

**AN ANALYSIS OF FLOUTING MAXIM IN JAMES CORDEN'S
TALK SHOW: PRAGMATICS APPROACH**

THESIS



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**DEPARTEMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY
2023**

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



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2023**

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Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of
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by
Sani R. Ambarita
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**The thesis has been approved to be examined on the date as
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Batam, 03 Agustus 2023



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ABSTRAK

Kajian ini menjelaskan kajian pragmatik yang mencakup pelanggaran maksim-maksim yang terdapat dalam siaran langsung James Corden di stasiun televisi Amerika. Tujuan pada kajian ini ialah untuk mengungkap jenis pelanggaran maksim dalam Program James Corden dan mengapa tamu melanggar jenis maksim tersebut. Penghormatan terhadap maksim terlihat dalam James dan para pengunjungnya berkomunikasi dengan pola-pola tuturan yang mengandung penghinaan. Gagasan Grice dan Thomas digunakan dalam penyelidikan ini. Peneliti menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif untuk investigasi ini. Proses pengumpulan data yang disebut observasi, tindakan yang dilakukan dengan melihat video di saluran "James Corden" di YouTube, dan dengan menyaksikan diskusi yang melibatkan pelanggaran maksim dan pembenaran atas pelanggaran tersebut ketika interaksi terjadi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 30 data yang berisikan tipe dari pelanggaran maksim di dalam percakapan. Maksim kuantitas berjumlah 23 data 3 data berisi maksim kualitas, 3 data untuk maksim relevan dan terakhir 1 data untuk maksim cara. Peneliti juga menemukan ada 30 data alasan mengapa tamu di James Corden melanggar maksim tersebut. Kesimpulan yang dapat ditarik adalah bahwa setiap orang tanpa disadari melanggar maksim semacam ini, tetapi pendengar dan penutur dapat mempertahankan maknanya tanpa saling menyakiti.

Kata Kunci: pragmatics, maxim, flouting maxim

ABSTRACT

The article outlines a practical investigation on disobeying sayings from James Corden's talk program. The goal of this research aims to accomplish find out why guests flout type of maxim on James Corden's show. The disrespect of maxims can be seen in the remarks between James and Guest, including the disrespect of maxims. The theory Grice along with Thomas were employed throughout this project. Investigators employed a qualitative description strategy in the present study. The procedure of gathering information is called observing. Viewing clips on YouTube is a step in the process of learning "James Corden" and observing conversations that include disrespect for maxims and why they disrespect maxims during the conversation. According to the study's evaluation, there are approximately 30 pieces of information that are relevant to the sort of disregarding maxim within the speech. The maximum amount of data can be 23; the maximum amount of significance is 3, the maximum amount of pertinent information is 3, with the maximum amount of method was 1. The researcher also found 30 data related to the reason why James's guest flouted these sort of blasphemous maxim. There are 22 data for the quantity maxima, 3 data for the quality maxima, 3 data for the relevance maxima, and 1 data for the way maxima. The only possible conclusion is that everyone unconsciously ignores these kinds of flouting maxims, but there are ways to keep listeners and speakers from hurting each other.

Keywords : *pragmatics, maxim, flouting maxim*

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the research

People are creatures of society that require conversational interaction among people. Situationally speaking and informed conversations are Among the fundamentals to understanding the cooperative concept. As stated by Mugheri (2018) a speaker and a listener must conduct the context to avoid misunderstandings in their communication, and the speaker should strive must constantly keep his remarks pertinent to the circumstance, simple, and comprehensible without taking up too much time while conversing understanding another individual. In this instance, they remain individuals who do not follow the rules, avoid engaging in the debate and refrain from responding with the relevant questions according to what the speaker says questions, and can be classified as an unobserved maxim.

The concept of cooperation isn't followed by the person who speaks, which is referred regarded as a non-observed adage. Cutting (2002) stated that when a speaker disobeys a maxim they want to follow, it is called as flouting. As a result, the speaker assumes that the listener understands what they are saying rather than intending to deceive them. When flouting is effective, it can be to clearly convey a message. Understanding the setting and the best way to react to statements are required for communication.

