason, the mad woman in Charlotte Brontë's *Jane Eyre*, never speaks; an anonymous,

³⁶ibid., 265-266.

³⁷www.artikelsiana.com/2014/10/pengertiandanunsur-unsurnovel accessed on September 10th 2015

³⁸K. M. Newton, "Early American Novel", *The Encyclopedia of the Novel*, ed. Peter Melville Logan, (UK: Blackwell Publishing Ltd, 2011), 621.

³⁹A. S. Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English: Fifth Edition* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1995), 887.

⁴⁰ibid., 186.

featureless Samuel Beckett character neck deep in mud or garbage performs no action other than talking.⁴¹

Setting is the place and time at which a play, novel, etc is set⁴²
Moral refers to the practical lesson that a story, event, or an experience teaches.⁴³ In other word, moral value is message that deliver by the novelist in their novel.

8. The Casual Vacancy Novel

The Casual Vacancy is a novel written by J. K. Rowling. This novel first published in Great Britain in 2012 by Little, Brown and Hachette Digital. The novel is set in a suburban west country town called Pagford and begins with the death of beloved Parish councilor Barry Fairbrother. Subsequently, a seat on the council is vacant and a conflict ensues before the election for his successor takes place. Factions develop, particularly concerning weather to dissociate with a local council estate, the fields, with which Barry supported an alliance. However, those running for a place soon find their darkest secrets revealed on the Parish Council online forum, ruining their campaign and leaving the election in turmoil.⁴⁴

Major theme in the novel are class, politics and social issues such as drugs, prostitutions and rape. The novel was the fastest selling in

⁴¹John Frow, "Early American Novel", The Encyclopedia of the Novel, ed. Peter Melville Logan, (UK: Blackwell Publishing Ltd, 2011), 170.

⁴²A. S. Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English: Fifth Edition*, 1076.

⁴³*ibid.*, 755.

⁴⁴https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Casual_Vacancy accessed on August 28th 2015

United Kingdom in three years and since 2015 the book has been adapted to the TV cinema.⁴⁵

b. Previous Research Findings

On Pragmatics study relating of flouting maxims has been conducted by Intan Mustika Prativi, student of English Department Faculty of Letter and Fine Art of Sebelas Maret University, in her thesis under the title “An Analysis of Implicature : Flouting Maxims In The Novel Entitled *Uncle Tom’s Cabin Written By Harriet Beecher Stowe (A Pragmatics Study)*”. This research was conducted to fulfill the requirement for sarjana sastra degree at English Department Faculty of Letter and Fine Art of Sebelas Maret University in 2012.⁴⁶

This research attempted to find out the kinds of flouting maxims, kinds of implicature and the reason why the characters used the flouting maxims in novel *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*. Intan use pragmatic approach based on Grice’s theory of implicature covering of cooperative principle and its flouting maxims, namely flouting clash between maxims, flouting maxim of quantity, flouting maxim of quality, flouting maxim of relation, flouting maxim of manner. She focused on :

1. What types of flouting maxims are employed by the characters in the novel entitled *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*?

⁴⁵ibid.

⁴⁶Intan Mustika Prativi, “An Analysis of Implicature: Flouting Maxims in the Novel Entitled *Uncle Tom’s Cabin Written By Harriet Beecher Stowe (A Pragmatics Study)*,” (Thesis, Sebelas Maret University, Surakarta, 2012), xii.

2. What kinds of implicature are employed by the characters in the novel entitled Uncle Tom's Cabin?
3. Why do the characters use flouting maxims in the conversation in the novel entitled Uncle Tom's Cabin?

The result shows that from 27 data, there are 5 categories of flouting maxims: flouting clash between maxims with 13 data, flouting maxim of quantity with 4 data, flouting maxim of quality with 4, flouting maxim of relation with 4 data and flouting maxim of manner with 3 data.

The second finding shows that there are 6 types of implicature found in the dialogues in novel: convincing, expressing feeling and condition, showing refusal, clarifying something, looking for certainty, and hiding feeling and condition. The third finding shows that there are seven reasons why the speakers flout the maxims. The reasons are convincing someone, avoiding agreement and politeness, maintaining relationship, expressing feeling and condition, giving clear explanation, maintaining self esteem and asking for reconsideration.

There is a difference between Intan's and the researcher: Intan focused on the flouting maxims and kinds of implicature, but the researcher focused in the flouting maxims and the reason of characters using flouting maxims.

The other studying has been conducted by Nurul Khasanah, M. Pd., an English lecture of State Islamic College (STAIN) of Ponorogo. This study is focused on analysis of flouting and hedging maxims in the discussion context. She conducted her research at STAIN Ponorogo in

2013 and taken the data from the dialogues of sixth semester students at STAIN Ponorogo in the English instructional Evaluation subject lectured by Pryla Rochmawati, M. Pd.⁴⁷

In Nurul's research, she stated three problem statements: how the flouting maxims occur, how the hedging maxims occur and why the flouting and hedging maxims occur in undergraduate students' classroom discussion context. The result shows that flouting of four kinds of maxims is occurred in that class. It caused by the speakers makes obscure and ambiguous statement by giving unnecessary prolixity and make the hearer confuse with his or her statement. The speakers did that to build an image that their question or statements are stumper and have weight. Besides flouting maxims, the hedging maxims also occurred along the discussion.

The differences between researcher and Nurul are the focuses and object. Nurul focuses on flouting and hedging maxims, but researcher only focused to flouting maxims. Nurul's objects are sixth semester students at STAIN Ponorogo in the English instructional Evaluation subject lectured by Pryla Rochmawati, M. Pd. Researcher object is a novel entitled *The Casual Vacancy* written by J. K Rowling.

⁴⁷Nurul Khasanah, *Flouting and Hedging Maxims in the Discussion Context* (Ponorogo: STAIN Ponorogo Press, 2013), 10.

F. Research Methodology

a. Research Approach

Descriptive research is concerned with the present and attempts to determine the status of the phenomenon under investigation. The main objectives of this research are : to identify present conditions and point to present needs, to study immediate status of a phenomenon, to examine the relationships of traits and characteristics (trends and patterns) and facts finding.⁴⁸ In other word, the result of descriptive research can explain clearly about the phenomenon.

Qualitative research is a process inquiry aimed at understanding human behavior by building complex, holistic pictures of the social and culture settings in which such behavior occurs.⁴⁹ According to Creswell, qualitative research is the research process designed according to a clear methodological tradition of research, whereby researchers build up a complex, holistic framework by analyzing narratives and observations, conducting the research work in the habitat.⁵⁰ Therefore, it can be conclude that qualitative research is a research that conducts in natural setting to understand phenomena.

One of the kinds of qualitative research is case study. Case studies are a special kind of qualitative work. Gall describes case study as “the

⁴⁸Yogesh Kumar Singh, *Fundamental of Research Methodology and Statistics* (New Delhi: New Age International (P), Ltd., Publisher, 2006), 104-105.

⁴⁹Mohammad Adnan Latief, *Research Methods on Language Learning* (Malang: UM Press, 2013), 75.

⁵⁰Iztok Devetak, et. al., “The Role of Qualitative Research in Science Education,” *Eurasia Journal of Mathematics, Science & Technology Education*, 6 (2010), 77-84.

in-depth study of instances of a phenomenon in its natural context and from the perspective of the participants involved in the phenomenon”.⁵¹ This study investigates a contextualized contemporary (as opposed to historical) phenomenon within specified boundaries. There are three kinds of case study. First is an exploratory case study. This type of study may be seen as a prelude to a large social scientific study. Nonetheless, the study must have some type of organizational framework that has been designed prior to beginning the research. The second type is explanatory case studies. Explanatory case studies are useful when conducting causal studies. Particularly in complex studies of organizations or communities, one might desire to employ multivariate cases to examine a plurality of influences. The last kind is descriptive case studies. Descriptive case explorations require that the investigator present a descriptive theory, which establishes the overall framework for the investigator to follow throughout the study.⁵²

Based on the explanation above, the researcher can conclude that qualitative descriptive is a research of phenomenon that conducted in natural setting, need depth study and clear explanation about the research object. This research can be categorized in case study because it investigates phenomena in deep. Thus, the researcher conducted this research by qualitative descriptive. The reason of using qualitative descriptive in this research is because this research asks the researcher to

⁵¹Patricia A. Duff, *Case Study Research in Applied Linguistics* (New York: Taylor & Francis Group, 2008), 22.

⁵²J. Amosh Hatch, *Doing Qualitative Research in Education* (USA: State University of New York Press, 2002), 28.

understand phenomena in natural setting and explain clearly about the phenomenon. Besides that, flouting maxims in novel *The Casual Vacancy*, as the object of this research consists of some forms like flouting maxim of quantity, quality, relation and manner that need study in depth.

b. Data Source

Data source is the the subject where the data come from. In qualitative research, data sources are generally categorized as verbal and nonverbal. Verbal data sources include items such as personal diaries, letters, media reports, surveys/interviews, and fieldnotes. Within the group of interviews the data can come from in-depth/unstructured interviews, semi-structured interviews, structured interviews, questionnaires containing substantial open ended comments, focus groups, and so on. Nonverbal data sources include items such as student concept maps, kinship diagrams, pictures, video, film, art, and print advertisements.⁵³ The data source can be classified into two :

1. Primary Data

The primary data is those data which are collected afresh and for the first time, and thus happen to be original in character.⁵⁴ The sources of data come from the direct outcomes of events or records of participants like diaries, report, relicts, remains, artifacts, etc.

⁵³James B. Schiber, "Data", *The Sage Encyclopedia of Qualitative Research Methods*, vol. 1&2, ed. Lisa M. Given (USA: SAGE Publications, Inc., 2008), 185-186.

⁵⁴C. R. Khotari, *Research Methodology* (New Delhi: New Age International Publisher, 2004), 95.

Based on the explanation above, the primary data of this research are taken from the conversations that contain flouting maxims in novel *The Casual Vacancy* novel written by J. K. Rowling. There are 136 utterances.

2. Secondary Data

Secondary data is a data that already available i.e., they refer to the data which have already been collected and analyzed by someone else.⁵⁵ Secondary data sources include any publications written by an author who was not a direct observer or participants in the events described.⁵⁶ It helps the researcher to understand and analyze primary data sources.

In other words, secondary data is data that use to support the primary data and it taken from some publications. The researcher takes secondary data such as books, sources from internet, journals and thesis to support the novel.

c. Technique of Data Collection

Collecting data is a process in exiting data for the research. There are some techniques to collecting data in qualitative: observation, interview and documentation. In this research, the researcher used documentation as technique of collecting data.

⁵⁵ibid., 97.

⁵⁶Mohammad Adnan Latief, *Research Methods on Language Learning: An Introduction*, 44.

Documentation is technique of collecting data from source not people. J. Amosh Hatch defines that data as unobtrusive data.⁵⁷ Unobtrusive data consists of artifacts, traces, documents, personal communications, records, photographs, and archives. Another term of unobtrusive data is document which explained as a text-based file that may include primary data (collected by the researcher) or secondary data (collected and archived or published by others) as well as photographs, charts, and other visual materials.⁵⁸

Based on that explanation, data of this research are undertaken from novel *The Casual Vacancy* written by J. K. Rowling.

d. Technique of Analyzing Data

Many qualitative data analysts undertake forms of content analysis. Broadly defines content analysis as any technique for making inferences by systematically and objectively identifying special characteristics of messages.⁵⁹ Krippendorp defines it as a research technique for making replicable and valid inferences from texts (or other meaningful matter) to the contexts of their use.⁶⁰ In other word, content analysis focuses on summarizing, interpreting, and reporting the main contents of data and their messages.

⁵⁷J. Amosh Hatch, *Doing Qualitative Research in Education Setting*, 116.

⁵⁸Jean J. Schensul, "Documents", *The Sage Encyclopedia of Qualitative Research Methods*, vol. 1&2, ed. Lisa M. Given (USA: SAGE Publications, Inc., 2008), 232.

⁵⁹Bruce L. Berg, *Qualitative Research Method for the Social Science* (USA: California University, 2001), 240.

⁶⁰Louis Cohen, et. al., *Research Method in Education Sixth Edition* (London: Routledge, 2007), 475.

Content analysis focuses on language and linguistic features, meaning in context, is systematic and verifiable, as the rules for analysis are explicit, transparent and public. Further, as the data are in a permanent form (texts), verification through reanalysis and replication is possible.⁶¹ In other word, content analysis can be undertaken with any written material such as interview transcriptions and media products (films, reports).

There are many advantages of content analysis are it can be virtually unobtrusive and cost effective. Generally, the materials necessary for conducting content analysis are easily and inexpensively accessible. Another advantage is that it provides a means by which to study processes that occur over long periods of time or that may reflect trends in a society. Although it has many advantages, content analysis also has a single weakness in locating unobtrusive messages relevant to the particular research questions. In other words, content analysis is limited to examining already recorded messages.⁶²

According to those explanations above, the researcher concludes that content analysis is a method in analyzing meaning and characteristics of written texts or literatures and visual materials. All of written texts or literatures and visual materials called as document. Content analysis tried to found content and meaning from documents. In this research, the researcher used conversation that undertaken from novel *The Casual Vacancy*.

⁶¹ibid.

⁶²Louis Berg, *Qualitative Research Method for the Social Science*, 258-259.

The stages of analysis applied in this research are presented in the following:

a. Reduction

Data reduction refers to the process of focusing, selecting, simplifying, abstracting and transforming the data that appear in written up field notes or transcription⁶³. In this research, the researcher focuses to the conversations in novel *The Casual Vacancy* as the object of study. Then, the researcher selects conversations which contain flouting maxims. Simplifying the data by give codes to help analyzing process.

The researcher use code:

Code	Meaning	Code	Meaning
BF	Barry Fairbrother	RB	Robbie
MA	Mary	AB	A Boy
MI	Miles	LB	Libby
KRY	Krystal	PC	Patricia
HW	Howard	SKH	Sukhvinder
SM	Samantha	KC	Kevin Cooper
GV	Gavin	AJ	Alison Jenkins
CL	Colin	CH	Cheryl
TS	Tessa	SP	Supervisor
RT	Ruth	Datum01	Data number 1

⁶³Matthew B. Milles and A. Michael Hiberman, *Qualitative Data Analysis* (USA: SAGE Publications, Inc., 1994), 10.

