

**NON-OBSERVANCE MAXIMS
FOUND IN “KNIVES OUT” MOVIE BY RIAN
JOHNSON: PRAGMATICS APPROACH**

THESIS



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FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY
2021**

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**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of
English Sarjana Sastra**



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2021**

SURAT PENYATAAN ORISINALITAS

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RIAN JOHNSON: PRAGMATICS APPROACH”

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DECLARATION OF THE THESIS ORIGINALITY

I, Desi Evayanti Munthe, NPM No. 171210032

Hereby declare that the thesis entitled:

**“NON-OBSERVANCE MAXIMS FOUND IN “KNIVES OUT” MOVIE BY
RIAN JOHNSON: PRAGMATICS APPROACH”**

Is the real work of myself and I realize that this thesis has never been published in other media before, partially, or entirely, in the name or mine or others.

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171210032

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THESIS

**Submitted in partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the
Degree of Sarjana Sastra (S1)**

**By:
Desi Evayanti Munthe
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This thesis has been approved to be examined on the date as indicated below

Batam, 31th July 2021

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of a large capital 'A' followed by a horizontal line and some smaller loops.

**Afriana, S.S., M.Pd.
supervisor**

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pelanggaran maksim dan implikatur yang digunakan oleh semua karakter dalam film Knives Out. Peneliti menggunakan teori Grice (1975) untuk mengidentifikasi dan menganalisis pelanggaran maksim dan implikturnya. Pelanggaran maksim terjadi ketika lawan bicara dengan sengaja berhenti mematuhi prinsip kerja sama. Ada empat macam pelanggaran maksim, yaitu pelanggaran maksim kualitas, pelanggaran maksim kuantitas, pelanggaran maksim relevan, dan pelanggaran maksim cara. Sedangkan implikatur adalah makna tersembunyi dari sebuah ujaran. Didalam penelitian ini peneliti berfokus pada implikatur percakapan, yaitu implikatur yang timbul pada konteks tertentu. Peneliti memilih untuk menganalisis pelanggaran maksim dan implikatur karena fenomena ini sering terjadi dalam kehidupan sehari-hari. Desain penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif. Peneliti menggunakan metode cakap Sudaryanto (2015) untuk mengumpulkan data, metode daya pilah pragmatis oleh Sudaryanto (2015) untuk menganalisis data, dan juga menggunakan metode penyajian formal dan informal oleh Sudaryanto (2015) untuk mempresentasikan hasil penelitian. Dalam penelitian ini peneliti menemukan tiga puluh pelanggaran maksim. Diantaranya, dua puluh empat pelanggaran maksim kualitas, satu pelanggaran maksim kuantitas, dua pelanggaran maksim relevan dan tiga pelanggaran maksim kualitas dan kuantitas tapi tidak ditemukan pelanggaran maksim cara. Selain itu, peneliti juga menemukan implikatur mengapa tokoh utama dalam film ini melakukan pelanggaran maksim, yaitu menyembunyikan sesuatu, memberi banyak penjelasan, dan menghindari topik pembicaraan.

Kata kunci: Asas Kerjasama, pelanggaran maksim, implikatur

ABSTRACT

This research aims to analyze the violation of maxims and implicatures used by all characters in the film *Knives Out*. The researcher uses Grice's theory (1975) to identify and analyze the violation of maxims and their implicatures. The violation of maxims occurs when the interlocutor deliberately stops obeying the principle of cooperation. There are four kinds of maxim violations, namely the violation of the maxim of quality, the violation of the maxim of quantity, the violation of the maxim of relevance, and the violation of the maxim of manner. While implicature is the hidden meaning of an utterance. In this study the author focuses on conversational implicatures, namely implicatures that arise in certain contexts. The researcher chooses to analyze the violation of maxims and implicatures because these phenomena often occur in everyday life. The design of this research is qualitative research. The researcher used Sudaryanto's (2015) observation method to collect data, Sudaryanto's (2015) pragmatic identity method to analyze the data, and also used Sudaryanto's (2015) informal and formal presentation method to present the research results. In this study, the researcher found thirty violations of maxims. Among them, twenty-four violations of maxim of quality, one violation of maxim of quantity, two violations of maxim of relevant and three violations of maxim of quality and quantity but no violation of maxim of manner was found. In addition, the researcher also finds implicatures why the main character in this film violates the maxims. namely hiding something, giving a lot of explanations, and avoiding the topic of conversation.