Recognizing the connection among the kinds of principles that are being flouted and the sorts of maxims which are being violated. According to Grice, for

example (as reported in Birner (2012)) there are actually four different categories of disregarding maxims. The rules of quantity, quality, relation, and method are being broken by them. Each one discusses a distinct area of language and outlines the numerous ways the maxim might be disrespected whenever the person listening either responds differently from what was originally intended or responds more positively compared to what the presenter anticipated.

Due to the desire for unpleasant and unpleasant expression, it is also crucial to be aware of all four of these flouting maxims. For instance, when individuals supply additional details which aren't necessary or overwhelm data, the significance might not be suitable for the subject matter they are discussing since the person speaking often anticipates the right answer.

Many people do not realize that they have flouted the rules of speech. Therefore it is necessary to find out how important these maxims through research. Many people have done research on the flouting of the maxim. The first study about flouting maxim was done by (Affifatusholilah, 2016). This article's aims are to outline the categories of maxims that are disregarded and how Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson do so in season 1. They examined how sentences are put together in the first season of the Sherlock television series, a crime drama. Researchers base their inquiry on Grice's idea. Someone came to believe that those who spoke in the movie infringed the maxim of connection through stating a concept unconnected to the topic with the goal to cover up the truth along with stating a concept too useful and ambiguous. As the outcome of their investigation, they found that several maxims are broken in the first season of the Sherlock Holmes

television series.

The subsequent study is by Sedeng (2018) This study differs from the previous one in that it looked at the context of the situation in which the character in Sherlock created the flouting maxims, as well as the information was derived from statements made by the protagonists in "Sherlock: A Study in Pink." To support their findings, they turned to Grice's idea. According to the findings of this investigation, the maxim of connection is the one which gets most frequently broken. A different outcome relates to the circumstances of the event that gave rise to the data's violation of the maxim.

For the study must be carried out further in order to ascertain the reasons wherefore such maxims are disregarded. Individuals can decide to disregard a maxim, for example, when they can't talk plainly or when someone want to mislead and conceal anything. Additionally, people desire to delve into greater depth, because usually when an individual attempts to clarify anything by providing a lot of details in the hopes that the listener will gain a better understanding of the topic, they lie to avoid facing unpleasant consequences like punishment or having to spend the rest of the day studying. It is necessary to flout a maxim in order to provide insight for people who have not yet realized how frequently they do so. This study also aims to educate people about the necessity for rules that will help us impress listeners with our responses during conversations.

It is important that the study that evaluated the many sorts of disregarding rules is thoroughly explained. Speaking too much or too little, according to Grice (as reported in Greenall, 2016), is a denial of the traditional maxim of abundance.

lying about the standard maxim is giving false information and not telling the truth. By disobeying the relational maxim, people fail to provide the most pertinent response in light of the situation. The final example is the breaking of the short, clear, and ambiguous rule of manners. The researcher uses this concept as an illustration. Example of ignoring the amount maxim is as follows:

The conversation between Ellen and Justin is the one of general phenomena that can be found in daily life when Ellen asked Justin:

Ellen : Do you keep all of those in mind?

Justin : Yes, I do. All of them were so dissimilar. It happened throughout my life at several times and locations.

This was said when Justin Bieber appeared on the Ellen program. The debate is on Justin's 27th appearance on the Ellen program. Do you recall each one of those? Justin was interrogated by Ellen. I do yeah," Justin retorted. All of them were so dissimilar. It happened throughout my life at several times and locations. In this case, Justin broke the rule by offering excessive data, rather than simply a yes or no response, by saying things like "They all seemed so unique." It happened throughout my entire existence at several times and locations. Justin has proposed a quantity-based drifting maxim due to the fact that provides excessive data.

The second general phenomena between Ellen and Harry:

Ellen : Do you speak English?

Harry : By that point. I departed after at least sort of blagging my way through a chat in the cloud.

The exchange took place. Regarding his journey to Japan to create his record, Ellen questioned Hary. He responded with a lengthy response. He answer the question did not as requested by Ellen, Ellen only gave question which have a simple answer. That is called as flouting maxim quantity.