SY	Shirley	M	Maxim
SMO	Simon	MQa	Maxim of Quantity
AW	Andrew / Arf	MQI	Maxim of Quality
KY	Kay	MR	Maxim of Relation
FT	Fats / Stuart	MM	Maxim of Manner
CB	Cubby	FM	Flouting of Maxim
MU	Maureen	FMQa	Flouting Maxim of
PJ	Parminder Jawana		Quantity
VK	Vikram	FMQI	Flouting Maxim of
AL	Alison		Quality
GA	Gaia	FMR	Flouting Maxim of
TE	Terri		Relation
HM	Harriet's mom	FMM	Flouting Maxim of Manner

After that, the researcher abstracting the data by summarizing the information in every utterance. In this process, the researcher divide data based on kinds of flouting maxims and Dell Hymes theory of speech event to understand the reason of characters used flouting maxims. The last step in reduction is transforming data into written data that ready to display.

b. Data Display

After reduction process, the next step is data display. Display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. Data display means decided which

data should be entered, in what form data will be displayed. There are many ways in displaying data such as matrices, graphs, charts and networks. The researcher presents the data in table to make it easier to understand.

The table will be:

No.	Code	Utterance	FM
1.	Datum 01/MI/FMQa	Miles : <i>"Fairbrother's dead. Collapsed at the golf club last night. Sam and were having dinner at the Birdie."</i> Howard: <i>"Fairbrother's dead?"</i> Miles : <i>"Collapsed in the car park!"</i>	Flouting maxim of quantity

c. Verification or Conclusion

Verification is process of check or confirms something that something is true.⁶⁴ In drawing conclusion, the researcher must verify the data. Verification may be as brief as a fleeting second thought crossing the analyst's mid during writing, with a short excursion back to the field notes, or thorough and elaborate, with lengthy argumentation and review among colleagues to develop "inter-subjective consensus", or with extensive effort to replicate finding in

⁶⁴A. S. Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English: Fifth Edition*, 1324.

another data set. In short, the data have to be tested for the validity before the researcher takes the conclusion and present it to the readers.

G. Organization of the Study

To facilitate preparation of the report, the discussion in a research report that will be grouped into five chapters. Each chapter consists of sub-unit associated with the systematic as follows :

Chapter I : Introduction

This chapter discusses about background of the study, statement of the problems, objectives of the study, significances of the study, theoretical background and previous study, research methodology, and organization of study.

Chapter II : Flouting Maxims Found in Novel The Casual Vacancy Written by J.K Rowling

This chapter contains a discussion about kinds of flouting maxims found in novel The Casual Vacancy written by J.K Rowling.

Chapter III : The Most Frequent Types of Flouting Maxims Used by Characters in Novel The Casual Vacancy Written by J.K Rowling

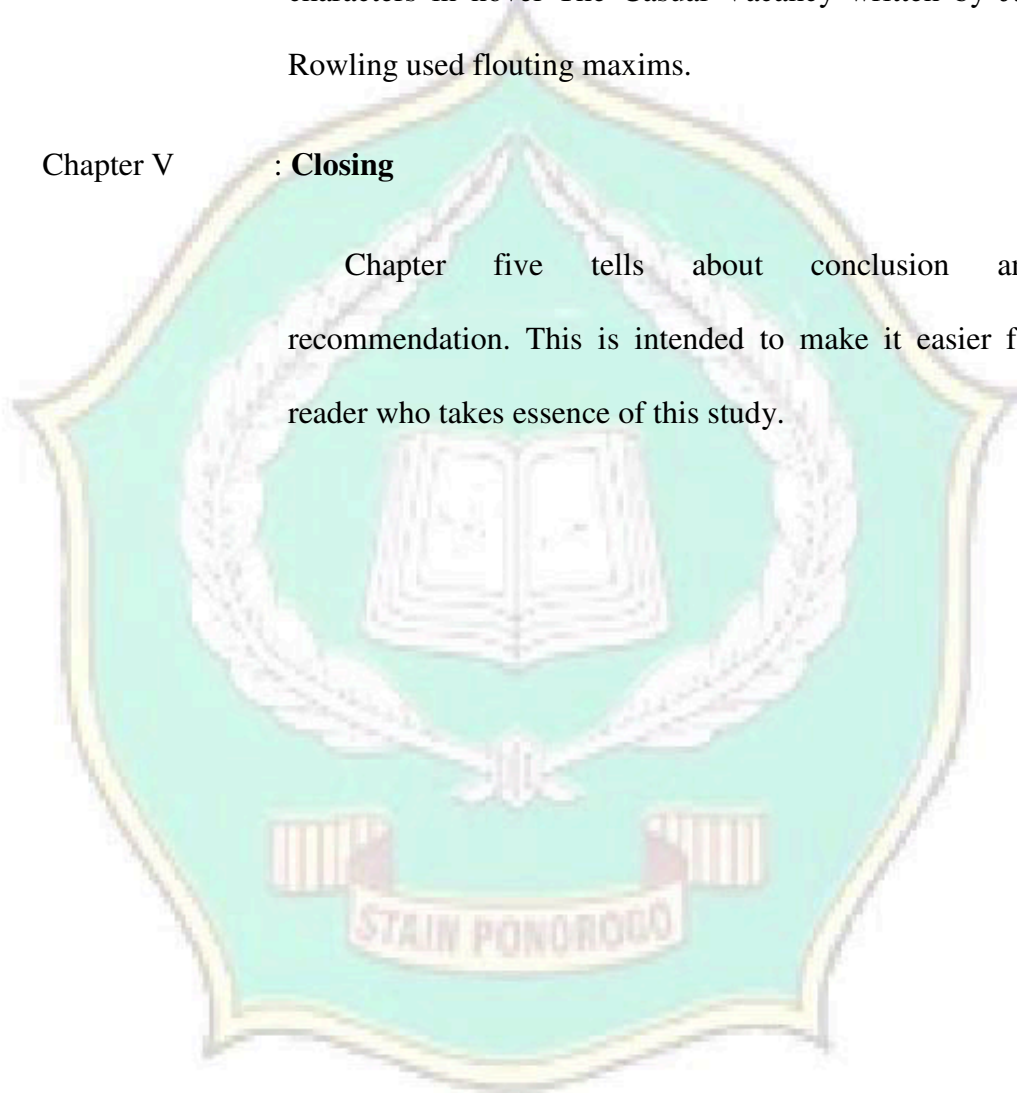
Chapter three discusses about the types of flouting maxims that most frequently used by the characters in novel The Casual Vacancy written by J.K Rowling.

Chapter IV : The Reason of Characters in Novel The Casual Vacancy Written by J.K Rowling Used Flouting Maxims

In this chapter discusses about the reason of characters in novel The Casual Vacancy written by J.K Rowling used flouting maxims.

Chapter V : Closing

Chapter five tells about conclusion and recommendation. This is intended to make it easier for reader who takes essence of this study.



CHAPTER II

FLOUTING MAXIMS EMPLOYED BY CHARACTERS IN NOVEL THE CASUAL VACANCY WRITTEN BY J. K. ROWLING

This chapter presents the findings of the research and data analysis related to the research. This research has been conducted as the researcher efforted in analyzing flouting maxims employed by characters in novel *The Casual Vacancy* written by J. K. Rowling.

As summarized in the first chapter, flouting maxims occurred when the speaker blatantly fails to observe a maxim at a level of what is said, with deliberate intention generating an implicature. According to Grice, there are 4 kinds of flouting maxims. They are flouting maxim of quantity, flouting maxim of quality, flouting maxim of relation and flouting maxim of manner.⁶⁵

In this chapter, the researcher analyzed and identified the types of flouting maxims that employed by characters in novel *The Casual Vacancy*. Based on the researcher's research, flouting maxim of quantity occurred 19 data that found on data 1, 7, 13, 16, 22, 29, 36, 41, 43, 72, 74, 75, 76, 94, 95, 98. Flouting maxim of quality occurred 12 data found on data 6, 12, 23, 24, 28, 30, 31, 39 and 85. Flouting maxim of relation consist of 56 data that found on data 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 11, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 26, 27, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 41, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 55, 56, 57, 58, 60, 61, 64, 66, 72, 73, 74, 76, 78, 80, 81, 85, 87, 90, 91, 93, 94, 96 and 97. Flouting maxim of manner are 21 data that found on data 3, 10, 25, 39,

⁶⁵ Brian Paltridge, *Discourse Analysis: An Introduction*, 65-66.

43, 52, 53, 54, 59, 62, 63, 65, 68, 75, 77, 82, 83, 84, 86, 95 and 98. The results of analysis have been written below:

A. Research Findings

A.1 Flouting of Maxim Quantity

In this analysis, the researcher found flouting of maxim quantity on data 1, 7, 13, 16, 22, 29, 36, 40, 42, 67, 69, 70, 71, 88, 89 and 92.

No	Code	Utterance
1.	Datum01/MI/FMQa	Howard : "What's happened?" Miles : "Fairbrother's dead. Collapsed at the golf club last night. Sam and I were having dinner at the Birdie."
2.	Datum07/GV/FMQa	Gavin : "Kay, I've got to go." Kay : "But look, I've got it all ready, you could have it before..." Gavin : "I've got to change my shirt. And, shit, I did Barry's will for him. I'll need to look it out. No, I'm sorry. I've got to go. I can't believe it. I can't believe it. We only played squash on Thursday. I can't – Jesus."
3	Datum13/PJ/FMQa	Parminder : "Yes?" Vikram : "It's Vikram. I only heard by accident. It sounds like an aneurysm. I've asked Huw Jeffries to move the PM up the list. Better for Mary to know what it was. They could be doing him now." Parminder : "Right." Vikram : "Tessa Wall was there."

		<p>Call Tessa.”</p> <p>Parminder : “Yes. All right.”</p>
4	Datum16/KRY/FM Qa	<p>Krystal : “If you ain’ gonna talk to me, I’ll go.”</p> <p>Tessa : “Don’t be rude, please, Krystal. I’m very tired this morning. Mr Wall and I were at the hospital last night with Mr Fairbrother’s wife. They’re good friends of ours.”</p>
5	Datum22/KY/FMQa	<p>Kay : “I wondered whether you wanted to meet up tonight.”</p> <p>Gavin : “Er ... I don’t think I can. I might have to do something ... it’s Mary. Barry’s wife. She wants me to be a pall-bearer. So I might have to ... I think I’ve got to find out what that involves and everything.”</p>
6	Datum29/KRY/FM Qa	<p>Krystal : “Will yeh?”</p> <p>Kay : “Yes. I will. But, Terri, as far as we’re concerned, I mean the Child Protection team, this is serious. We are going to have to monitor Robbie’s home situation closely. We need to see a change, Terri.”</p> <p>Terri : “All righ’, yeah.”</p>
7	Datum36/RT/FMQa	<p>Ruth : “Well, there won’t be any ... any trouble about it, will there?”</p> <p>Simon : “Yeah. Well, I wasn’t going to say anything. But there was a bit of trouble when they were nicked, as it turns out. Some security guard got beaten up. I didn’t know anything about it till it was too late. I only</p>

			hope there's no comeback."
8	Datum40/HW/FMQa	Howard Miles	: "Everything all right with you and Sam?" : "Not great. She doesn't like the idea of me standing. I don't bloody know what's got into her. She's on one of her anti-Pagford kicks."
9	Datum42/KY/FMQa	Kay Gavin	: "What's the problem?" : "Nothing. It's – nothing. It's just that I see enough of Miles during work hours, to be honest."
10	Datum67/KY/FMQa	Kay Colin	: "I've been told that you're for the clinic? That you'd like to keep it open?" : "Oh, yes. yes, I would. Yes, that was my predecessor's – that's to say, the previous holder of the seat – Barry Fairbrother – was certainly opposed to closing the clinic. And I am, too."
11	Datum69/FT/FMQa	Fats Tessa	: "What, a junkie, is she?" : "No, she isn't a junkie. She's a social worker, and she thinks the clinic is doing a good job. Dad wants to keep it open, but Miles Mollison doesn't think it's very effective."
12	Datum70/KRY/FMQa	Krystal Terri Krystal Terri	: "Why intcha changed?" : "I ain't goi'. Changed me mind." : "Why?" : "I don' wanna. Don' fuckin' 'ave to."
13	Datum71/KRY/FMQa	Krystal Terri Krystal	: "Wha' for?" : "My bus'ness, innit." : "Obbo's comin' round, is 'e?"

		Terri : “My bus’ness.”
14	Datum88/HM/FMQa	<p>Samantha : “Well, naturally. She can’t go alone.”</p> <p>Harriet’s mom : “I knew it and I absolutely understand your protectiveness, and I would never suggest it if I didn’t think it would save you an awful lot of bother. It’s just that the girls are so close – and Harriet’s absolutely wild about this silly group – and I think, from what Libby’s just told Harriet on the phone, that Libby’s really desperate for her to go too. I totally understand why you want to keep an eye on Libby, but the thing is, my sister’s taking her two girls, so there would be an adult there with them. I could drive Libby and Harriet up together this afternoon, we’d meet up with the others outside the stadium and we could all stay overnight at my sister’s place. I absolutely guarantee that my sister or I will be with Libby at all times.”</p>
15	Datum89/SY/FMQa	<p>Shirley : “Do you want a drink, darling?”</p> <p>Patricia : “Not yet. I had a heavy night last night. Probably still over the limit. We were out drinking with Melly’s office pals.”</p>
16	Datum92/AW/FMQa	Andrew : “Does Cubby know you’re here?”

		Fats : “Dunno. He’s in hiding. Didn’t get ol’ Barry’s seat after all. The whole social fabric’ll collapse now Cubby’s not holding it together. Fucking hell, that’s horrible.”
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A.2 Flouting of Maxim Quality

In this analysis, the researcher found flouting of maxim quality on data 6, 12, 23, 24, 28, 30, 31, 39 and 85.

No	Code	Utterance
1	Datum06/GA/FMQI	Gaia : “Eggs.. Like you make me every morning. Not. And thanks to him. I’ve probably missed the bloody bus.” Kay : “Well, if you hadn’t spent so long doing your hair.”
2	Datum12/HW/FMQI	Howard : “Collapsed and died in the golf club car park. Miles was there, saw it happen.” Parminder : “Is this a joke?” Maureen : “Of course it’s not a joke! Who’d make a joke like that? Well.. Is this a joke? Charming!”
3	Datum23/GV/FMQI	Gavin : “I don’t suppose that’ll take all evening, though. We could meet up later, if you wanted.” Kay : “All right, then. Do you want to come over to mine, as it’s a school night?” Gavin : ‘Er ... yeah, OK.’
4	Datum24/CL/FMQI	Colin : “Where were you when you should have been in computing this afternoon?”

