



study of the use of context to make inferences about meaning (Fasold, 1990:119). Human is the only creature that uses words intentionally and habitually. They use words to tell someone about something, to express their intention and feelings, and above all, to communicate with others (Boulton, 1960:3). When we interact with other people, it means that we are communicating with them. A good communication is very important in establishing and maintaining good relation with other people. In a conversation could end with both good and/or bad resolution, an argument or even misunderstanding things. The most common form of communication between each people is conversation which has participants in it. The speaker and the hearer are supposed to give respond to each other in their turn and exchange and in order to requiring some information. By giving some requiring information, they can easily understand each other's utterances and so the conversation can going smoothly and there is no misunderstanding.

There are four agreements that every people should follow in order to make a good communication. It relates with the truth, the briefness, the relevance, and the clearness of what they say, and these agreements are called cooperative principle (Grice's theory of maxims, 1975 in Cook, 1989). The co-operative principle is stated in the following way: "Make your conversational contribution such as is required, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you are engaged". Supporting this principle are four maxims, often called the „Gricean maxims“ (Grice, 1975:45, in Yule, 2006:129). Cooperative principle is a

suggested principle that we need in a conversation in order to achieve a good conversation so there is no misunderstanding. If they cannot fulfill the rule of using cooperative principle in a conversation, the miscommunication and misunderstanding also the conversational breaker will occur between the speaker and the hearer. We said it as a flouting of cooperative principle when the speaker does not fulfill the cooperative principle characteristic. For the example, when the speaker does not give the relevant answer to the hearer in a conversation. They may intend that they are not interested with the conversation or maybe they did not want to share anything to the hearer, so they say something irrelevant.

Grice suggested that people interpret indirectness by orienting to a set of broad shared conventions about what to expect from others in conversation (Johnstone, 2008:234). Therefore, to make a conversation goes smoothly, each participant should obey the cooperative principle, which has a significant function in conversation. Grice (1975) proposes that people should use Cooperative Principles if they want to make the communication successful. The cooperative principle reflects four maxims of conversation, they are: Maxim of Quality, Do not lie; do not make unsupported claims (Frumkin, Rodman, Hyams, 2007:205), is when the speaker is required to the truth and should only say what they believe to be true; Maxim of Quantity, say neither more nor less than the discourse requires (Frumkin, Rodman, Hyams, 2007:205), is when the speaker should say the informative sentence to the hearer as it required without make it become less or more; Maxim of Relation,

be relevant (Frumkin, Rodman, Hyams, 2007:205), is when the speaker requires being relevant with the topic of conversation; and Maxim of Manner, be brief and orderly; avoid ambiguity and obscurity (Frumkin, Rodman, Hyams, 2007:205), is when the speaker should be clear in what they say, avoiding ambiguity and obscurity, and the speakers should be brief and orderly say. These principles can make the conversation work effectively and run smoothly.

In conversation we sometimes infer or conclude based not only on what was said, but also on assumption about what the speaker is trying to achieve (Frumkin, Rodman, Hyams, 2007:205). When people are “flouting” a maxim happens when he or she has to flout because he or she wants the hearer to know what are they intended to (Johnstone, 2008:235). However, sometimes people flout the maxims definitely for some certain reasons. For instance, people sometimes answer a question by giving unclear or ambiguous statement and sometimes answer with the irrelevant answer that is not related with the topic of conversation. In a conversation there may be one or more maxims which are being flouted by the speaker. Of course, the speaker who flouted a maxim in a conversation, they may have some reasons why they flouting those maxims of conversation which are important to do in a conversation. Therefore, the writer is interested in conducting a research to find out what is the maxims which appear in the conversations and the reasons behind the flouting maxims, how the characters of the object flouted the maxims inside the dialogue.