The previous example examples show that some writing, including novels, short stories, and movie scripts, also flouts maxims. The researcher is curious to learn what kinds of maxims James Corden, a television broadcaster, disobeys and why. The discussion is between Jim, James Corden, the host of the program, and the Canadian Tarzan that takes the turtle onto the chat program. The dialogue is displayed above.:

James : Jim, do you want to grab the celery stick?

Jim : I'll watch

This is one of example of floating because here jim is referred to as a flouting actor in this instence since he provided a response that didn't correspond to the inquiry that james had posed. This is an example of flouting a maxim. It is evident from Jim's speech that he does not talk on excessively; instead, he keeps his remarks brief and does not provide James Corden with any additional information. Based on the case which is in the talk show "James Corden" that showed flouting maxim. The investigator examined many examples of maxim disregarding within the talk program its own, as well as the justifications for doing so.

The guess in James Corden did not realize that they gave long information rather than it was needed and sometimes they did not give the relevance answer. As a result, the researcher is interested in learning more about this topic and in

educating people about the importance of cooperative principles because not everyone understands the intended meaning and reason for speaking too much or in a way that is irrelevant to the speaker. The researcher hoped that this will lead to better communication and the ability to identify the type of flouting maxim.

1.2 Identification of Problem

Upon the basis of the study context and the television talk-show phenomenon, the author develops the subsequent issues:

1. Being familiar with the kinds of flouting maxims that James Corden uses on his live talk show.
2. The rationale behind why individuals choose to respond to the query that defied the dictates of "James Corden's live talk show."
3. Inform the readers to observe the effect of deviating from the general rule that people do not think before speaking.
4. To inform the readers which maxim is flouted more often by the reader when communicating.

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

The investigator focused solely on two difficulties after narrowing down the issue set. The study's goal was to provide a response:

1. The types of flouting maxim used in the "James Corden" talk show.
2. The reasons of using flouting the maxim "James Corden" talk show.

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

In accordance with the restricted issue previously mentioned, the author develops the following query:

1. What are the types of flouting maxim used in the “James Corden” talk show?
2. What are the reasons of flouting the maxim “James Corden” talk show?

1.5 Objectives of the Research

According to the issue mentioned by the researcher earlier. The following are the goals of this study:

1. To find out the types of flouting maxim used in the “James Corden” talk show.
2. To find out the reasons of using flouting the maxim “James Corden” talk show.

1.6 Significances of the Research

The goal of the study is to demonstrate the importance for the findings. There are two aspects to each of these goals. They have both conceptual and real-world implications.

1.6.1 Theoretical Significance

Based on objectives of the researcher mentioned. This research is expected to have benefit to the reader, such as:

1. In particular, the types of maxims that are flouted and the reasons for doing so in conversation will be discussed by this researcher's information for learning.
2. Our understanding and experience will all be improved by this study, which will also help in the practical application of studying English language.

1.6.2 Practically

Several persons will actually take advantage of this study's findings. Initially, this study can be applied to the study of the English language in the field of linguistics, example is disobeying a rule which has been analyzed. Second, it's anticipated that this study will produce additional practically to the study by elaborating on the interaction principle which was made clear in James Corden's live talk program. Additionally, the study hopes that this for conducting conversational maxims. Readers who are interested in the different types of maxim flouting can use this research as a resource.

1.7. Definition of Key Term

Pragmatics : Pragmatics is the study of meaning. It studies the utterance of a speaker in a conversation, the meaning of the speaker, and also the meaning interpreted by the listener. Yule (2010)

Maxim : Maxim is a set of norms which language users adhere to in order to uphold the effectiveness and efficiency of communication. Grice (1972)

Flouting : when a maxim is “flouted, a conversational implicature results, the utterance receives an interpretation that goes beyond the word are spoken. Thomas (1995)

CHAPTER II
REVIEW ON RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORITICAL
FRAMEWORK

2.1 Pragmatics

Humans require speech with one another in order to communicate. Understanding what the speaker is saying is crucial since sometimes not all of what is spoken can be understood or has to have an implied meaning that cannot be expected, thus individuals must first be aware of the context. Yule (2010) defines pragmatics as the study of meaning. It examines how a speaker uses their words in conversation, how they intend them to be understood, and how the listener interprets them. The context, or conditions, of the dialogue are also included in the study. As a result, pragmatics is sometimes referred to as the study of meaning in context.