		Fats : “Went for a walk. Thought I’d stretch the old legs.”
5	Datum28/KY/FMQ1	<p>Kay : “Thanks very much. Terri, Mrs Harper told me that Robbie has been absent a lot over the last three months. Last three months. He hasn’t had a full week for a while, has he?”</p> <p>Terri : “Wha’? No, ’e ain’. Yeah, ’e ’as. ’E only jus’ mist yesterday. An’ when ’e had his sore throat.”</p> <p>Kay : “When was that?”</p> <p>Terri : “Wha’? Monf ’go ... monf’na ’alf ... ’bout.”</p>
6	Datum30/CB/FMQ1	<p>Cubby : “Miss Harvey! Your class is making an almighty racket. What’s</p> <p>Fats : going on?” “Well, to be perfectly frank, Father, we’ve been running rings around this poor woman.”</p>
7	Datum31/KV/FMQ1	<p>Kevin Cooper : “Wallah! Wallah! Do you call Cubby “Father” at home? Seriously? Do you?”</p> <p>Fats : “You’re a dickhead, Cooper.”</p>
8	Datum39/AR/FMQ1	<p>Arf : “Cubby upset, was he?”</p> <p>Fat : “Upset? He’s having fucking hysterics. He’s given himself hiccups. He’s worse than the fucking widow.”</p>
9	Datum85/CL/FMQ1	<p>Colin : “You little bastard. You little bastard.”</p> <p>Fats : “Yeah? I’d rather be a little bastard than be you, you asshole!”</p>

A.3 Flouting of Maxim Relation

There are 52 flouting maxim of relation that found on data 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 11, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 26, 27, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 41, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 55, 56, 57, 58, 60, 61, 64, 66, 72, 73, 74, 76, 78, 80, 81, 85, 87, 90, 91, 93, 94, 96 and 97.

No	Code	Utterance
1	Datum02/HW/FMR	Howard : "Fairbrother's dead?" Miles : "Collapsed in the car park."
2	Datum04/RT/FMR	Ruth : "It was too late to do anything by the time they got him out to us. He died in the ambulance, right before they arrived." Simon : "Bloody hell. What was he, forty?" Ruth : "Paul, your hair's completely matted at the back. Have you brushed it at all?"
3	Datum05/GV/FMR	Gavin : "Jesus Christ" Kay : "What's the matter?" Gavin : "Barry. Barry Fairbrother! He's ... fuck, he's ... he's dead! It's from Miles. Jesus Christ. Jesus fucking Christ!" Kay : "Who's Barry Fairbrother?" Gavin : "I play squash with him. He's only forty-four! Jesus Christ!"
4	Datum08/KY/FMR	Kay : "Will I see you ... ?" Gavin : "I'll call you later!"
5	Datum09/FT/FMR	Fat/Stu : "All right, Arf?" Andrew : "Fats." Fat : "Cubby's been crying." Andrew : "Say what?" Stuart : "Barry Fairbrother dropped dead last

		night.”
6	Datum11/MU/FMR	Maureen : “Not at work today?” Parminder : “No.” Maureen : “Dreadful news about Barry Fairbrother.” Parminder : “Mm... What?” Maureen : “About Barry Fairbrother.”
7	Datum14/KRY/FMR	Krystal : “You can tell your husband that I never fuckin’ laughed, all right?” Tessa : “Don’t swear at me, please, Krystal.” Krystal : “I never laughed – all right?”
8	Datum15/KRY/FMR	Krystal : “I seen Cubby—“ Tessa : “Krystal!—“ Krystal : “I tole your fuckin’ ’usband—“ Tessa : “Krystal, for the last time, please do not swear at me—“ Krystal : “I told ’im I never laughed, I told ’im! An’ he’s still gave me fucking detention!”
9	Datum17/MA/FMR	Mary : “Yes?” Alison Jenkins : “Oh, hello! I’m looking for Barry Fairbrother. Alison Jenkins from the Yarvil and District Gazette.” Mary : “Sorry?”
10	Datum18/AL/FMR	Alison : “I know Mr Fairbrother was very keen to be present when we interview Krystal, but time’s running—“ Mary : “He won’t be able to be present. He won’t be able to talk about the bloody Fields any more, or about anything, ever again!” Alison : “What?” Mary : “My husband is dead, all right. He’s dead, so

			the Fields will have to get on without him, won't they?"
11	Datum19/KY/FMR	Kay Robbie Kay	: "Do you like cars?" : "Broom. Ca." : "That's right. Very good. Car. Broom broom."
12	Datum20/KY/FMR	Kay Terri Kay Terri	: "Can you tell me how much methadone you're on?" : "Hundred and fifteen mils." : "Mattie says here that your mother has been helping with Robbie and Krystal; is that still the case? Be careful Robbie!" : "Leave 'em!"
13	Datum21/KY/FMR	Kay Terri Kay Terri Kay	: "When was he last there, Terri?" : "Las' time. Yesterday." : "Yesterday was Monday, he couldn't have been there then. That isn't one of the days he goes." : "What?" : "I'm asking about nursery. Robbie's supposed to be there today. I need to know when he was last there."
14	Datum26/MI/FMR	Miles Samantha	: "Bad fit?" : "Bad design. Horrible colours."
15	Datum27/KY/FMR	Kay Terri Krystal	: "Hello, Terri" : "All righ'?" : "Siddown."
16	Datum32/PJ/FMR	Parminder	: "Mrs Weedon, you're still smoking, which affects the dose I have to prescribe you. If you'd give up your cigarettes – smokers metabolize

		<p>Theophylline more quickly, so the cigarettes are not only worsening your emphysema, but actually affecting the ability of the drug to—“</p> <p>Weedon : “Don’ you shout at me! I’ve ’ad enough of you! I’ll report you! You’ve gave me the wrong fuckin’ pills! I wanna see someone else! I wanna see Dr Crawford!”</p>
17	Datum33/SMO/FMR	<p>Simon : “You all right if I leave you here?”</p> <p>A boy : “Can you give us a lift up to the Crannock Hotel?”</p>
18	Datum34/AW/FMR	<p>Andrew : “You’re standing for the council?”</p> <p>Simon : “Is that a problem?”</p>
19	Datum35/RT/FMR	<p>Ruth : “Si?”</p> <p>Simon : “What?”</p> <p>Ruth : “It’s all right, isn’t it? About the computer?”</p> <p>Simon : “What are you talking about?”</p>
20	Datum37/TS/FMR	<p>Tessa : “For God’s sake, Stu. He was your father’s best friend. Just this once, show some consideration.”</p> <p>Fat : “No one told me it was going to go on this bloody long. You told me it’d be over by half-past eleven.”</p>
21	Datum41/KY/FMR	<p>Kay : “Anyway. she’s asked us for dinner next Friday. Week today.”</p> <p>Gavin : “Oh, bloody hell”</p>
22	Datum44/MI/FMR	<p>Miles : “Why are you sitting here in the dark?”</p> <p>Samantha : “How was dinner?”</p> <p>Miles : “Fine.You were missed. Aubrey and Julia were</p>

			sorry you couldn't make it."
23	Datum45/MI/FMR	Miles	: "Well, frankly, I still don't see what the problem—"
		Samantha	: "The problem is that this is about our future, Miles. Our future. And I don't want to bloody talk about it in four years' time, I want to talk about it now!"
		Miles	: "I think you'd better eat something. You've had enough to drink."
24	Datum46/KRY/FMR	Krystal	: "Why din't ya tell her to wait? She was gonna interview me abou' the Fields an' stuff!"
		Terri	: "Interview you? Fuck off. Wha' the fuck for?"
25	Datum47/MI/FMR	Miles	: "I can't see what the problem is, really. Nice for Mary to get out."
		Samantha	: "But I didn't say we were having Gavin and Kay over—"
26	Datum48/GV/FMR	Gavin	: "How are you? I was going to give you a ring, actually ... there've been developments with the insurance ..."
		Miles	: "Haven't we got any nibbles, Sam?"
27	Datum49/SM/FMR	Samantha	: "You've got a daughter, haven't you, Kay?"
		Kay	: "That's right: Gaia. She's sixteen."
		Miles	: "Same age as Lexie; we should get them together"
		Samantha	: "Divorced?"
28	Datum50/KY/FMR	Kay	: "Gaia, please will you answer me?"
		Gaia	: "What? What do you want?"

		Kay : "I'm trying to ask about your day."
29	Datum51/KY/FMR	Kay : "You know that I'm going out with Gavin tonight?" Gaia : "What?" Kay : "I said, I didn't think he liked taking you out."
30	Datum56/FT/FMR	Fats : "Is he still carrying a blade, Dane?" Krystal : "'Ow d'you know 'e's gotta blade?"
31	Datum55/KRY/FMR	Krystal : "An' I've gave an interview to the paper." Fats : "What? Why?" Krystal : "Jus' about the Fields. What it's like growin' up there."
32	Datum57/PJ/FMR	Parminder : "Intertrigo and lichen simplex there, where you've scratched. All right, you can put your shirt back on." Howard : "You'll see I've put the Bellchapel building on the agenda. It's generating a bit of press interest at the moment."
33	Datum58/HW/FMR	Howard : "Yarvil and District Gazette. I'm doing them an article. Both sides of the question." Parminder : "When did you last have your blood pressure done, Howard? I'm not seeing a test in the last six months."
34	Datum60/CH/FMR	Cheryl : "Nana Cath's died." Terri : "Wha'?" Cheryl : "Nana Cath's died. Like you fuckin' care."
35	Datu/GV/FMR	Gavin : "Hi, how – Mary, what's wrong? Mary? Has something happened?"

		Mary : “I’m sorry ... I’m sorry ... oh God, Gav Gavin : ...” Mary : “What’s happened?” “Someone’s put ... I don’t ... someone’s put Barry’s ...”
36	Datum64/SMO/FMR	Simon : “Someone’s got all this from work. How do I get rid of it?” Andrew : “What?” Simon : “You do fucking computing! How do I get this off here?”
37	Datum66/SKH/FMR	Sukhvinder : “I don’t know how she knows.” Tessa : “Knows ...?” Sukhvinder : “That there’s been a complaint about Mum and her great-gran. Krystal and her mum don’t talk to the rest of the family.”
38	Datum72/KRY/FMR	Krystal : “Come to the funeral!” Terri : “You go.”
39	Datum73/SM/FMR	Samantha : “What about that letter?” Miles : “What letter?”
40	Datum74/PJ/FMR	Parminder : “There was no sign of abuse. I remember, I took off his vest to check, and there were no bruises or other injuries.” Kay : “There’s no man in the house.” Supervisor : “And this ear infection?”
41	Datum76/GA/FMR	Gaia : “They’re changing in there” Andrew : “Mr Mollison told me to put these in the staff bathroom.”
42	Datum78/FT/FMR	Fats : “I’ve been out with Krystal Weedon.” Colin : “You’ve what?” Fats : “I’ve been out with Krystal Weedon.”

43	Datum80/CL/FMR	Colin : “Did you copy this down or something?” Shirley : “Sorry?”
44	Datum81/KY/FMR	Kay : “I took ’im ter nursery yest’day. Why’s tha’ so fuckin’ shockin’? Aren’ I good enough ter go ter the fuckin’ nurs’ry?” Terri : “I ’ate that fuckin’ place.”
45	Datum85/KY/FMR	Kay : “I said, did you vote?” Gavin : “Vote?” Kay : “In the council election!”
46	Datum87/SM/FMR	Samantha : “What?” Libby : “Please will you call Harriet’s mum?” Samantha : “Why?” Libby : “Please will you?”
47	Datum90/MI/FMR	Miles : “I heard she might be going to Liverpool. Might be for the best.” Gavin : “What?” Miles : “Maureen was saying this morning; apparently, Mary’s sister’s trying to persuade Mary to go home with the kids. She’s still got a lot of family in Liver—“
48	Datum91/SM/FMR	Samantha : “Everything OK with you two?” Gavin : “Is that really any of your business?”
49	Datum93/AW/FMR	Andrew : “You all right?” Gaia : “Pissed” Patricia : “Might do better to stick your fingers down your throat.” Fats : “Nice car”
50	Datum94/KRY/FMR	Krystal : “Did ’e do somethin’ to yer?” Robbie : ” ’M’ungry”
51	Datum96/KRY/FMR	Krystal : “ ’Ave yeh got any money?” Fats : “What?” Krystal : “Money”

51	Datum97/RB/FMR	Robbie : "M thirsty" Krystal : "Robbie, get out of it! Go an' sit on the bench!" Robbie : "Wanna drink!"
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A.4 Flouting Maxim of Manner

Based on the research, there are 21 flouting maxim of manner that found on data 3, 10, 25, 39, 43, 52, 53, 54, 59, 62, 63, 65, 68, 75, 77, 82, 83, 84, 86, 95 and 98.

No	Code	Utterance
1	Datum03/HW/FMM	Howard : "Why don't you and Sam come over this evening? No, hang on – Mum's reminded me we're playing bridge with the Bulgens. Come over tomorrow. For dinner. Bout seven." Miles : "Maybe. I'll have to see what Sam's got on."
2	Datum10/MU/FMM	Maureen : "Heard the news?" Howard : "Barry Fairbrother's dead." Maureen : "No! How?" Howard : "Something went. Up here. Miles was there, saw it all happen. Golf club car park." Maureen : "No!"
3	Datum25/TS/FMM	Tessa : "Did you have to play truant today, of all days?" Fats : "I was there. I came in late. Bennett didn't notice. He's useless." Tessa : "Stuart, please. Please."
4	Datum39/AW/FMM	Andrew : "What's the difference between that and the normal stuff?"