Keywords: *cooperative principle, violating maxim, implicature*

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

All praise and gratitude the researcher gives to the presence of Jesus Christ, who has given His grace so that the researcher can complete the thesis with the title “non-observance maxims found in “knives out” movie by Rian Johnson: Pragmatics approach” at the planned time.

The thesis could be completed with the help of many people. First the researcher would like to express gratitude to Mrs. Afriana, S.S., M.Pd. as the supervisor, for patiently giving her guidance and advices in the process of writing this thesis.

The researcher also would like to express gratitude to the parents who have given great motivation and love all the time. At the same time the researcher also wishes to convey and thank:

1. Dr. Nur Elfi Husda, S.Kom., M.SI., Rector of Putera Batam University
2. Dr. Michael Jibrael Rorong, S.T., M.I.Kom., Dekan of Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities of Putera Batam University
3. Nurma Dhona Handayani, S.Pd., M.Pd. as Head of Department English Literature of Putera Batam University
4. All lecturers of Department of English Literature, for their knowledge, motivation and suggestion during my study at Putera Batam University.
5. To all parties that cannot be mentioned one by one, who has provided support, opinions and other assistances, in the process the researcher writing this thesis.

Batam, 31th July 2021



Desi Evayanti Munthe
171210032

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO

Keep moving.

DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to:

Jesus Christ, myself, and my family.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Communication is an important skill required for a successful life. It is because through communication, the speaker can convey thoughts, get information, and establish relationships with the hearer. Unfortunately, these goals sometimes are not achieved because the speaker does not act cooperatively. Therefore, a good communication principle is needed. Grice was the founder of the cooperative principle. Cooperative principle means speaker and hearer must act cooperatively to get their purpose in conversation (Grice 1975). Although this cooperative principle was found, the speakers often do not follow this principle in daily conversation. This fact is called the non-observance maxim.

People may did not observe maxim because they are not ready to speak clearly or they intentionally decide to lie (Thomas 1995). Non-observance maxims classified into four types such as; opting out maxim, infringing maxim, flouting maxim and violating maxim (Cutting 2002).

Opting out the maxim means the speaker chooses not to give contribution to the conversation. The speaker avoids to make false implicature, so the speaker chose to said “well honestly I cannot tell you anything” or “I am sorry I can answer your question”. This unwillingness to be cooperative because of legal or ethical reason.

A speaker is infringing maxim when he or she fail to observe maxim because of imperfect linguistic performance. Like a baby is not able to speak clearly because

of cognitive impairment. Other example is when drunkenness speaker does not able to observe the maxim because of impaired in he/she linguistic performance.

Flouting maxim is when the speaker wishes the hearer able to find the implied meaning from the explicit utterance. In flouting maxim, the speaker does not have intention to deceiving or misleading the hearer. The speaker only wanted to create an implicature.

Violating maxim happens when the speaker is liable to mislead the hearer. The speaker believes that the hearer will not know the truth and only understand the surface meaning of an utterance. They intentionally create a misleading implicature.

Every type of non-observance maxim will arise an implied meaning behind the utterance. Subfield of pragmatic which is learning about implied meaning called implicature. There are two types of implicature such as conversational and conventional implicature (Grice 1975).

Conventional implicatures does not depend on the special context, but deals with the specific word such as but, yet, therefore, however, and even; but if the implicature that arises only in a particular context of utterance it called conversational implicature.

This research only focuses to one from 4 types of non-observance maxim that is violating maxim. Researcher choose to focus with violating maxim because all the finding shows this is the dominant data in data source of this research.