If one tells a lie in English, once breaks one of Grice's maxims (the maxim of quality, quantity, relation and manner) and it could also caused some consequences, but this does not mean that person fails to speak the English language (Leech, 1983:8-9). We should not say something not real to another person which cause misunderstanding and make that person confuse or maybe hurt or maybe there are some consequences. The consequence of flouting a maxim can be seen on the occurrence of understanding or misunderstanding of the addressee through verbal and nonverbal clues refer to either written or spoken language. Nevertheless, nonverbal clues come from eyes expression, body language, touching and voice. Nonverbal clues are not written nor spoken language. For example, the communication which happens in a restaurant between the customer and the waiter. When the customer comes inside the restaurant, the waiter immediately offers the tea and coffee to the customer, but then the customer gives nonverbal clues by waving his/her hand which means he/she wants the other menu. The customer here does not speak, he/she only gives a signal to the waiter and automatically the waiter understand it. That is the example of nonverbal clues.

The writer is interested in analyzing the "Carrie" Movie. It is one of 2013 American supernatural horror movie which produced by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer and Screen Gems and it is the third movie adaption of Stephen King's 1974 novel under the same title, "Carrie" (en.wikipedia.org, retrieved in May, 2015). The first Carrie movie was produced in 1976 with the same title as the third, and the second adaptation was produced in the 2002,

and the third adaptation was produced in 2013, produced as a movie again like the first adaptation. The third movie also use the same title as the previous one. Those three movies actually have the same storylines but in each adaptations, the producers and directors changed its characters. They also subtracted and even added the story. So, the writer decided the third adaptation movie as her research object because it is the newest movie adaptation. Besides, here the writer tends to find if there maybe some commotions caused by flouting a maxim in a thriller movie such as Carrie movie, since she ever found two previous studies which tend to find humor caused by flouting the conversational maxims. It is also interesting to be analyzed because “Carrie” movie is the third adaption of the first published novel by Stephen King. The writer found out that all the characters in the “Carrie” movie have the same range of dialogue. That is why the writer tried to find the flouting maxims by all the characters on the “Carrie” movie. There are about thirteen casts in the “Carrie” movie: Carrie White, Margareth White, Sue Snell, Miss Desjardin, Chris Hargensen, Tommy Ross, Billy Nolan, and the other supporting casts.

Carrie is a 2013 American supernatural horror movie produced by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer and Screen Gems. It is the third movie adaptation of Stephen King’s 1974 novel under the same title. The third adaptations of “Carrie” Movie tells about a young-beautiful-shy girl named Carrie White (played by Chloe Grace Moretz) who lives with her religious yet disturbed mother that almost of her life is depends on the holy bible. When Carrie

experiences her first menstrual period, Carrie naively thinks that she is bleeding to death and her mother, Margareth (played by Julianne Moore) hits her using a bible and locks Carrie in the “Prayer Closet” inside their house. Carrie’s mother such have a special personality. When Carrie talked everything about her school life, for example from the movie is when Tommy Ross (played by Ansel Elgort) asked Carrie to go to the prom night with him, Margareth will always utters some prays based on the holy bible which is not relevant with what Carrie said. This movie ended up by a big accident when the Prom was held, caused by Chris Hargensen (played by Portia Doubleday) that make the school burns to the ground. Carrie walks away out of the prom venue with the blood pouring all over her body and gown. She is leaving trail of fire and destruction in her wake. At home, Margareth attacks Carrie, who attempts to flee but her mother tries to kill her using several sharp tools, such as knives, scissors, needles, etc. At the end Carrie unconsciously using her supernatural power and kills her mother. She becomes hysterical and makes stones rain from the sky to crush the house down. The duration of “Carrie” Movie is about one hour, forty minutes and fifty six second.

The writer also finds some works which are also discussed about cooperative principles and flouting the Gricean Maxims. One of its thesis by Handayani in 2005 “The Flouting of Conversational Maxim in Javanese Short Story *Pacarku Ngandheg*”. She was trying to find out the most frequently flouted maxim and the reasons behind the flouting maxims. The writer also finds a thesis done by Susilo in 2011 “The Flouting of Conversational Maxims