		Fat : “Just a different smoke, isn’t it?”
5	Datum43/KY/FMM	Kay : “Was he funny?” Gavin : “Yeah, I s’pose. Well, not particularly. Normal. He liked a laugh ... but he was just such a ... such a nice bloke. He liked people, you know?”
6	Datum52/MI/FMM	Miles : “Afraid so. Born in the old Kelland Hospital along the road. They closed it in the eighties.” Kay : “And you?” Samantha : “God, no. I’m here by accident.” Kay : “Sorry, I don’t know what you do, Samantha?”
7	Datum53/GV/FMM	Gavin : “What’s happened?” Marry Miles : “Someone’s put ... I don’t ... someone’s put Barry’s ...”
8	Datum54/KY/FMM	Kay : “I don’t know any of these people and you haven’t done one damn thing to make it any easier for me, have you?” Gavin : “What did you want me to do?”
9	Datum59/PJ/FMM	Parminder : “Howard, your weight is the single biggest factor in all of your health problems. Have you ever been referred to the nutritionist?” Howard : “I’ve run a deli for thirty-five years. I don’t need teaching about food.”
10	Datum62/MI/FMM	Miles : “If you’re thinking what I think you’re thinking, Dad, wouldn’t they have gone for me

		<p>rather than Price?”</p> <p>Howard : “How do you know they haven’t, Miles?”</p> <p>Miles : “Meaning?”</p> <p>Howard : “Meaning, that I got sent an anonymous letter about you a couple of weeks ago. Nothing specific. Just said you were unfit to fill Fairbrother’s shoes. I’d be very surprised if the letter didn’t come from the same source as the online post. The Fairbrother theme in both, you see?”</p>
11	Datum63/SMO/FMM	<p>Simon : “And what about you? Have you been fucking gossiping?”</p> <p>Ruth : “No, Si. I mean, the only person I told we had a new computer was Shirley – and she’d never—“</p> <p>Simon : “You did what?”</p>
12	Datum65/PJ/FMM	<p>Parminder : “And why does she need to work at all? Don’t we give her enough money?”</p> <p>Tessa : “Money you earn yourself is always different, you know that.”</p>
13	Datum68/FT/FMM	<p>Fats : “Who’s here?”</p> <p>Tessa : “A woman who wants to help Dad get elected to the council”</p> <p>Fats : “Why? Does she fancy him?”</p> <p>Tessa : “Grow up, Stu.”</p>
14	Datum75/AW/FMM	<p>Andrew : “What’s in these big cupboards?”</p> <p>Howard : “Have a look. That’s what you’re down there for. To know where you put everything and where</p>

		you get it from.”
15	Datum77/CL/FMM	Colin : “So, do you want to tell us where you’ve been?” Fats : “Yeah, if you like.”
16	Datum82/FT/FMM	Fats : “I think Tessa suspects. She keeps looking at me like she knows.” Andrew : “What’re you gonna say?”
17	Datum83/KMI/FMM	Miles : “How was work?” Samantha : “I’ve been meaning to talk to you about that, actually.”
18	Datum84/MI/FMM	Miles : “Dad not coming?” Samantha : “They’re going down after closing time.”
19	Datum86/KY/FMM	Kay : “You don’t even try. You don’t even pretend to care, Gavin.” Gavin : “Kay, I’ve had a long day. I’m sorry if I’m not up to the minutiae of local politics the second I walk—“ Kay : “I’m not talking about local politics. You sit there looking as if you’d rather be anywhere else – it’s – it’s offensive. What do you want, Gavin?”
20	Datum95/MI/FMM	Miles : “Why? Is it the shop? Is it that?” Samantha : “A bit. But I hate living in Pagford. I hate living on top of your parents. And sometimes, I hate waking up next to you.” Miles : waking up next to you.” “Are you saying you don’t love me anymore?”
21	Datum98/CL/FMM	Colin : “You told him what?” Tessa : “He wanted a taste of real life. He wanted to

		<p>see the seamy underside – don't you understand what all that slumming it was about?"</p> <p>Colin : "So you told him that he might be the result of incest, and that I tried to kill myself because he came into the family?"</p>
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B. Research Discussion

According to the data that gotten from research finding above, the researcher tried to analyze those data deeply as follow:

B.1 Flouting Maxim of Quantity

Flouting maxim of quantity is showed when a speaker blatantly gives more or less information than required.⁶⁶ From this explanation, the researcher tried to analyzed and found 16 utterances that contain 19 flouting maxim of quantity.

Datum01/MI/FMQa

Howard : "What's happened?"
Miles : "Fairbrother's dead. Collapsed at the golf club last night. Sam and I were having dinner at the Birdie."

This conversation is between Howard and Miles. Howard asked Miles "What happened?" and Miles answered "Fairbrother's dead. Collapsed at the golf club last night. Sam and I were having dinner at the Birdie."

Miles not only answered Howard's question but also gave addition information where Fairbrother's dead was and also mentioned what

⁶⁶ Joan Cutting, Pragmatics and Discourse a Research, 37.

Miles was doing in the time when Fairbrother's dead. Actually, Miles can simply answer that Fairbrother's dead, without addition information. Miles answered is one of flouting maxim of quantity that found on this research, because Miles gave more information than Howard needed.

Datum13/PJ/FMQa

Parminder :“Yes?”

Vikram :**“It's Vikram. I only heard by accident. It sounds like an aneurysm. I've asked Huw Jeffries to move the PM up the list. Better for Mary to know what it was. They could be doing him now.”**

Parminder :“Right.”

Vikram :**“Tessa Wall was there. Call Tessa.”**

Parminder :“Yes. All right.”

In this datum, flouting maxim of quantity occurred twice. First, when Vikram called Parminder to inform her that he had asked Huw Jeffries to check an aneurysm casus that caused Fairbrother dead. He said “It's Vikram. I only heard by accident. It sounds like an aneurysm. I've asked Huw Jeffries to move the PM up the list. Better for Mary to know what it was. They could be doing him now.” Vikram explained in detailed about what he did, even Parminder did not ask. In this part, the flouting maxim of quantity occurred because Vikram gave more information than Parminder need.

When Vikram said “Tessa Wall was there. Call Tessa”, he didn't explain why her wife shall called Tessa and how the condition was in PM. In this part, the second flouting maxim of quantity occurred because Vikram gave less information.

Datum16/KRY/FMQa

Krystal :“If you ain’ gonna talk to me, I’ll go.”
 Tessa :“**Don’t be rude, please, Krystal. I’m very tired this morning. Mr. Wall and I were at the hospital last night with Mr. Fairbrother’s wife. They’re good friends of ours.**”

Krystal said to Tessa that if Tessa would not talk to her, she would go. Based on that condition, Krystal only needed Tessa’s answer whether Tessa would talk to her or not and Tessa simply could answered by saying yes or no. But, Tessa explained her situation, tried to make Krystal understand. She said “Don’t be rude, please, Krystal. I’m very tired this morning. Mr. Wall and I were at the hospital last night with Mr. Fairbrother’s wife. They’re good friends of ours.” She was very tired because she accompanied Mrs. Fairbrother’s in the hospital. She also told about her relationship with Mr. Fairbrother’s wife and Mr. Wall. Tessa’s explanation is categorized as flouting maxim of quantity because she gave more information than Krystal need.

Datum70/KRY/FMQa

Krystal :“Why intcha changed?”
 Terri :“**I ain’t goi’. Changed me mind.**”
 Krystal :“Why?”
 Terri :“**I don’ wanna. Don’ fuckin’ ’ave to.**”

The conversation above is between Krystal and Terri. Krystal asked Terri to come to the Nana Cath’s funeral. In the last minute before they went, Terri changed her mind and decide stayed at home. The flouting maxim of quantity occurred twice in this datum. First, it can be seen when Kay asked “Why intcha changed?” and Terri replied by saying “I ain’t goi’. Changed me mind”. She refused to explain her reason to stay at home.

She only said that she changed her mind. The second flouting maxim of quantity occurred when Kay asked her reason for the second time, she said why and Terri answered that she only didn't want to go. Both of Terri's answers gave less information to Krystal's question. That's why, flouting maxim of quantity occurred twice in this datum.

Datum 71/KRY/FMQa

Krystal : "Wha' for?"
 Terri : "My bus'ness, innit."
 Krystal : "Obbo's comin' round, is 'e?"
 Terri : "My bus'ness."

Same like Datum 70/KRY/FMQa, flouting maxim of quantity also occurred twice. This conversation is between Krystal and Terri. They were debating about Terri's decision to stay at home than went to Nana Cath's funeral. Krystal asked Terri the reason of her decision and Terri said "My bus'ness, innit". Terri explained nothing. It made flouting maxim of quantity occurred for the first time because Terri gave less information than required. When Krystal asked "Obbo's comin' round, is 'e?" Terri only answered "My business" without another explanation. Terri gave less information and made flouting maxim of quantity occurred for the second time in this datum.

B.2 Flouting Maxim of Quality

Flouting maxim of quality occur when the speaker says something which is and needs to be perceived as blatantly untrue. Speakers may flout maxim of quality by exaggerating as in the hyperbole, metaphor,

irony and banter.⁶⁷ Flouting maxim of quality in this research are found in data :

Datum12/HW/FMQI

Howard :“Collapsed and died in the golf club car park. Miles was there, saw it happen.”
 Parminder :“Is this a joke?”
 Maureen :“Of course it’s not a joke! **Who’d make a joke like that? Well.. Is this a joke? Charming!**”

Parminder visited Howard and Maureen in their office in one morning after Fairbrother’s dead. Parminder didn’t know Fairbrother’s dead. Then, Howard explained that Faibrother’s collapsed in the golf car park and Miles saw that accident. Parminder couldn’t believe the news and said “Is a joke?”. Maureen replied “Who’d make a joke like that? Well.. Is this a joke? Charming!”. Maureen’s expression is an irony because Maureen said a positive thing but she wanted to insult Parminder. Therefore, in this datum flouting maxim of quality occurred because there is an irony expression said by Maureen.

Datum23/GV/FMQI

Gavin :“I don’t suppose that’ll **take all evening, though.** We could meet up later, if you wanted.”
 Kay :“All right, then. **Do you want to come over to mine, as it’s a school night?**”
 Gavin :”Er ... yeah, OK.”

Kay phoned Gavin to ask him whether he wanted to meet her or not. Gavin said that he could not meet her because he should meet Marry, Mr. Fairbrother’s wife. Then, Gavin said “I don’t suppose that’ll take all evening, though. We could meet up later, if you wanted.” In Gavin’s

⁶⁷ Joan Cutting, *Pragmatics and Discourse a Research*, 37.

expression he said that he would not meet Marry for a long day, but only some hours and offered Kay to meet up after he met Merry. Agreed to Gavin's idea, Kay said "Do you want to come over to mine, as it's a school night?". From the conversation, there are two flouting maxim of quality occurred. First, when Gavin said "I don't suppose that'll take all evening, though. We could meet up later, if you wanted". "Take all evening" is categorized as hyperbole because evening last from 06.01 p.m to 12.00 a.m and its rare to find someone who spends six hours with the same activity or meet someone for six hours without break except he has an important thing. In the conversation above, Gavin actually means to meet Merry only some minutes.

Second, when Kay said "Do you want to come over to mine, as it's a school night?", she used metaphor expression in "come over to mine as it's a school night". The hearer knows that Kay tried to invite Gavin in the intimate situation. She wanted Gavin to meet her and spent that night together. Those can be conclude that there are two flouting maxim of quality occurred in this datum because two speakers, Kay and Gavin, used hyperbole and metaphor expression in their conversation.

Datum30/CB/FMQI

Cubby : "Miss Harvey! **Your class is making an almighty racket.** What's going on?"
 Fats : "Well, to be perfectly frank, Father, we've been running rings around this poor woman."

The conversation in this datum was in Miss Harvey's class. Miss Harvey was teaching and her students were very noisy. Suddenly, Mr. Cubby came into the class and said "Miss Harvey! Your class is making an

almighty racket. What's going on?". Cubby used hyperbole expression in making his opinion about Miss Harvey's class. He said that her class made an almighty racket. He could say that her class disturbed another class, but he chose word "almighty racket" that gave impression the class is very noisy than others. Flouting maxim of quality in this datum caused by the hyperbole expression from Cubby.

Datum31/KV/FMQI

Cooper : "Wallah! Wallah! Do you call Cubby "Father" at home? Seriously? Do you?"

Fats : "You're a dickhead, Cooper."

This conversation happened between Cooper and Fats after they finished Miss Harvey's class. Cooper called Fats Wallah and he asked Fats "Wallah! Wallah! Do you call Cubby "Father" at home? Seriously? Do you?". Then, Fats answered "You're a dickhead, Cooper." Fats' expression is categorized as banter. Banter is an offensive way to be friendship.⁶⁸ Fats didn't mean to insult Cooper. He said like that because they are friend and he joked with Cooper. The flouting maxim of quality in this datum occurred because Fats used banter expression.

Datum39/AR/FMQI

Arf : "Cubby upset, was he?"

Fats : "Upset? **He's having fucking hysterics. He's given himself hiccups. He's worse than the fucking widow.**"

Arf and Fats were talking about Cubby's condition after the electing of council. Fats explained Cubby's condition to Arf. He used hyperbole expression by saying "He's having fucking hysterics. He's given himself

⁶⁸ Joan Cutting, *Pragmatics and Discourse a Research*, 38.

hiccups. He's worse than the fucking widow". He could say that Cubby was very sad but he made hearer imagined that Cubby's condition was worst by saying that Cubby was very hysteric, got hiccups and worse than the fucking widow. In fact, when widows were sad, for example when their husband passed away, not all of them became hysteric and got hiccups. So, Fats explanation is categorized as hyperbole because he gave over expression about Cubby's condition and flouting maxim of quality occurred here because the using of hyperbole expression by Fats.

B.3 Flouting Maxim of Relation

Flouting maxim of relation tend to occur when the response is obviously irrelevant to the topic.⁶⁹ In this research the flouting maxim of relation occurred in data below :

Datum26/MI/FMR

Miles : "Bad fit?"
Samantha : "Bad design. Horrible colours."

The conversation between Miles and Samantha happened in their bedroom after Samantha went home from her meeting. She was looking tired and bad mood. Then, Miles asked Samantha about the problem she faced in her clothing business. Samantha told that she didn't like the idea of her client. Miles asked that bad fit but Samantha said bad design and colors whether than answered her husband's question by saying yes or no. The flouting maxim of relation occurred because between Miles's

⁶⁹ Joan Cutting, *Pragmatics and Discourse a Research*, 39.

question and Samantha's answer is irrelevant. Miles asked about bad fit and Samantha talked about bad design.

Datum34/AW/FMR

Andrew :“You're standing for the council?”

Simon :“**Is that a problem?**”

Andrew knew just now that Simon was standing for the councilor. He wanted to confirm that news then asked Simon “You're standing for the council?” and Simon asked him back “Is that a problem?”. Simon replied Andrew's question by give him back a question. This condition made flouting maxim of relation occurred because the response is irrelevant to the topic.