The phenomena of violating maxim happened on movie “Knives out”. For instance, in scene when police interviewed Richard about his family.

Lieutenant Elliot : Seems like all his kids are self-made overachiever

Richard : Sure

Richard with a heavy tone and a less convincing expression telling untruth answer “**sure**”. He knew that all Harlan’s child success because of their father help but He did not want the police knew about their family problem. Here, Richard violating maxim quality as a speaker who did not give enough information to hearer (Cutting 2002).

The research about violating maxims has been conducted by many researchers. First, Subiyanto and Nip (2016) studied about violation maxim in “Mata Najwa” talk show. The result of their research confirmed that there are 15 utterances of violating Quantity, Quality, Relation, and Manner maxims. The motivation in the back of the violating maxim is in the main due to the fact they favor to exhibit politeness and hold other’s self-esteem.

Second research conducted by Agung (2016), he searched violation maxim in TEFL class. He used Grice theory and used non-participant method to collect data. He determined that there were three kinds of maxims that have been violated by the students. Those are maxim of quantity, maxim of quality and maxim of manner. The maxim of quantity was once generally violated on students’ responses

From the previous research, my research has differences, especially in data resources. In this research, I choose the movie “Knives Out”. This is an interesting mystery movie. The movie talks about how Detective Benoit Blanc finds out the way of death Mr. Harlan Thrombey, a famous mystery researcher. This movie was written by Rian Johnson and selected by the American Movie Institute and the National Board of Review as one of the top ten movies of 2019.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

After describing the background of the research, researcher can discover all problem of the research as below.

1. Kinds of non-observance maxims in conversation
2. Kinds of violating maxim in the movie “Knives Out”
3. The reason of violating maxim in the movie “Knives Out”.
4. Implicature of violating maxim in the movie “Knives Out”

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

Problem restrictions are needed so the researcher can gain the target and avoid the unfocused result. The limitations of problems in this research can be described as follows.

1. Kinds of violating maxim in the movie “Knives Out
2. Implicature of violating maxim in the movie “Knives Out”

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

The problems in this research can be formulated and noted in the following questions.

1. What are the kinds of violating maxim in movie “Knives Out?
2. What is the implicature of every violating maxim in movie “Knives Out”?

1.5 Objectives of the Research

1. To describe the kinds of violating maxim in the film “Knives Out”
2. To describe the implicature of every violating maxim in film “Knives Out”

1.6 Significance of the Research

Hopefully this research can give theoretical and practical significant to all the reader which is stated below:

1. Theoretical Significant

The researcher hopes the result of this research can enrich the reader knowledge about the cooperative principle, non-observance maxim and implicature.

2. Practical Significant

Hopefully this research can be a useful reference for the other researchers who are interested in research using a similar topic about cooperative principle, non-observance maxim and implicature.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

1. Pragmatic

According to Levinson (1983), Pragmatic is the study of relations between language and context.

2. Maxims of Conversation

Maxims of Conversation or cooperative principle divided into 4 maxim such as quality, quantity, relevance and manner.

3. Non- observance Maxims

Non-observance Maxims means people fail to follow the cooperative principle (Thomas 1995:64).

4. Implicature

Implicature is an additional conveyed meaning (Yule 1996)

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Pragmatic

According to Yule (1996) pragmatics offers with the learn about of meaning as communicated through a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). This study ought to contain the interpretation of what a person means in a specific context and how the context influences what is being said. So, so pragmatics is the learn about of the speaker's meaning according to specific context.

This thesis uses pragmatic as its research approach in the movie because there is visual and audio as the context of utterance. As explained in the previous paragraph that in a pragmatic studied about analyzing utterance between interlocutor based on context. The next reason is that in my data there is an implied meaning of utterance regarding implicature in pragmatic.