An expression contains both explicit and implicit meaning. The behaviors someone takes when speaking can reveal the underlying message. (Levinson, 1983) says cognitive practicality is an investigation of linguistic usage, or more specifically, the research for the relationship among language and its context, which is fundamental to a theory of language comprehension. He also says the study of pragmatics, which approaches language from a result, makes an effort to explain various aspects of linguistic structure by making reference to external influences and causes. This indicates that pragmatic language study focuses on how sentences and context interact. The study of pragmatics in language itself includes both its causes and purposes.

In other words, to conclude it, pragmatics is the analysis of how speakers can deliver the best utterance to convey their message and how listeners can perceive the speaker's true meaning in relation to their context. Consider the advantages of being able to discuss an individual's intended purpose, thoughts, intentions, or objectives.

2.1.1 Cooperative Principle

Yule (2010) stated there are two types of cooperative principles that are related to one another. Both are and are not observed. The four maxims, which act as the Cooperativeness rules, must be followed by speakers in order to preserve the cooperative principle.

2.1.2 Maxim Flouting

Maxim flouting is the intentional breaking of maxims in order to communicate underlying meanings and direct the listener toward determining the indicated meaning from the flouting. This form of non-observance of maxims is explained further in the next review.

2.2 Types of Maxim Flouting

Another among the unseen cooperative rule kinds is maxim flouting. The collaborative theories maxims are not followed when they are purposefully broken in order to convey concealed significance. These sorts of maxim disregarding are explained in the following.

2.2.1 Flouting Maxim of Quantity

When a speaker's contribution is less informative than necessary or more informative than necessary, they are flouting the maxim of quantity. The

speaker may provide the listener with fewer or more details.

For example

A : How are we getting here?

B : Well we're getting there in

Dave's car.(cited in Thomas 1995)

B renders obvious to A that her name doesn't belong by emphasizing the term "we" in this situation. Which communicates to A that A will not travel with the others to their final stop since B's buddy David has booked an automobile to them. It should be clear from the aforementioned details requires more explanation. Even B does not provide the listener with enough details. Therefore this conversation can be classified into flouting maxim of quantity.

2.2.2 Flouting Maxim of Quality

When a speaker makes a contribute that is untrue or asserts something without sufficient support, they are flouting the maxim of quality. To disprove this kind of maxim, the speaker may employ hyperbole, metahor, irony, and banter.

For example :

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

B : I think London is in Armenia.

(cited in Levinson, 1983)

By pointing out that London is in Armenia, B indicates that Teheran is not in Turkey while still demonstrating that what A previously said was incorrect. Proposition A is false because Paris is in Britain. B violated the

standards maxim for the above reason. They should thus provide anything which is pertinent.

2.2.3 Flouting Maxim of Relevance

When a speaker becomes irrelevant, they flout the rule of relevance, but there are usually good reasons for it, most often a secret or an indirect statement. For instance:

Bert : Do vegetarians eat hamburgers?

Ernie : Do chickens have lips?

(cited in Yule, 2010)

Ernie is uninteresting for the average listening in this conversation by utilizing rhetorical questions. When using it, speakers do not anticipate a response from the audience. Ernie expresses it in the form of an assertion here, while Bert utilizes it like a question anticipates a yes-or-no response from her. Although she implicitly informs Bert that vegetarians being completion of your investigation, avoid eating burgers, she is being irrelevant by stating something else in place of saying "no." Because of this, Ernie disregards the rule of relevance.

2.2.4 Flouting Maxim of Manner

When a speaker's words are unclear or ambiguous, they flout the most important rule of manners. They might not speak politely or succinctly. For example:

A: Why were you going?