Datum45/MI/FMR

Miles :“Well, frankly, I still don't see what the problem—“

Samantha :“The problem is that this is about our future, Miles. Our future. And I don't want to bloody talk about it in four years' time, I want to talk about it now!”

Miles :“**I think you'd better eat something. You've had enough to drink.**”

Samantha tried talked to Miles about their problem. She explained that the main problem in their married is about their future. But, Miles replied by saying “I think you'd better eat something. You've had enough to drink”. Miles's statement is irrelevant to the main topic. His response gave impression that he was unwilling talked about that problem now and wanted to shift the topic of conversation. In short, irrelevant response that given by Miles is causing flouting maxim of relation occurred in this datum.

Datum57/PJ/FMR

- Parminder :“Intertrigo and lichen simplex there, where you’ve scratched. All right, you can put your shirt back on.”
- Howard :“**You’ll see I’ve put the Bellchapel building on the agenda. It’s generating a bit of press interest at the moment.**”

Howard came to the Parminder’s clinic to check his condition. When checked her patient, Howard, Parminder gave short explanation about his condition. Whether gave attention to Parminder’s explanation, Howard told her about his ambition related to Bellchapel. Howard’s gave irrelevant response to the topic of conversation. Flouting maxim of relation in this datum occurred when Parminder talked about Howard’s condition while Howard talked about his ambition. In short, flouting maxim of relation occurred in this datum because the speaker, Howard, gives irrelevant response.

Datum61/GV/FMR

- Gavin :“Hi, how – Mary, what’s wrong? Mary? Has something happened?”
- Marry :“**I’m sorry ... I’m sorry ... oh God, Gav ...**”

Mary was panic when she came to Gavin. Gavin was afraid about her condition and asked “Hi, how – Mary, what’s wrong? Mary? Has something happened?.” Mary replied by saying “I’m sorry ... I’m sorry ... oh God, Gav ...”. Mary talked unclear and gave irrelevant response by saying “I’m sorry” when Gavin asked her about the incident that caused her was panic. Flouting maxim of relation occurred in this data because Marry gave irrelevant response to Gavin’s question.

B.4 Flouting Maxim of Manner

Flouting maxim of manner involve absence of clarity, brevity and transparency of communicative intentions.⁷⁰ The conversation below can be analyzed as the flouting maxim of manner :

Datum39/AW/FMM

Andrew :“What’s the difference between that and the normal stuff?”

Fats :“**Just a different smoke, isn’t it?**”

Andrew and Fats tried a new cigarette. He never tried it before. Therefore, he asked Fats what the differences between the new cigarette and the usual cigarette. Fats answered Andrew’s curiosity by saying “Just a different smoke, isn’t it?”. Fats explained unclearly the difference of two kinds of cigarettes. Fats made the hearer confused. In this data, flouting maxim of manner occurred because Fats did not mention clearly what the difference is and make Andrew confused.

Datum54/KY/FMM

Kay :“**I don’t know any of these people and you haven’t done one damn thing to make it any easier for me, have you?**”

Gavin :“What did you want me to do?”

Kay came to an invitation of Gavin’s friend and she didn’t know any people of there. When they came back from that invitation, suddenly Kay told Gavin that she unknown the people in that place and Gavin did nothing to help her. Unfortunately, Kay described her conditions unclear. She did not state what she wanted to Gavin do in clearly and it made

⁷⁰ Joan Cutting, Pragmatics and Discourse a Research, 39.

Gavin did not understand what she wanted. Therefore, Gavin asked “What did you want me to do?.” The flouting maxim of manner in this datum occurred because Kay gave unclear statement about something she wanted Gavin to do and it causing Gavin did not understand Kay’s willingness.

Datum65/PJ/FMM

Parminder :“And why does she need to work at all? Don’t we give her enough money?”

Tessa :“**Money you earn yourself is always different, you know that.**”

Tessa and Parminder are in discussion about Fats’s that worked in a café after he got school. Parminder, as parent, had different opinion. She thought that teenagers should not go work because parents should give them money. When Parminder asked “And why does she need to work at all? Don’t we give her enough money?,” Tessa said “Money you earn yourself is always different, you know that.” Actually, Tessa wanted to say that when teenagers go work, they will get their own money and they can learn to be wise and responsible in manage their money. Tessa told her opinion in a polite way and it caused flouting maxim of manner. In other word, flouting maxim of manner in this conversation occurred because Tessa absences clarity in her statement.

Datum84/MI/FMM

Miles :“Dad not coming?”

Samantha :“They’re going down after closing time”

The Election Day was held in the city’s church. Miles, who wanted to be a councilor, was waiting for his wife and father. But, he only found

Samantha. Therefore, Miles asked his wife “Dad not coming?” and Samantha answered “They’re going down after closing time”. Actually Samantha would say that Miles’s father would not come. To keep her husband’s good feeling, Samantha told him in polite way. She said that his father will come after closing time. The flouting maxim of manner occurred because Samantha absences the principle of clarity and transparency in conversation.

Datum95/MI/FMM

Miles :“Why? Is it the shop? Is it that?”

Samantha :“**A bit. But I hate living in Pagford. I hate living on top of your parents. And sometimes, I hate waking up next to you.**”

Miles :“Are you saying you don’t love me anymore?”

Miles and Samantha discussed about the change of Samantha’s attitude. She looked sad and kept away from Miles, his husband. When Miles asked why she looked like that, Samantha replayed “A bit. But I hate living in Pagford. I hate living on top of your parents. And sometimes, I hate waking up next to you.” The words “I hate waking up next to you” is a signal that Samantha was suppressed because of some problems they faced in their family just now but she still loving her husband. But, for Miles, her explanation was confusing and made him expected that she did not love him anymore. Flouting maxim of manner occurred in this datum because Samantha gave unclear and transperence statement.

CHAPTER III

THE MOST FREQUENT TYPES OF FLOUTING MAXIM USED BY CHARACTERS IN NOVEL THE CASUAL VACANCY WRITTEN BY J.K ROWLING

In this chapter the researcher tries to find out the most frequently types of flouting maxims used by characters in novel The Casual Vacancy written by J. K Rowling. From the result in the previous chapter the researcher found amount of types of flouting maxims in novel The Casual Vacancy. The amount of types of flouting maxims will be shown in the column below:

A. Research Findings

No.	Types of Flouting Maxims	Total
1	Flouting maxim of quantity	19 (17,59%)
2	Flouting maxim of quality	12 (11,11%)
3	Flouting maxim of relation	56 (51,85%)
4	Flouting maxim of manner	21 (19,45%)
Total of flouting maxims		108 (100%)

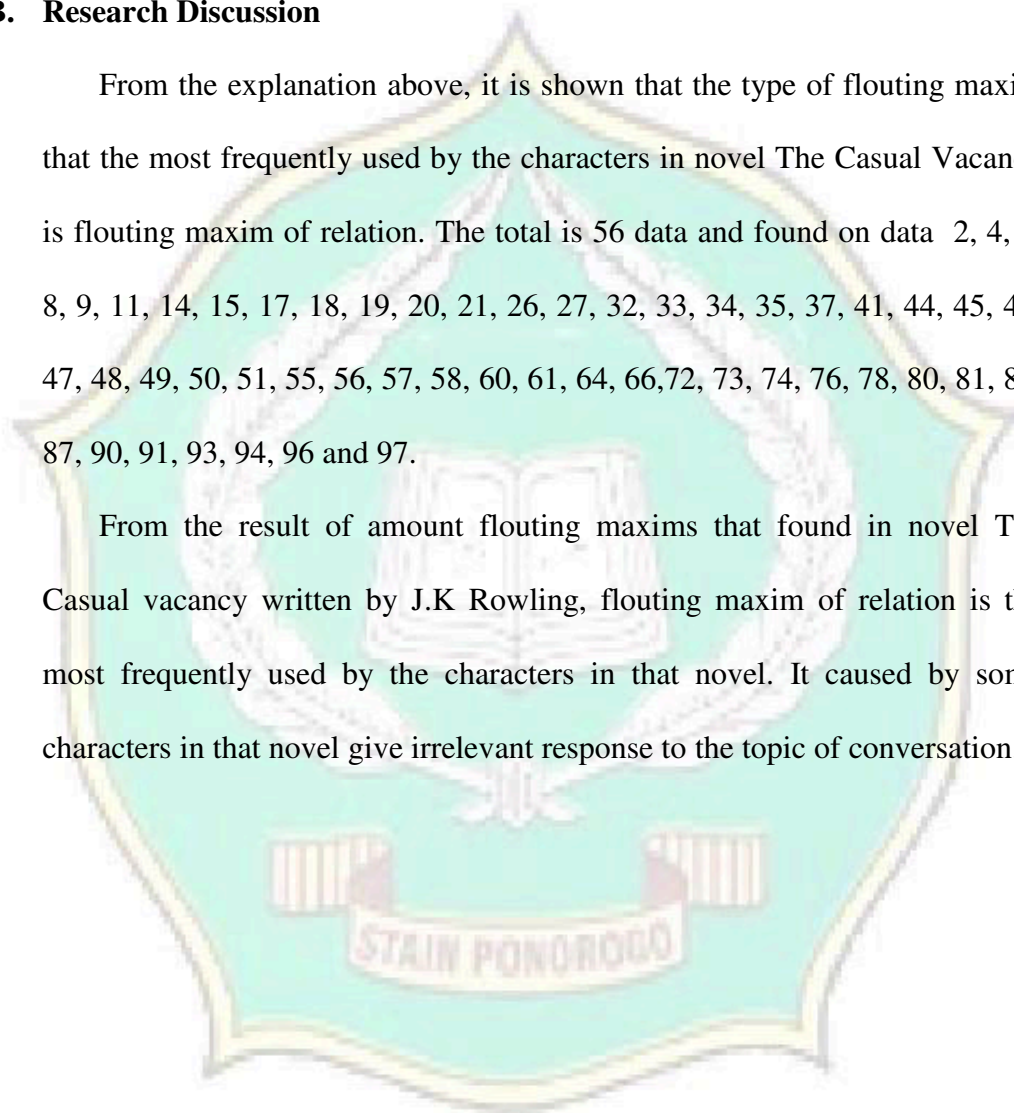
The table above showed the amount of flouting maxims that used by the characters in novel The Casual Vacancy written by J.K. Rowling. The total of flouting maxim of quantity are 19 data that found on data 1, 7, 13, 16, 22, 29, 36, 41, 43, 72, 74, 75, 76, 94, 95, 98. The total flouting maxim of quality are 12 that found on data 6, 12, 23, 24, 28, 30, 31, 39 and 85. The flouting maxim of relation are 56 data found on data 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 11, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20,

21, 26, 27, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 41, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 55, 56, 57, 58, 60, 61, 64, 66,72, 73, 74, 76, 78, 80, 81, 85, 87, 90, 91, 93, 94, 96 and 97. The last is flouting maxim of manner are 21 data that found on data 3, 10, 25, 39, 43, 52, 53, 54, 59, 62, 63, 65, 68, 75, 77, 82, 83, 84, 86, 95 and 98.

B. Research Discussion

From the explanation above, it is shown that the type of flouting maxim that the most frequently used by the characters in novel *The Casual Vacancy* is flouting maxim of relation. The total is 56 data and found on data 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 11, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 26, 27, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 41, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 55, 56, 57, 58, 60, 61, 64, 66,72, 73, 74, 76, 78, 80, 81, 85, 87, 90, 91, 93, 94, 96 and 97.

From the result of amount flouting maxims that found in novel *The Casual vacancy* written by J.K Rowling, flouting maxim of relation is the most frequently used by the characters in that novel. It caused by some characters in that novel give irrelevant response to the topic of conversation.



CHAPTER IV

THE REASONS OF CHARACTERS IN NOVEL THE CASUAL VACANCY WRITTEN BY J.K.

ROWLING USED FLOUTING MAXIMS

In this chapter, the researcher identified the reasons of characters in novel The Casual Vacancy written by J. K. Rowling used flouting maxims. The researcher used Dell Hymes's theory about speech event. Dell Hymes explains some components in speech event.⁷¹ They are: S (The Setting and Scene), P (The Participants), E (Ends), A (Act sequence), K (Key), I (Instrumentalities), N (Norm of interaction and interpretation), G (Genre).⁷²

The analysis results of the characters' reason have been written below:

C. Research Findings

A.1 Flouting Maxim of Quantity

Based on the analysis used Dell Hymes theory that conducted by the researcher, the data of flouting maxim of quantity can be analyzed that most of **settings** of flouting maxim of quantity data in this novel are in the characters' house such as Kay's house and Krystal's house; café and school's library. Most of the characters conducted the conversation in the morning when breakfast time and in the evening when they got dinner or hang out together. The **scenes** of conversations are various such as in relax, happy and togetherness condition. The **participants** of those conversations are Howard, Miles, Gavin, Kay, Parminder, Vikram, Krystal, Tessa, Terri, Ruth, Simon, Howard, Colin/Cubby, Fats/Stuart, Samantha, Harriet's mom, Shirley, Patricia

⁷¹ Malcolm Couthald, *An Introduction to Discourse Analysis*, 44.

⁷² https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dell_Hymes accessed on November 15th 2015

and Andrew/Arf. They have some kinds of relationship each other. For example, family's relationship such as Fats/Stuart is Cubby's son, Terri is Krystal's daughter and Vikram is Parminder's husband. Then, the **ends** of those conversations that contain flouting maxim of quantity are giving explanation about condition or accident, expressing feeling, maintaining relationship, convincing someone and hiding information or someone's reason.

The next component is **act sequence**. The conversations in novel *The Casual Vacancy* that categorized as flouting maxim of quantity, begin as the response of someone's question that caused by curiosity. For example in datum 69/FT/FMQa when Fats saw unknown woman in his house that talked to his father about Election Day. The other reason is mistrustful from someone's face expression like in datum 40/HW/FMQa when Howard saw Miles in a sad condition then asked him about his relationship with Samantha. The conversations also begin with someone's pronouncement that showed wondered like in datum 22/KY/FMQa when Kay called him to made sure he would to meet her or not, and anger like in datum 16/KY/FMQa when Krystal said to Kay "If you aint gonna talk to me, I'll go." In that datum, Krystal was angry because she really wanted to explain about an important thing but Krystal gave a bad response to Kay. Then, some of conversations became a problem or information sharing and some of them became a bad conversation because made the participant angry. For example is in datum 70/KRY/FMQa when Krystal asked Terri about her reason to stay at home than came to the funeral. Krystal's question made Terri became angry.