2.1.1 Implicature

From above theory of pragmatic researcher found that implicature is connected to pragmatic. It is because both are studying about meaning from explicit utterance. So, researcher explain about implicature in this section. Implicature is a speech or utterance that implies something different from what is being said (Grice 1975). Understanding the implicature will be easier if the speaker and the reader have shared the same experiences and knowledge. The term implicature is the same as the term implicit. In implicature the indirect meaning or the implied meaning

generated by the explicit. Grice distinctive two different kinds of implicature these are conventional implicature and conversational implicature. But this research focused on violating the maxim in conversational implicature.

Example of implicature:

A guest just walked into the living room and said, "it's so hot." This statement has various meanings which are implied, as follows:

1. Ask the host to speak on the porch.
2. Ask the host for ice or cold water.
3. Ask the host to open a window or door so that the room air is cool.
4. Ask permission to partially open buttons on clothes.
5. Ask the host to turn on the ac or the fan.
6. Ask the host to turn off very bright lights.

The six indirect meanings are called implications / implied meanings, while the explicit (literal) meanings are called explanations. The express meaning is "to inform that the situation (this afternoon) is very hot." By looking at the context when the speaker saying the utterance, the hearer could identify and understand which implied meaning fits the speaker's utterance.

2.1.2 Cooperative Principle

In order to get implicatures of utterances, first we must know about cooperative principle and its maxims. Because by knowing which maxim do not observe by the speaker, we can analyze the implicature. For example, if the speaker does not observe maxim quality, it means the implicature will connected about the truthfulness of speaker utterance. So, in this section researcher will explain about cooperative principle and its maxims.

Grice believes that participants in a communicative exchange are guided

with the aid of a principle that determines how language is used with maximum effectivity and impact to gain rational communication. He called it the Cooperative Principle. The Co-operative Principle means interlocutor must provide contribution such as required, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted reason or direction of the talk change in which you are engaged. Cooperative principal divides into:

1. Maxim of quantity

Maxim quantity obtain when interlocutor tries to be as informative as interlocutor maybe can, and offers as much facts as needed, and not more. For example:

A: Where is my key?

B: *on the table in the kitchen*

From the example on italic sentence interlocutor is giving enough participation by spoken the only information needed by the hearer which is in this example is “the place of the key”.

2. The maxim of quality

Maxim quality obtain when the interlocutor tries to be honest and does not provide facts that is false or not supported via evidence.

For example:

A: are you 15 years old?

B: *yes, I am.*

From the example on italic sentence interlocutor is truthful because the fact said that she just celebrated her 15 birthdays, so it is true that now she is 15 years old.

3. The maxim of relation

Maxim relation obtain when the interlocutor tries to be applicable and says matters

that are pertinent to the discussion. For example:

A: why are you late?

B: *I stuck in traffic*

From the example on italic sentence interlocutor is being relevant to the why-question because Interlocutor gave the cause of his lateness.

4. The maxim of manner

Maxim of manner obtain when the interlocutor tries to be as clear, concise, and orderly as the interlocutor might say, and when the interlocutor avoids ambiguity.

For example:

A: how to get to the post office?

B: *Stay on this path until the intersection and you'll find the post office on the left*

from the example on italic sentence interlocutor is being orderly and clearly in giving information about how to get to the post office.

2.1.3 Violating a Maxim

Violating maxim is way of the speaker mislead the conversation so the hearer will believe that the speaker is cooperative but actually hiding something (Grice 1975).

- Violating quantity

When the speaker gives only a little or too much information to make the hearer understand only the surface information called violating quantity.

Example:

Husband: How much is that new costume cost, darling?

Wife: Less than the remaining one.

Here, the wife offers little facts because she is aware of if she says explicitly “25 pounds” her husband will get indignant, so she misleads her husband.

- Violating quality

When the speaker gives untruthful information to mislead the hearer called violating quality.

Example:

Husband: How much is that new gown cost, darling?

Wife: 20 pounds

Here actually the wife was lying by saying 20 pounds but, the dress cost 25 pounds.