B: I was considering going over to acquire a portion of the odd white substance

for someone.

A: OK, just refrain from waiting too long--dinner is almost done.

In this exchange, B creates ambiguity by using the terms "strange white stuff" and "someone," which both appear to refer to ice cream. B breaks the golden rule of manners by failing to express himself clearly. B disobeys this type of adage because he doesn't want his daughter to comprehend its significance, which makes her desire to eat her meal before consuming the ice cream. In conclusion, sometimes people failed to express himself without they realize breaking the cooperative principle.

2.3 Reason of flouting maxim

Flouting maxim may happen with every maxim, although per Thomas (1995) these are many prevalent causes behind this. Whenever there have been, the amount optimum gets violated:

1. To provide more information; typically, to explain something, they provide a lot of details in the hopes that the listener will learn more about the subject.
2. When they want to emphasize something, people use a lot of words, which helps the listener understand the intended meaning more clearly.
3. To expect something; People will occasionally act and speak more to convey a point. They use this circumstance to set up an expectation for the other people.
4. To show panic, when someone responds to a query through several inquiries shows an indication of stress said that they are disobeying the

maxim of quantity.

Consider the dialogue involving John and Clara.

John : Have you completed your homework, John?

Clara : No, not at all. I missed to complete my math for today. What ought I to do?

As can be seen from the example, Clara showed anxiety in response to John's question because she was unaware that the lesson would involve math.

Additionally, the quality maxim is ignored for a number of reasons.:

1. For the sake of convincing the recipient.
2. For concealing anything.
3. concealing anything

The person who speaks additionally disregards the applicable principle for a variety of causes.:

1. Shifting onto another subject of a discussion; individuals generally changed the topic in order to prevent addressing anything humiliating or just to finish the discussion.
2. Offering needless more details.
3. Person typically talk about something else when their conversation partner cannot hear them or understand what they are saying because they do not want them to know about it.

Siska : Did you enjoy that film?

Gorge : Inside the restroom, I left my cell phone behind.

With the previous instance, George is attempting to prevent himself from discussing everything related to this film. He was afraid it might shatter her soul.

Individuals break the manners rule for a pair of causes:

1. Getting notice
2. To make things obvious.

The dialogue among Boy and Nuca that the branch library was a prime instance.

Nuca: Where did you get this cookbook?

MAMA, ARE YOU COOKING?

Considering the previous scenario, it has become obvious that the child is attempting to say Cooking mam in order to get the same word because, in reality, cooking is a task best left to women.

2.4 Previous Research

Several of these scholars have previously studied Grice's idea of ignored maxims. The initial investigation has been carried via Lestari (2019) The goal is to identify the different types and causes of maxim flouting. She picked movies as her information source. His research differs from previous studies in that it used talk shows as its data source rather than movies. Because people occasionally explain more about something, Amount maximization equals linear dominant phenomenon.

The second research was done by Devi & Ambalegin (2022) the focus on this research Learn regarding the many sorts of maxims that are flouted in the film Thor. The present investigation employed qualitative methods. The practical

identification approach has been employed to evaluate the information, as well as the practical competence-in-equalizing strategy is used when conducting study. According to the conclusions of this investigation, it found 17 items of data relevant to disregarding maxims. The form that was most prevalent was disregard for the amount that was maximum. The distinction stems from the information's location, namely constitutes a film.

Conducted an additional study Kartika Yulianti (2022), which focused on the way comedy originated and the manner in which maxim disregarding affected it. In the present study, a type of qualitative technique has been used. Throughout this investigation, observable approaches have been incorporated using non-participatory collecting information methods. The practical identify technique was used to evaluate the information. According to the aforementioned study, all principles have been violated during the program to produce comedy. The tenets of connection and amount become frequently ignored in the creation of comedy, including.

The fourth research is from Erdayani & Ambalegin (2022) This study was conducted to identify Figures throughout a movie like Wonderful Beasts as well as Wherever to Look for These espouse pompous principles of this sort. Grice's idea of cooperative norms has been applied to examine different types of flatness rules. Observational and non-participatory methods were used for data collection. In addition, the During the evaluation of data, the practical identification method while the pragmatic skill leveling method was utilized. The research revealed 15 remarks that involved disregarding principles espoused during the debate cast members.

