

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.

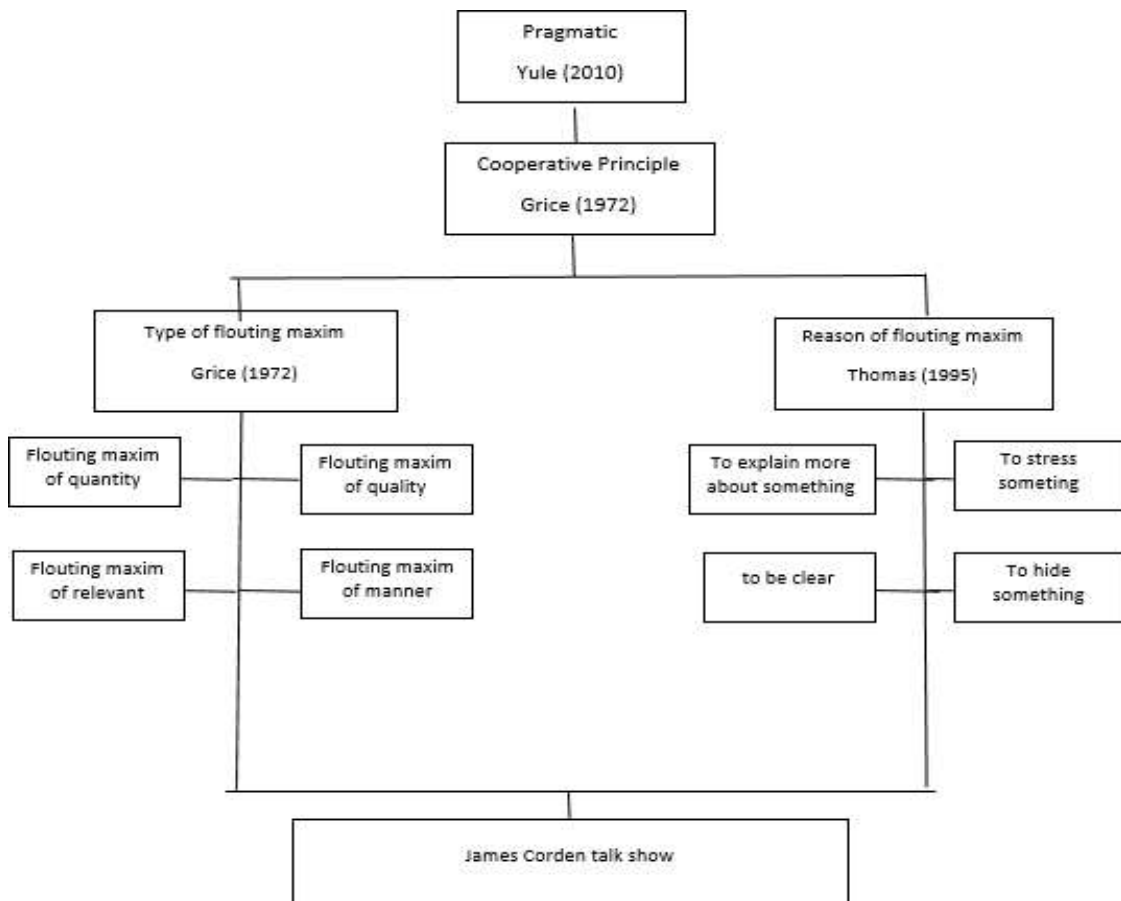
The fifth research is from Giriyani & Efransyah (2020) This study addresses breaking principles from the conversation of actors in the cartoon UP. The present investigation employed qualitative methods of inquiry. Exaggerated principles in dialogue between protagonists in UP films have been utilized 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.