- Violating relation

When the speaker gives information outside the conversation to make the hearer question called violating relation.

Example:

Husband: How much that new gown cost, darling?

Wife: Are you hungry honey? Let's eat

Here the wife turns to other topics to avoid answering her husband's questions.

- Violating manner

When the speaker gives ambiguous information to mislead the hearer called violating manner.

Example:

Husband: How a lot is that new costume cost, darling?

Wife: A tiny fraction of my salary, although possibly a higher fraction of the earnings of the girl that offered it to me.

The wife's reply above has violated manner due to the fact her reply is too lengthy and obscure. She possibly expects that through saying that, the case can be avoided.

2.2 Previous Research

Chairunnisa and Natsir (2016) studied the kinds of maxims violation in The Hangover movie's script. They used the descriptive qualitative technique and restrained the major characters. The facts evaluation findings confirmed that there are 22 violations of maxim of quality, two violations of maxim of quantity, 9 violations of maxim of relation, and eight violations of maxim of manner. The purpose for the violations used to be to provide the lack of evidence, to lying to other speakers in hiding the truth, to save face the embarrassment, to present the strongest information, to represent what is in the speaker's mind, or to trick the audience or listener for making a joke.

Nasution and Sofa (2015) studied the sorts of maxims violation in The Spiderman two film used by using the major characters. The facts analysis findings confirmed that there are eight violations of maxim of quality, sixteen violations of maxim of quantity, 20 violations of maxim of relation, and 7 violations of maxim of manner. The cause for the violations used to be to hold a secret.

Hamonangan and David (2015) studied the kinds of maxims violation in The Avenger two movie. The statistics analysis findings confirmed that there are eight violations of maxim of quality, fifty-six violations of maxim of quantity, thirty-nine

violations of maxim of relation, and three violations of maxim of manner. The cause for the violations was once an approach to hide the fact and create humor.

Aritonang and Tesha (2015) studied the kinds of violation of maxim on Facebook status of college students in North Sumatra. The information evaluation findings confirmed that there are one violations of maxim of quality, seventeen violations of maxim of quantity, twenty-four violations of maxim of relation.

Sembiring and Pulungan (2014) studied violation maxims in *Awas Ada Sule* scenario comedy and taken from the internet. They observed 50 violation maxims in their research. And the consequences confirmed that all kinds of maxims had been violated; thirty- tree utterances violation maxim of quantity, seven utterances violation maxim of quality, seven utterances violation maxim of relation, and three utterances violation maxim of manner. The most dominant kind of violation maxims used to be the violation maxim of quantity.

Utami and Siregar (2014) researched the violation maxim on the solely major personality in the film *oz: the great and powerful*. There were thirty-eight violated maxims gathered as the facts and the descriptive qualitative design used to be used to analyze the data. The effects confirmed that all sorts of maxims had been violated: eighteen utterances violated maxim of quantity, two utterances violated maxim of quality, twelve utterances violated maxim of relation, and six utterances violated maxim of manner. The maxim of quantity is the dominant variety of maxim that used to be violated by character in this film.

Gultom and Gintings (2013) studied sorts of maxims violated in a humorous verbal caricature in *Kompas*, Method of their research is descriptive qualitative

research. They analyzed by interpreting the conversations and inspecting them based on the kinds of the maxim violated. From the data, it used to be located that the violation of the maxim of great is twelve, the violation of the maxim of extent is twenty-five, the violation of manner is fifteen, and the violation of the maxim of relevance is seven. The frequency and the share exhibit that maxim of quantity is the dominant kind of maxim which is violated.

2.3 Theoretical framework

The research started with an explanation about pragmatic as the roof analysis. It leads the data to be analyzed based on implicature and cooperative principle (CP) theory from Grice (1975). CP divide into four maxims which are maxim of manner, the maxim of relevance, maxim of quantity, and maxim of quality. Those theories were used to analyze the types of violating maxim and its implicature in “Knives Out” movie script.