The next component of Dell Hymes theory is **key**. Most of the participants talked used low intonation because most of conversations are

conducted in relax time. Some of them talked seriously, politely and sadly. Related to the **instrumentalities** component, most of conversations in flouting maxim of quantity data are conducted orally or face to face. Only three conversations conducted by phone. They are on datum 22/KY/FMQa when Kay called Gavin, datum 13/PJ/FMQa when Vikram called Parminder and datum 88/HM/FMQa when Samantha called Harriet's mom. While the **norm of interaction and interpretation** can be identified that most of the participants communicated in polite way and most of the conversations allowed someone to interrupt but the participants tried to restrain their emotions and talked by turns. The **genres** of the conversations are personally discussion or sharing.

A.2 Flouting Maxim of Quality

The **settings** in flouting maxim of quality in novel *The Casual Vacancy* written by J. K. Rowling are in the characters' house such as Collin's house and Krystal's house, Howard's café, a group's secret place and school. The conversations conducted in four times. First, in the morning when breakfast time, in the afternoon when the time to went home from school or office and in the evening when they got dinner or hang out together. The **scenes** of conversations are in the togetherness condition, the dark and quite condition in the evening and serious condition. The **participants** of those conversations are Gaia, Kay, Howard, Parminder, Maureen, Gavin, Colin/Cubby, Fats/Stuart, Terri, Kevin Cooper and Arf/Andrew. They had some kinds of relationship like family's relationship such as Terri is Krystal's daughter, and friendship like Fats/Stuart and Arf/Andrew. Then, the **ends** of those conversations that contain flouting maxim of quality are expressing feeling, maintaining

relationship, convincing someone, hiding fact and looking for someone's reason or sincerity.

The fourth component is **act sequence**. The conversations in novel *The Casual Vacancy* that categorized as flouting maxim of relation, mostly began by someone's satire pronouncement like in the datum 06/GA/FMQI when Gaia satirize her mother and in datum 31/KV/FMQI when Kevin Cooper called Fats and asked him about the way he called his father at home. Some of the conversations began by question that expressed anger. For example is in datum 24/CL/FMQI when Colin asked Fats where he went out in the afternoon when he should do computing. Another reason of the characters started their conversation by question is expressed shock. For example is in datum 39/AR/FMQI when Arf/Andrew was shock knowing Colin/Cubby could be upset. Some of the conversations of those data became a problem or information sharing and some of them became a bad conversation because made one of the participant got angry and the other participant gave bad replied.

The fifth component is **key**. Some of the participants talked used high intonation that expressed anger like in datum 30/CB/FMQI when Cubby was angry to Miss Harvey's crowded class or showed that someone was shock like in datum 39/AR/FMQI when Arf/Andrew was shock listened that Cubby was upset. Besides that, some of the participants also used serious voice like when Colin asked Fats where he went out when he should computing in the evening in datum 24/CL/FMQI.

Related to the **instrumentalities** component, all of conversations in flouting maxim of quality data are conducted orally or face to face. The next

component is **norm of interaction and interpretation**. In those conversations that categorized as flouting maxim of quality data, the participants talked by turn, even some of the conversations were conducted in anger or bad condition. Some conversations contain satire as the expression of anger or dislike to someone's response related to something like in datum 12/HW/FMQI when Maureen dislike Parminder's response related to Howard's word. Another example is in datum 06/GA/FMQI Gaia satirized her mother's breakfast food to cover her anger. The **genres** of the conversations are personal conversation and discussion.

A.3 Flouting Maxim of Relation

The first component of Dell Hymes theory is setting and scene. Most of **settings** of flouting maxim of relation data in this novel are in the characters' house such as Samantha's house, café, office, school, in the car, group's secret place and clinic. Most of the characters conducted the conversation in the morning and evening when they got dinner or hang out together. The **scenes** of conversations are various such as in relax, happy and togetherness condition. The participants of those conversations are Howard, Miles, Ruth, Simon, Gavin, Kay, Fats/Stuart, Arf/Andrew, Maureen, Parminder, Krystal, Tessa, Mary, Alison Jenkins, Robbie, Terri, Samantha, Mrs. Weedon, a boy, Gaia, Cheryl, Sukhvinder, a supervisor, Colin/Cubby, Shirley, Libby and Patricia. They had some kinds of relationship like family's relationship such as Miles is Howard's son, friendship like Fats/Stuart and Arf/Andrew, work partner like Howard and Maureen, and special relationship like Gavin and Kay. Then, the **ends** of those conversations are giving explanation about condition, information or accident, giving attention to someone or something, expressing

feeling, maintaining relationship, looking for information, asking for something like sincerity, help and information, convincing someone and hiding information or someone's reason, showing self defense, refusing or avoiding something like agreement and command, insulting someone and analyze something.

Act sequence is the fourth component. The conversations in novel *The Casual Vacancy* that categorized as flouting maxim of relation, begin as the response of someone's question that caused by shocked like in datum 02/HW/FMR when Howard was shocked by the news of Fairbrither's dead and asked to Miles about that, curiosity like in datum 44/MI/FMR when Miles wanted to know why Sam sat in the dark room; and asked someone's condition like in datum 93/AW/FMR when Andrew asked Gaia about her condition after got some glasses of alcohol. The conversations also began with someone's pronouncement when he or she tried to open conversation such as in datum 18/ALF/FMR when Alison Jenkins called Mary to look for Mr. Fairbrother's. Another way to begin the conversation in the data of flouting maxim of relation is give explanation like when Parminder explained to Mrs. Weedon about her condition in the datum 32/PJ/FMR, or when someone tried to explain the condition like in datum 04/RT/FMR. In that datum, Ruth began the conversation by explaining the Fairbrother's condition when Mary got him to the clinic. Then, some of the conversations became a problem or information sharing. Some of them became a bad conversation because made one of the participant got angry like in datum 50/KY/FMR when Kay asked Gaia about her day but Gaia was angry and answered her mother's question by saying "What? What do you want?".

The next component of Dell Hymes theory is **key**. Some of the participants talked used standard intonation because the conversation conducted in relax time like in datum 19/KY/FMR when Kay asked Robby that he like car or not. Some of them talked seriously like when Parminder, Kay and Parminder's supervisor tried to analyze about an accident in datum 74/PJ/FMR. Some of the participants also talked in rather high tones because they shocked when knowing news. For example, in datum 05/GV/FMR when Gavin suddenly shout "Jesus Christ!" because he got bad news about Fairbrother's dead.

The fifth component is **instrumentalities**. Most of conversations in flouting maxim of relation data are conducted orally or face to face. Only two conversations conducted by phone. They are in datum 17/MA/FMR and datum 18/AL/FMR when Alison Jenkins called Mary. While the norm of interaction can be identified that most of the participants were talked by turn, even they had high tension, and some of the participants answered the questions by giving back question because they did not understand someone's question like in datum 73/SM/FMR when Miles asked back to Samantha because he did not understand the letter that Samantha asked about, and when the participant refused to answered someone's question like in datum 91/SM/FMR. In that datum, when Samantha asked Gavin about his relationship with Mary, Gavin asked back to Samantha by saying "Is that really your business?". The **genres** of the conversations are discussion and personal sharing.

A.4 Flouting Maxim of Manner

The first component of Dell Hymes theory is setting and scene. In the data of flouting maxim of manner that found in novel *The Casual Vacancy* can

be analyzed that most of **settings** in data are in the characters' house such as in Simon's house, café, in the car, group's secret place, clinic and church. Most of the characters conducted the conversation in the morning, in the afternoon when work time and in the evening when they got dinner or hang out together. The **scenes** of conversations are various such as in happy, togetherness, serious and special condition like in Election Day. The **participants** of those conversations are Howard, Miles, Maureen, Tessa, Fats/Stuart, Arf/Andrew, Kay, Gavin, Samantha, Mary, Parminder, Simon, Ruth and Colin/Cubby. They had some kinds of relationship such as family's relationship like Tessa is Fats/Stuart's mother, work partner like Howard and Maureen and friend like Kay and Samantha. Then, the **ends** of those conversations that contain flouting maxim of manner are inviting someone, giving explanation about condition, someone or accident, expressing feeling, having a joke, maintaining relationship, suggesting something, analyze something, asking and giving information and convincing someone.

The next component is **act sequence**. Most of conversations that categorized as flouting maxim of manner, began by question that showed curiosity like in datum 43/KY/FMM when Kay asked Gavin how Fairbrother's is, and confirmed the news like in datum 10/MU/FMM when Howard asked Maureen about Fairbrother's. Some of the conversations also began with someone's pronouncement that showed disillusion like in datum 54/KY/FMM when Kay told Gavin about her difficulty when he did not with her in the dinner party. Then, some of conversations became a problem or information sharing and some of them became a dispute.

The next component of Dell Hymes theory is **key**. Some of the participants talked in high intonation because some participants were angry like in datum 86/MI/FMM when Kay said to Gavin that he gave her less attention than before. Besides that, high intonation also expressed someone was shock because of something like in the datum 53/GV/FMM when Gavin was shocked because Mary came to him with cried. The other participants used low intonation because they were thinking about something like in datum 62/MI/FMM when Miles told his opinion to his father, Howard, about the article.

Related to the **instrumentalities** component, all of conversations in flouting maxim of manner data conducted orally or face to face. Then, the **norm of interaction and interpretation** in the data of flouting maxim of manner can be identify that most of some of participants communicate in polite way, most of the conversations allowed someone to interrupt but the participants tried to restrain their emotions and talked by turns, and when someone had close relationship, they can said their bad or good feeling openly. The **genre** of the conversations is personal sharing.

D. Research Discussion

According to the data that gotten from research finding above, the researcher tried to analyze those data deeply as follow:

B.1 Flouting Maxim of Quantity

Datum22/KY/FMQa

Kay : "I wondered whether you wanted to meet up tonight."
 Gavin : "Er ... I don't think I can. I might have to do something ... it's Mary. Barry's wife. She wants me to be a pall-bearer. So I might have to ... I think I've got to find out what that involves and everything."

The setting and scene in this datum divided into two because the participants conducted this conversation by telephone. The first **setting** was in Gavin's office and the second is Kay's position in one party place. The **scenes** also divided into two. Gavin was in the process of finishing his work and prepared himself to come to the Marry's house to be a pallbearer in Barry Fairbrother's funeral. Meanwhile, Gavin still sad realized that Fairbrother's was passed away. Besides that, Kay was sad and needed to talk with Gavin. The second component is **participant**. Here, the participants are Kay and Gavin. Kay is Gavin's girl friend. The next component is **ends**. This conversation's end is to maintain their relationship. The fourth component is **act sequence**. The conversation in this datum began by Kay's feeling. She wondered Gavin wanted to meet her or not then he called Gavin and asked him. Gavin answered that he could not decide whether he wanted to meet her or not because he should come to Fairbrother's funeral. The next component is **key**. The participants used low intonation because they had special relationship and tried to keep each other feeling. Then, the **instrument** that they used in conducting this conversation is telephone. The next component is **norm of interaction and interpretation**. In this conversation, they talked in polite way but both of them tried to cover their feeling. Kay tried to cover her sad feeling because she could not meet her boy friend and Gavin tried to cover his bad feeling of refused Kay's invitation. The last component is genre. The **genre** of this conversation is personal communication.

Datum40/HW/FMQa

Howard : “Everything all right with you and Sam?”

Miles : “Not great. She doesn’t like the idea of me standing. I don’t bloody know what’s got into her. She’s on one of her anti-Pagford kicks.”

The first component of Dell Hymes theory is setting and scene. The **setting** of this datum was in the Howard café in the afternoon. The **scene** of that conversation was conducted in relax time and togetherness condition. Howard and Miles usually spent time together when they had free time. The second component is participant. The **participants** are Howard and Miles. They are father and son. The third component is **end**. This conversation’s end is to explaining about Miles and his wife, Samantha, relationship. The fourth component is act sequence. The conversation in this datum began by Howard’s question about his son relationship with Samantha that caused by Howard saw his son’s sad expression. The fifth component is **key**. The participants used low intonation because they were in the relax condition and one of the participant, Miles, was sad and confused. Therefore, they talked in low intonation. The sixth component is **instrument**. In this datum, they talked orally or face to face. The seventh component is **norm of interaction and interpretation**. In this conversation, they talked in polite way and they talked by turn. The last component is genre. The **genre** of this conversation is personal communication.

Datum42/KY/FMQ

Kay : “What’s the problem?”

Gavin : “Nothing. It’s – nothing. It’s just that I see enough of Miles during work hours, to be honest.”

The first component is setting and scene. In this datum, the **setting** was in the Gavin’s kitchen, in the evening. The **scene** was quite, warm and romantic. In that evening, Kay and Gavin spent times together. Kay was preparing some meals for their dinner while discussed about anything such as Samantha’s dinner invitation. The next component is participant. Here, the **participants** are Kay and Gavin. The third component is ends. This conversation end is to hide the reason. The fourth component is **act sequence**. The conversation in this datum began by Kay’s question about Gavin’s reason refused Samantha’s invitation. Then, Gavin tried to hide his reason of refusing Samantha’s invitation by saying that he only thought he had seen Miles, Samantha’s husband, too much in their office. The next component is **key**. The participants used low intonations because they talked in relax condition and Gavin tried to keep Kay’s feeling. Then, in this conversation they used no instrument. They talked face to face. The next component is **norm of interaction and interpretation**. In this conversation, they talked in polite way but Gavin tried to cover his bad feeling to Miles. The last component is genre. The **genre** of this conversation is personal communication.

Datum67/KY/FMQa

Kay :“I’ve been told that you’re for the clinic? That you’d like to keep it open?”

Colin :“Oh, yes. Yes, I would. Yes, that was my predecessor’s – that’s to say, the previous holder of the seat – Barry Fairbrother – was certainly opposed to closing the clinic. And I am, too.”

