



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). There are theories of “conversational implicature” associated with H. P. Grice (1975). Grice suggested that people interpret indirectness by orienting to a set of broad shared conversational expectations about what to expect from others in conversation. The overarching principle is the cooperative principle (CP) and four maxims describe the particular expectations that shape how efficient, cooperative meaning-making is achieved. Grice’s cooperative principle and the four maxims are maxims of quantity, maxims of quality, maxims of relation, and maxims of manner. (Johnstone, 2008:234). H. P. Grice (1975) defines implicature as a term to account for what a speaker can imply, suggest or mean as distinct from what the speaker literally says. Of much greatest interest to discourse analysis is the notion of conversational implicature, which is derived from a general principle of conversational plus a number of maxims, which the normally obeyed by the speakers. The general principles are called Cooperative Principle. In Grice’s observation, the sender of a language obeys the four maxims: quantity, quality, relation and manner.

The cooperative principle makes the relation between the speaker and the hearer in a conversation become related well and the contribution



















was produced in 1976 with the same title; the iconic classic 1976 movie version directed by Brian De Palma, starring Sissy Spacek in the lead role and Piper Laurie as a supporting actress, Carrie's look is slightly changed on the screen. Unlike Stephen King's envision of Carrie, in the movie she is not fat or chunky. Sissy is very skinny with long strawberry-blonde hair. Also in this movie only Carrie gets pig's blood dumped on her. Tommy Ross however, who was enraged because of this, does get hit in the head and knocked unconscious, maybe even killed with the empty bucket, but by Carrie's swinging bucket above, instead of two buckets with one as his own. Carrie does not destroy the entire town in this movie, but while Carrie is slowly walking home and in a catatonic state. But the last scene of the movie, it shows the viewer that Sue is forever haunted by Carrie in her nightmares and probably will never be the same again.

The second adaptation was produced in the 2002 also using the same title with the previous one. In this second adaptation, is made for TV movie starring Angela Bettis in the lead role was not a remake in a sense, but a far more faithful adaptation of the novel. The theme of the school prom is kept "Spring Time in Venice" like Stephen King envisioned. Carrie was kept alive in this TV movie version because the movie was meant to have a television series follow it, where Carrie helps other teenagers who also have a telekinetic skill. The television show pilot was never shot due to the TV movie having low ratings and the series was therefore eventually cancelled and never made.