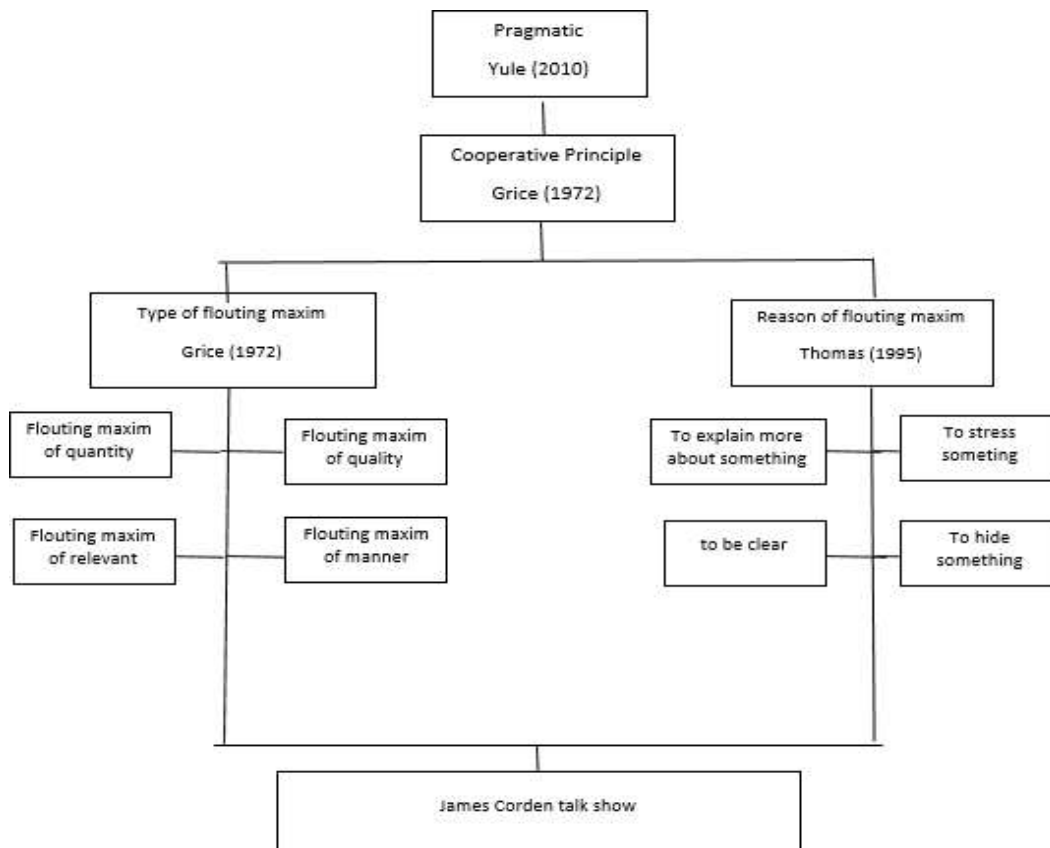
The fifth research is from Giriyani & Efransyah (2020) This study addresses breaking principles from the conversation of actors in the cartoon UP. The present investigation employed qualitative methods of inquiry. Exaggerated principles in dialogue between protagonists in UP films have been utilized to collect information for the current research. Gathering information involves numerous phases, including first discovering the written material from the cartoon film UP, then assessing the manuscript using UP, and finally evaluating the manuscript utilizing UP finally listing the remarks of the main personality of UP. After doing some research, the researcher found 20 sentences animated by Fredixon and Russell.

The sixth research had done by Florentina & Ambalegin (2022) The aim is to identify the actor's particular styles of maxim flouting. The researchers made use of Grice's maxim-flouting theory. Data for this study were gathered using Sudaryanto's observational and non-participatory methodology. The investigators analyzed the information using the practical identification approach using their practical competence-in-equalizing approach. Upon reviewing the results, the investigators determined revealed the main protagonists within this film regularly violated the rules of behavior in their conversations.