The first component in Dell Hymes theory is setting and scene. In this datum, the **setting** was in Colin's house, in the morning. The **scene** was quite. Colin and Tessa, his wife, had finished the breakfast. They enjoyed that morning time discussed something in their family room, near the dining room. Suddenly, they got a guest. She was Kay, one of social worker that agrees if the Pagford clinic keep open. The next component is participant. Here, the **participants** are Kay and Colin. The third component is ends. This conversation **end** is to convince someone. Here, Colin tried to convince Kay to support him became a new councilor. The fourth component is **act sequence**. The conversation began by Kay's question that confirmed the truth of the news that Colin would kept the clinic open. Then, Colin explained and tried to convince Kay about that. The next component is **key**. The participants used low intonations because they talked in relax condition and they had good spirit because they had same vision. The sixth component is **instrument**. In this conversation they used no instrument. They talked face to face. The next component is **norm of interaction and interpretation**. In this conversation, they talked in polite way and they had same interpretation related to the topic of opposed to close the clinic. The last component is genre. The **genre** of this conversation is personal discussion.

Datum92/AW/FMQa

Andrew :“Does Cubby know you're here?”

Fats :“Dunno. He's in hiding. Didn't get ol' Barry's seat after all. The whole social fabric'll collapse now Cubby's not holding it together. Fucking hell, that's horrible.”

The first component is setting and scene. In this datum, the **setting** was in the Andrew and Fats's secret place. They found that place some years ago. This place is near the river, but had good place for them to spent time together or only enjoying time. The **scene** was that place still quite and dim. The weather was cool enough. The second component is **participant**. Here, the participants are Andrew and Fats. The third component is **end**. This conversation end is to explain Cubby's condition and express Fats' worried feeling about that condition. The fourth component is **act sequence**. Andrew and Fats conversation began by Andrew's curiosity whether Fats' father known that he was there or not. Then, Fats answered that he did not know. He also explained his father's condition now. The next component is **key**. The participants used low intonations because they talked in relax condition and Fats was in bad feeling. Fats gave some stressing that indicated he was in bad feeling and worrying something. The next component is **instrument**. In this conversation they talked face to face. The next component is **norm of interaction and interpretation**. In this conversation, they talked in polite way. The last component is genre. The **genre** of this conversation is personal sharing.

B.2 Flouting Maxim of Quality

Datum06/GA/FMQI

Gaia :“Eggs... Like you make me every morning. Not. And thanks to him. I've probably missed the bloody bus.”
 Kay :“Well, if you hadn't spent so long doing your hair.”

The first component is setting and scene. In this datum, the **setting** was in Kay's kitchen, in the morning. The **scene** was happy, but became bad

when Gaia came to the table. The second component is **participant**. In this datum, the participants are Gaia and Kay. Gaia is Kay's daughter. The third component is **ends**. This conversation end is to express the participants feeling. Here, Gaia showed that she dislike to her mother's relationship with Gavin. Then, Kay also showed that she was angry to her daughter's attitude. The fourth component is **act sequence**. The conversation in this datum began by Gaia's complaint about the breakfast meal then she continued by showing her dislike to Gavin. Then, Kay was annoyed and answered her daughter sharply. The next component is **key**. The participants used rather high intonation that expressed their anger. Next component is **instrument**. In this conversation they talked face to face. The next component is **norm of interaction and interpretation**. In this conversation, they talked in irritated way. They tried to show their feeling but made a big trouble because they communicate in bad way. The last component is genre. The **genre** of this conversation is dispute.

Datum23/GV/FMQI

Gavin :“I don't suppose that'll take all evening, though. We could meet up later, if you wanted.”
 Kay :“All right, then. Do you want to come over to mine, as it's a school night?”
 Gavin :“Er ... yeah, OK.”

In this datum, the setting and scenes divide into two parts because the participants conducted the conversation by telephone. The **settings** were in Gavin's office and in a party. The **scenes** also divided into two. In that afternoon, in Gavin's office was crowded because many worker still worked. Besides that, Kay was in a party. The party was merry. The second component is **participant**. In this conversation, the participants

are Gavin and Kay. The third component is **end**. This conversation end is to maintain the relationship. Here, because Gavin wanted to make Kay happy, he made time in the evening to meet his girl friend, even he had many activities before. Kay was happy to hear that, and agreed to meet Gavin in the evening. The fourth component is **act sequence**. The conversation in this datum began by Gavin's decision to meet Kay and then Kay agreed with that. The next component is **key**. The participants used low intonation but still showed happiness from them. The sixth component is **instrument**. In this conversation they talked oral or face to face. The next component is **norm of interaction and interpretation**. In this conversation, they talked in intimate way and showed their own feeling. The last component is **genre**. The genre of this conversation is close personal communication.

Datum24/CL/FMQ1

Colin :“Where were you when you should have been in computing this afternoon?”

Fats :“Went for a walk. Thought I'd stretch the old legs.”

In this datum, the **setting** was in the car, in the afternoon. The **scene** was heavy traffic. They could find many people walk around the city way to went home or move to one place to another place. Colin talked nothing until they passed fly over. The second component is **participant**. In this datum, the participants are Colin and Fats. The third component is **end**. This conversation **end** is hiding the fact. The fourth component is **act sequence**. The conversation in this datum began by Colin's question about where Fats in that afternoon was after leave his duty. Fats did not want to tell his father the truth where he was in that afternoon. He only

said that he went to walk. Then, the next component is **key**. One of the participants, Colin, used rather high intonation that expressed his anger. While Fats answered in low intonation showed that he was relax and indifferent to his father's anger. Next component is **instrument**. In this conversation they talked oral or face to face. The next component is **norm of interaction and interpretation**. In this conversation, one of them talked in serious way but one of them talked in irritated way. The last component is **genre**. The genre of this conversation is personal conversation.

Datum28/KY/FMQI

Kay ;“Thanks very much. Terri, Mrs. Harper told me that Robbie has been absent a lot over the last three months. Last three months. He hasn't had a full week for a while, has he?”

Terri :“Wha’? No, 'e ain'. Yeah, 'e 'as. 'E only jus' mist yesterday. An' when 'e had his sore throat.”

Kay :“When was that?”

Terri :“Wha’? Monf 'go ... monf'na 'alf ... 'bout.”

In this datum, the **setting** was in Krystal's house in the morning. The **scene** was serious and that house became very crowded by Robbie words. Robbie is a child of Terri. He is about four years old and he is active child. The second component is **participant**. In this datum, the participants are Kay and Terri. The third component is **end**. This conversation end is confirmed for the news truth. The fourth component is **act sequence**. The conversation in this datum began by Kay's statement that tried to confirm about Robbie's absent. Terri could not give the correct answered that made Kay was suspicious. Kay could make Terri to acknowledge that she was lying, but Kay did not do that

and chose to make conclusion by observing Terri's expression. The next component is **key**. Both of the participant used low intonation. But, Terri used lower intonation in some parts like when she said "monf ' go... mon'na 'alf" that indicated she was unsure with her answered. Next component is **instrument**. In this conversation they talked oral or face to face. The next component is **norm of interaction and interpretation**. They talked in polite way, even one of them is laying. The last component is **genre**. The genre of this conversation is personal conversation.

Datum85/CL/FMQ1

Colin :“You little bastard. You little bastard.”

Fats :“Yeah? I'd rather be a little bastard than be you, you asshole!”

The **setting and scene** in this datum are in Colin's house in evening. The situation was bad after Colin and Tessa known that their son went out with Krystal. The second component is **participant**. In this datum, the participants are Colin and Fats. The third component is **end**. This conversation end is insulting each other. The fourth component is **act sequence**. The conversation in this datum began by Colin's statement that insulted Fats. Fats was so angry and replied his father's word by insulted him back. The next component is **key**. Both of the participant used high intonation because they were in the high tension. Next component is **instrument**. In this conversation they talked face to face. The next component is **norm of interaction and interpretation**. They talked in impolite way even they were father and son. They used rude

words. The last component is **genre**. The genre of this conversation is dispute.

B.3 Flouting Maxim of Relation

Datum41/KY/FMR

Kay :“Anyway. She’s asked us for dinner next Friday. Week today.”
 Gavin :“Oh, bloody hell.”

In this datum, the **setting** was in Gavin’s house in the evening. The **scene** was quite, warm and romantic. In that evening, Kay and Gavin spent times together. Kay was preparing some meals for their dinner while discussed about Samantha’s dinner invitation. The second component is **participant**. In this datum, the participants are Kay and Gavin. The third component is end. This conversation **end** is expressing feeling. The fourth component is **act sequence**. The conversation in this datum began by Kay’s statement about Samantha’s invitation. Then Gavin replied by saying “Oh, bloody hell.” His words expressed that he was not interested to that invitation. The next component is **key**. Kay used low intonation and full of spirit telling about that invitation, because she was happy about that. But, Gavin used lower intonation that expressed he dislike to that invitation. Next component is **instrument**. In this conversation they talked orally or face to face. The next component is **norm of interaction and interpretation**. They talked in polite way. The last component is **genre**. The genre of this conversation is personal conversation.

Datum48/GV/FMR

Gavin :“How are you? I was going to give you a ring, actually ... there’ve been developments with the insurance ...”

Miles :“Haven’t we got any nibbles, Sam?”

In this datum, the **setting** was in Samantha’s house in the evening. They were in a Samantha’s dinner party. The **scene** was crowded and happy. In all of her room full of guests that enjoyed the time together while ate some foods. That condition made the warm and kinship feeling. The second component is **participant**. In this datum, the participants are Gavin and Miles. The third component is **end**. This conversation end is maintaining relationship. It can be seen from Gavin’s way greet Miles, even at first he was refused to come. The fourth component is **act sequence**. The conversation in this datum began by Gavin’s joke. Then Miles also replied by a joke. That conversation would become warm because full of joke. The next component is **key**. Gavin and Miles used higher intonation and full of spirit in the way their talked. The high intonation indicated that they were happy and enjoyed the party. Next component is **instrument**. In this conversation they talked orally or face to face. The next component is norm of interaction and interpretation. They talked in polite way. The last component is **genre**. The genre of this conversation is personal conversation.

Datum56/FT/FMR

Fats :“Is he still carrying a blade, Dane?”

Krystal :“ ’Ow d’you know ’e’s gotta blade?”

The first component is setting and scene. In this datum, the **setting** was in the small street, near the internet café, in evening. The street was near the river and some street lamps lights the street when Fats and Krystal walked the street. The **scene** of that evening was quite. The second

component is **participant**. In this datum, the participants are Fats and Krystal. The third component is **end**. This conversation end is showing curiosity. It can be seen from the way Krystal answered Fats' question by gave him back a question. The fourth component is **act sequence**. The conversation in this datum began by Fats's question. Then Krystal also replied by a question. They were talking about Pikey Pritchard. They had same curiosity how each of them known him. The next component is key. The participants used low intonation and they gave some stressing in an important part like when Krystal said "'Ow d'you know 'e's gotta blade?" she gave stressing on the word how to show her curiosity. Next component is **instrument**. In this conversation they talked orally or face to face. The next component is **norm of interaction and interpretation**. They talked in polite way. They had same interpretation about the topic of conversation because they can identify the same person in that conversation. The last component is **genre**. The genre of this conversation is personal conversation.

Datum90/MI/FMR

Miles :“I heard she might be going to Liverpool. Might be for the best.”
 Gavin :“What?”
 Miles :“Maureen was saying this morning; apparently, Mary's sister's trying to persuade Mary to go home with the kids. She's still got a lot of family in Liver—“

The first component is setting and scene. In this datum, the **setting** was in café when evening. The café was full of the passengers. The **scene** was crowded and happy. The participants took celebrate the Howard's victory. The second component is **participant**. In this datum, the

participants are Miles and Gavin. The third component is **end**. This conversation's end is giving information. Especially, in this datum Miles gave information about Mary to Gavin. The fourth component is **act sequence**. The conversation in this datum began by Miles' statement that informed about Mary to Gavin. Then Gavin asked to confirm what he had listened. Then, Miles explain more information to Gavin about Mary. The next component is **key**. The participants talked in low intonation because they talked in relax and Miles gave Gavin information honestly. Next component is **instrument**. In this conversation they talked face to face. The next component is **norm of interaction and interpretation**. They talked in polite way. They chose precise words related to the topic of conversation. So, they can understand each other words. The last component is **genre**. The genre of this conversation is personal conversation.

Datum91/SM/FMR

Samantha : "Everything OK with you two?"

Gavin : "Is that really any of your business?"

In this datum, the **setting** was in café when evening. The scene relax and happy. That day was Howard's party. The second component is **participant**. In this datum, the participants are Samantha and Gavin. The third component is **end**. This conversation end is hiding the fact. Gavin refused to answer Samantha's question about his relationship and asked her back as the sign of his refusal. The fourth component is **act sequence**. The conversation in this datum began by Samantha's curiosity about Gavin and Kay's relationship that made her asked him. But, Gavin

thought that was not Samantha's business. The next component is **key**. Samantha used very low intonation because she whispered to Gavin. Then Gavin answered in higher intonation as the sign to Samantha that he did not like if she gossiping him. Next component is **instrument**. In this conversation they talked orally or face to face. The next component is **norm of interaction and interpretation**. They talked in polite way. They were old friend, therefore they talked while sat very close each other and even Samantha's husband was there too. They also talked about a secret thing, therefore, Samantha whispered to Gavin. The eighth component is **genre**. The genre of this conversation is personal conversation.

B.4 Flouting Maxim of Manner

Datum10/MU/FMM

Maureen : "Heard the news?"
 Howard : "Barry Fairbrother's dead."
 Maureen : "No! How?"
 Howard : "Something went. Up here. Miles was there, saw it all happen. Golf club car park."
 Maureen : "No!"

Setting and scene is the first component in Dell Hymes theory. In this datum, the **setting** was in café when morning before the café opened. They prepared to open the café while talked about Fairbrother's. The scene was quite because only some workers except Howard and Maureen there. The second component is **participant**. In this datum, the participants are Howard and Maureen. The third component is **end**. This conversation end is giving information about Fairbrother's dead. The fourth component is **act sequence**. The conversation above began by

Maureen question to Howard about new news that he got in this morning because he loved to search the newest information in Pagford. The next component is **key**. Maureen talked in higher intonation and showed her spirit to listen new news from Howard. Howard said in low tones that showed he was serious. Maureen was shock and replied Howard's statement in high tones. Next component is **instrument**. In this conversation they talked face to face. The next component is **norm of interaction and interpretation**. They talked in polite way. They were business partner and met each other every day in café. Therefore, they could express their feeling freely. The eighth component is **genre**. The genre of this conversation is personal conversation.

Datum52/MI/FMM

Miles :“Afraid so. Born in the old Kelland Hospital along the road. They closed it in the eighties.”
 Kay :“And you?”
 Samantha :“God, no. I'm here by accident.”
 Kay :“Sorry, I don't know what you do, Samantha?”