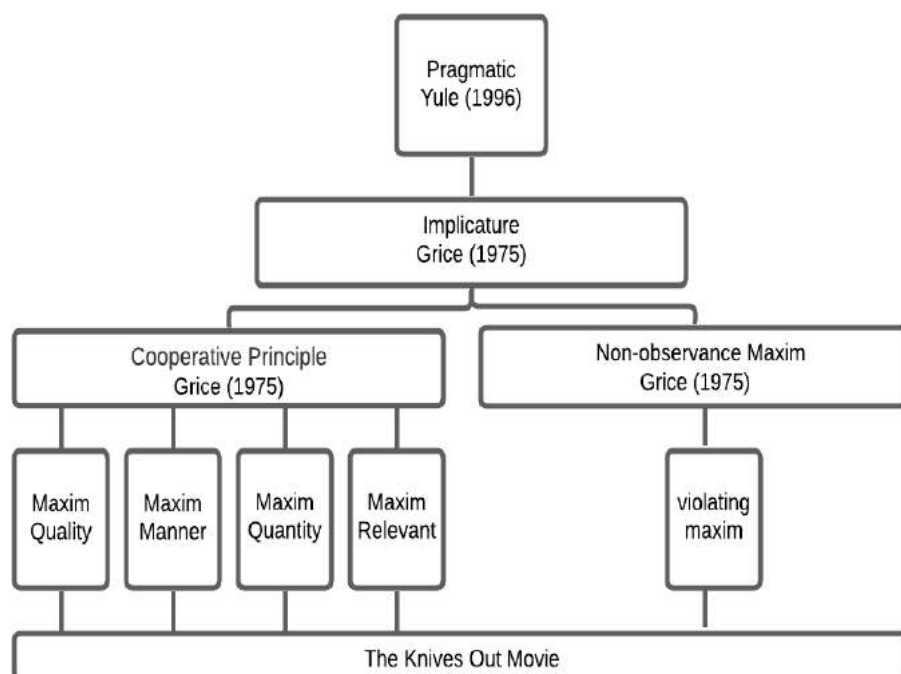


Figure 1 Theoretical Framework

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

3.1 Research Design

This research uses a qualitative method. As Sugiyono (2012) said that qualitative research is based on observations in the form of words rather than numbers, this research also gets the data in terms of utterances in the movie "Knives Out" and not from numerical measurements.

Qualitative research conducted in natural setting that means no experiments were carried out on the object. With this method, the researcher acts as a device by way of having knowledge data (object and theory), process analysis, and data collection.

3.2 Object of The Research

The object of this research is types of violating maxim and its implicatures in "Knives Out" movie. After watch "Knives Out" movie, researcher found that this movie contained the violating maxim and implicature. Based on that reason "Knives Out" movie was suitable as the data source of this research.

3.3 Method of Collecting Data

Research data collected by using the observation method from Sudaryanto (2015). Which means researcher collecting data by observing the data. The researcher not involved while expressing the movie, therefore it was categorized as a non-participatory technique. There are some steps of collecting data.

1. The researcher observed the data by watching "Knives Out" movie.

2. The researcher will take note the violating data inside the movie.
3. The researcher classifies the data found into violating maxim types and its implicature.

3.4 Method of Analyzing Data

This research applied the pragmatics identity method. According to Sudaryanto (2015) pragmatics identity is a method to analyze reaction of hearer toward the speaker's utterance. The process of analyzing data is done as below.

1. First, the researcher groups the type of violating maxims based on the maxims that are violated.
2. After that interpret the implied or implicature meaning of each utterance based on the context.
3. In the end, the researcher made a discussion about the finding data of types and each conversational implicature based on theories.

3.5 Method of Presenting the Analysis Result

Presenting the analysis result is the remaining step of this research. It utilized the informal and formal approach through Sudaryanto (2015.). The analysis result introduced through words and sentences. And to make more easier to recognize researcher made a table to imparting the founding data. The researcher introduced the end result descriptively to make the reader easy to knows the topic discussed.