The seventh research is from Cut Nadira Dwiyaniti & Ambalegin, (2022) This descriptive qualitative study used non-participatory research methods and observational methods. By combining the pragmatic competence-in-equalizing method with the pragmatic identity method, data were collected from watching the movie "Five Feet Apart." The information was then analyzed and categorized in

accordance with the Grice theory of the type of maxim flouting that occurred. Considering an aggregate of 8 information, the disregarding the principle of relevancy had the greatest incidence.

2.5 Theoretical Framework



Figures 2.1 Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework started from the pragmatics. Context is needed in this research which deals with pragmatics. While having conversation, people have to consider that they obey the cooperative principle to get better understanding. If people failed to observed it can be said that they flouted maxim. There are 4 A variety of principles that are flouted, as well as the reasons that they ignored the principle in question. Each of the information can be found in the james corden's talk show.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The investigator explained the study's methodology within this section method to collect the study's data, the analysis process, and the demonstration during analysis' findings.

3.1 Research Design

A technique is a form of methodical approach aimed at making the investigation easier and more likely to be successful (Sudaryanto, 2015). Quantification studies and qualitative investigation were two different types of study methods. The analyst employed a method of qualitative investigation that concentrates on eliciting information that is descriptive data from a person's written or spoken words. According to Ratna Kutha (2004) Descriptive research is a way to describe the data before properly interpreting it. Descriptive research uses data collection to test theories or research questions against actual events. These events about the data are reported using this method of research.

In qualitative research, researchers need to be validated because they are the research vehicle or tool. Researcher validation includes: Understanding qualitative research methods, acquiring knowledge of the research field, and preparing researchers to enter academic and logical research subjects (Sugiyono, 2017). To collect accurate as well as authentic information from initial sources provided by the investigator has listens to the main characters' dialogue from video in James Corden talk show. The researcher then keeps an eye out for any statements

that defy the maxims pertinent to the research's issues. In research, researchers use qualitative investigations and information are available in discussion “James Corden”.

3.2 Object of the Research

In order to obtain scientifically valid results, the research object is critical. When choosing the data for this analysis, the researcher must be cautious. The focus of the study is on defying maxims gleaned considering the origins of statements made by James along with the others who appeared on James Corden's chat show.

3.3 Method of Collecting Data

The investigator employed a technique called observation to obtain information. As defined by Sudaryanto (2015), observing is a strategy towards acquiring information regarding people's behaviors through recordings and observations avoiding establishing contact with someone. Therefore, after viewing the movie, the investigator used an observational approach. Participatory and non-participatory techniques are the two types of techniques used. Since the researcher did not conduct the discussion and no one else was involved The scientist collected information for the present investigation using a non-participatory strategy. The investigator used a structured approach to the gathering of information few procedures.

1. First, the researcher went online and search the YouTube application.
2. The second step is to find the "James Corden" talk show account.
3. Selecting investigation intended to uncover events having involved the proclamation of some disregarding rule third step.

4. Watching a talk show
5. Classifying the data according to the principle that was applied

3.4 Method of Analyzing Data

The investigator utilized Grice's approach to data analysis. The Sudaryanto (2015) pragmatism Identification Approach has been employed for implementing the concept.

The steps that are taken in this study's procedure for analyzing the data include the following.

1. Following Grice's theory from the talk show "James Corden," the data was classified into categories that defied the maxim.
2. Applying Grice's concept towards the various types of disregarding maxims and Thomas' theory to analyze the reasons for flouting maxims.
3. The data was presented in order to respond to the research question's categories.

3.5 Method of Presenting the Result Analysis

The following phase is to offer an examination of the results. According to Sudaryanto (2015), these can be two views on the conclusions of the evaluation: casual and official. The investigator employed an unofficial technique in this study because it is a way of verbally presenting the results from an evaluation, implying that these results may be stated in either phrases or words. Furthermore, the information findings of analysis are given in a conversational way. The outcome was given utilizing phrases and vocabulary to render it easier for viewers to grasp.