In this datum, the **setting** was in Samantha's house when dinner party. The **scene** was very happy and in warm relationship between the guests that showed by their willingness to talk and made a joke each other. The second component is **participant**. In this datum, the participants are Miles, Kay and Samantha. The third component is **end**. This conversation end is maintaining relationship. Miles and Samantha met Kay just now. They were unknown each other before. Kay is Gavin's secret girl friend. The next component is **act sequence**. The conversation in this datum began by their joke the great place of born. Then, Miles explained about his born place. Kay also asked Samantha about where

she was born, but Samantha said something that made Kay confused. This conversation became warm because they spent that evening together to share their life story. The next component is **key**. Miles and Kay used higher intonation because they had good interesting in that conversation, while Samantha used lower intonation because she thought another thing beside that party. Next component is **instrument**. In this conversation they talked orally or face to face. The next component is **norm of interaction and interpretation**. They talked in polite way. They started the conversation as the strangers then became closer by made a joke and talked about their life. The last component is **genre**. The genre of this conversation is personal sharing.

Datum59/PJ/FMM

Parminder :“Howard, your weight is the single biggest factor in all of your health problems. Have you ever been referred to the nutritionist?”

Howard :“I’ve run a deli for thirty-five years. I don’t need teaching about food.”

In this datum, the **setting** was in Parminder’s clinic when morning. The **scene** was crowded because there were some patients that waiting for their treatments. Some of them talked to each other and some of them listened music or just kept silent. The second component is **participant**. In this datum, the participants are Parminder and Howard. The third component is **end**. This conversation end is suggesting Howard related to his health. The fourth component is **act sequence**. The conversation in this datum began by Parminder’s suggestion to Howard. Then Howard refused that suggestion in polite way. The next component is **key**. Parminder used low intonation because she talked while checked

Howard's health note. Howard talked in higher intonation because he was very confident showed the fact that he could live healthy for thirty-five years without nutritionist. Next component is **instrument**. In this conversation they talked orally or face to face. The next component is **norm of interaction and interpretation**. They talked in polite way. Howard showed his arrogance while Parminder showed her professionalism as the doctor. The eighth component is **genre**. The genre of this conversation is discussion between doctor and patient.

Datum83/KMI/FMM

Miles :“How was work?”

Samantha :“I've been meaning to talk to you about that, actually.”

In this datum, the **setting** was in Samantha and Miles bedroom in the evening after Samantha went home from her business. The **scene** was in the good feeling of meeting a lovely person after took a big work and that was intimate occasion. Miles showed his care to Samantha by asked her about her job. The second component is **participant**. In this datum, the participants are Miles and Samantha. The third component is **end**. This conversation end is maintaining relationship by showing the attention to someone. The fourth component is **act sequence**. The conversation in this datum begins by Miles question about Samantha's work that showed his attention to his wife. Samantha replied that she wanted to talk about it with him. The next component is **key**. Both of the participants talked in low intonation and full of love. Next component is **instrument**. In this conversation they talked orally or face to face. The next component is **norm of interaction and interpretation**. They talked in polite way.

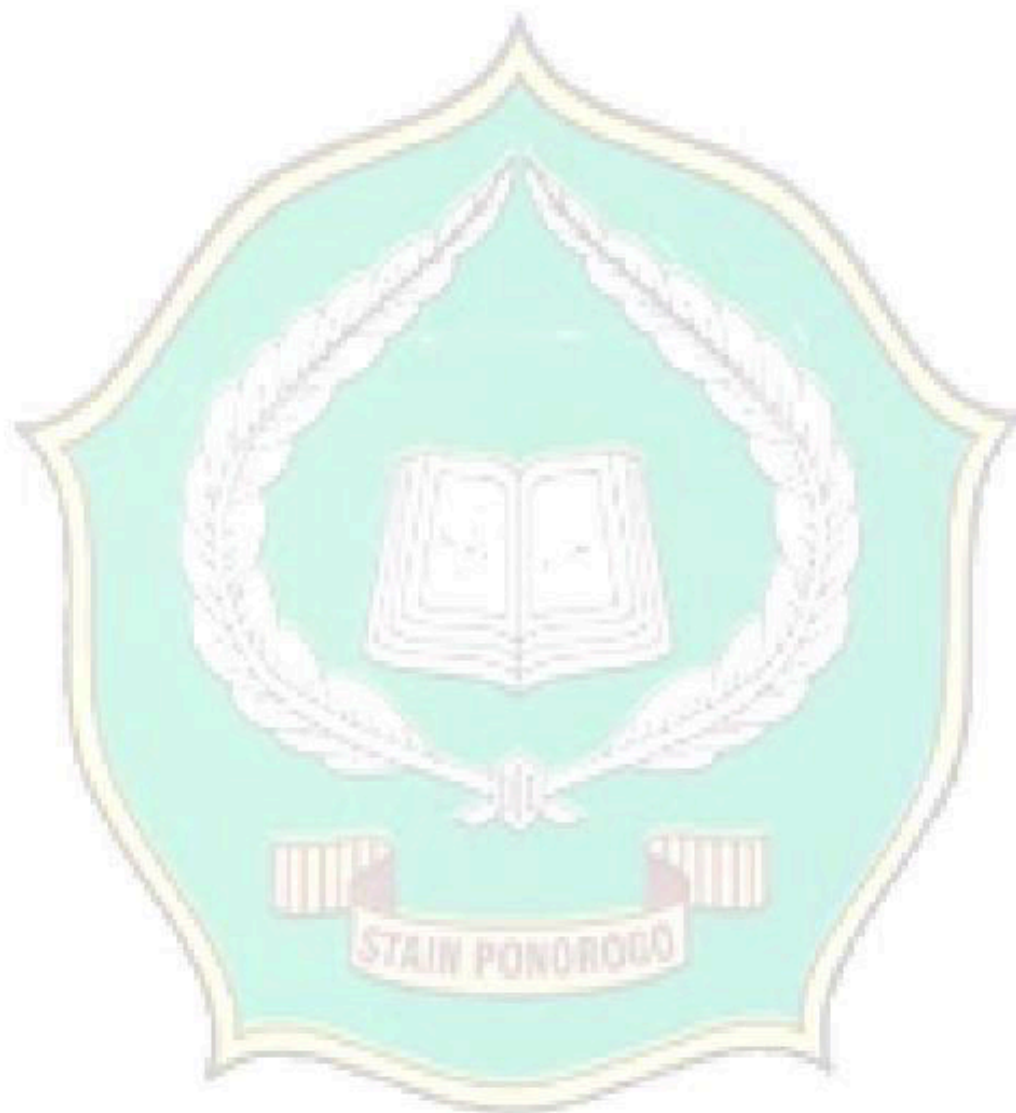
They showed their love and attention to each other in that conversation. The eighth component is **genre**. The genre of this conversation is deep personal sharing.

Datum86/KY/FMM

Kay :“You don’t even try. You don’t even pretend to care, Gavin.”
 Gavin :“Kay, I’ve had a long day. I’m sorry if I’m not up to the minutiae of local politics the second I walk—“
 Kay :“I’m not talking about local politics. You sit there looking as if you’d rather be anywhere else – it’s – it’s offensive. What do you want, Gavin?”

Setting and scene is the first component in Dell Hymes theory. In this datum, the **setting** was in Kay’s house in the evening. The **scene** was quite and the participants in high tension and serious condition. In this datum, the **participants** are Kay and Gavin. The third component is **end**. This conversation end is expressing feeling about their relationship. The fourth component is **act sequence**. The conversation in this datum began by Kay’s statement about her disillusion to Gavin’s attitude in their relationship. She felt that Gavin gave less attention to her and did nothing to fix their relationship. Gavin thought that their relationship was good and nothing happened there and supposed that Kay was angry because he did not come to the Election Day with Kay. Next component is **instrument**. In this conversation they talked orally or face to face. The next component is **norm of interaction and interpretation**. Kay was very angry but still could manage her word and politeness. Gavin supposed that Kay talked about Pagford politic’s condition but he was wrong. In high tension like in the conversation above, a participant can interrupt someone. It happened when Kay interrupted Gavin and cut his

statement. The eighth component is **genre**. The genre of this conversation is dispute.



CHAPTER V

CLOSING

This chapter consists of conclusions and suggestions. The conclusion is taken based on the analysis. Here the researcher also gives suggestions to everyone who reads this research.

A. Conclusions

After finished the discussion on the analysis, the researcher comes to the final step of this research. In this chapter, the researcher concludes some notes as follows:

1. There are four types of flouting maxims used by the characters in novel *The Casual Vacancy* written by J. K. Rowling, they are: Flouting maxim of quantity (19), Flouting maxim of quality (12), Flouting maxim of relation (56) and Flouting maxim of manner (21).
2. The most frequent type of flouting maxim used by the characters in novel *The Casual Vacancy* written by J. K. Rowling is flouting maxim of relation, the amount is 51,85%.
3. Based on the Dell Hymes theory: The settings are in the character's house, café, school, group's secret place, in the car, office, clinic and church. The scenes are quite, crowded, relax, serious, happy and togetherness condition. The participants are Howard, Miles, Gavin, Kay, Parminder, Vikram, Krystal, Tessa, Terri, Ruth, Simon, Howard, Colin/Cubby, Fats/Stuart, Samantha, Harriet's mom, Shirley, Patricia, Andrew/Arf, Maureen, Kevin Cooper, Kay, Robbie, Gaia, Mrs. Weedon,

Alison Jenkins, Mary, Cheryl, Sukhvinder, a boy, Libby and a supervisor. The ends are giving explanation about condition, someone or accident, expressing feeling, maintaining relationship, convincing someone, hiding the information or reason, asking and giving information, sincerity and help, insulting someone, giving attention to something or someone, showing self defense, refusing or avoiding something like answered question, agreement and command, analyzed something, having a joke, inviting someone and suggesting something. The act sequences usually begin by question or pronouncement. The key are in low, standard or high intonation based on the emotion. The instrument of the conversations are telephone and orally. The norm of interaction and interpretation mostly are in polite way. The genres are dispute, discussion and personal sharing.

B. Recommendations

Based on the result of this research, some suggestions are enclosed as follows:

1. For lectures

The lectures, especially linguistics lectures are suggested to improve the detail teaching about pragmatic, especially the way for understanding and identifying flouting maxims based on Grice theory.

2. For students

The students, especially students of English Department of State Islamic College of Ponorogo, are suggested to study more about flouting

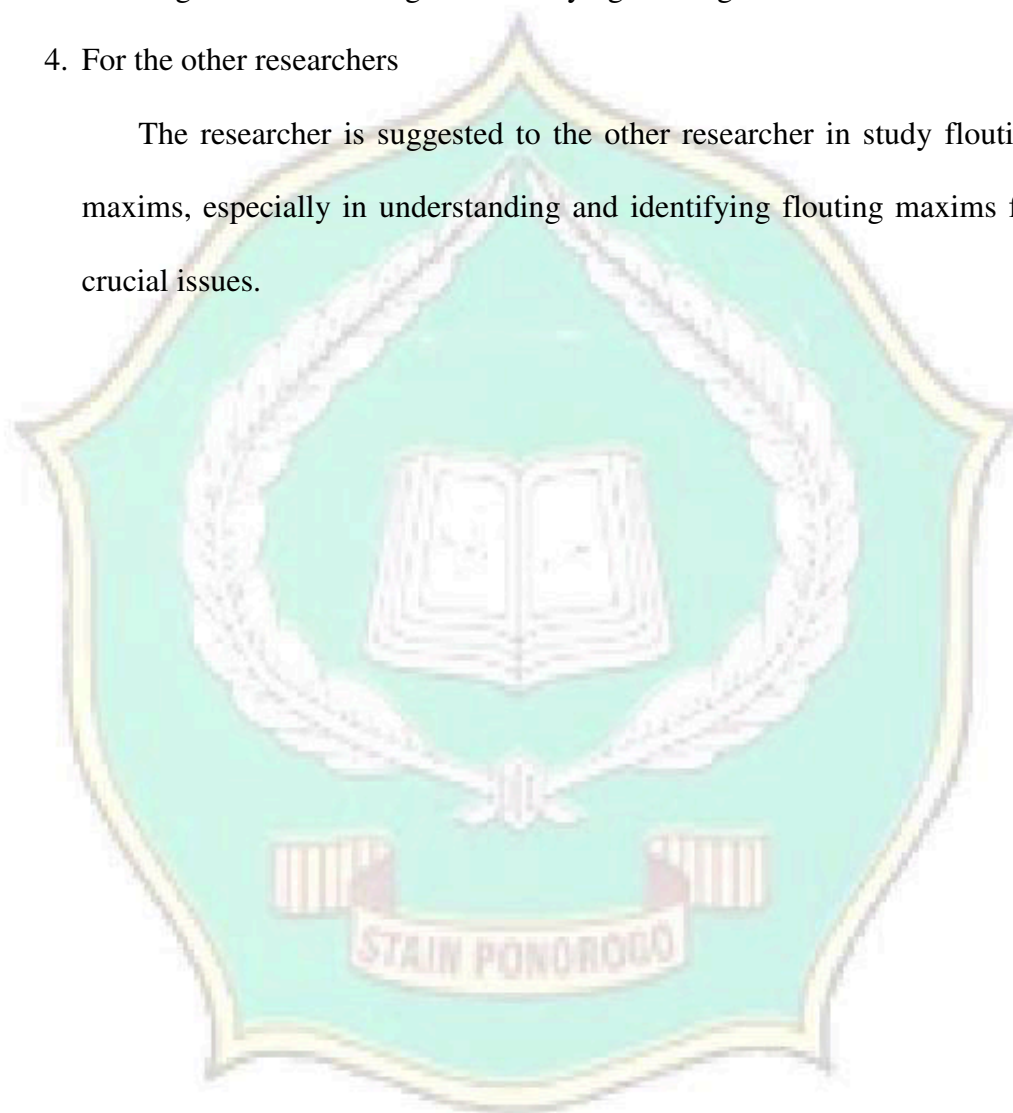
maxims. Therefore, they can understand and identify flouting maxims in oral or written text like in the novel.

3. For readers

The readers in general are suggested to learn more about pragmatic focusing on understanding and identifying flouting maxims.

4. For the other researchers

The researcher is suggested to the other researcher in study flouting maxims, especially in understanding and identifying flouting maxims for crucial issues.



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