

**FLOUTING OF CONVERSATIONAL MAXIMS UTTERED BY
CHARACTERS IN
FAST FIVE, MOVIE**

THESIS

**Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Sarjana Degree
of English Department Faculty of Letters and Humanities UIN Sunan Ampel
Surabaya.**



PERPUSTAKAAN UIN SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA	
No. KLAS A A.2015 051 BSI	No. REG : A.2015/BSI/047 ASAL BUKU : TANGGAL :

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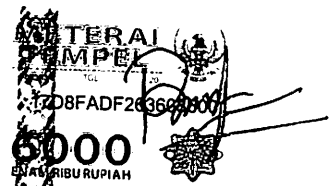
**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LETTERS AND HUMANITIES
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SURABAYA
2015**

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this thesis I wrote to fulfill the requirement for the Sarjana degree of English Department entitled *The Flouting of conversational maxims are used by characters in Fast Five*, movie is truly my original work. All of information in this thesis is presented in accordance with academic rules and ethical conduct.

I also declare that, as required by these rules and conduct, I have fully cited all material which is not original to this work. Due to the fact, I am the only person responsible for the thesis if there is any objection.

Surabaya, July 9th, 2015



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Thesis Entitled

**The Flouting of Conversational Maxims Uttered by Four
Characters in “Fast Five” Movie**

**This thesis has been approved by the Advisor and could be proposed to fulfill
the requirement of Sarjana I Degree of English Department**

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ABSTRACT

Sukarno, Riski Aprilia. 2015. The Flouting of Conversational Maxims Uttered by four Characters in *Fast Five*, movie. English Department, Faculty of Humanities, State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

The Advisor : Endratno Pili Swasono, M. Pd.

Key Terms : Cooperative principle, Flouting Maxims, Fast five.

This thesis analyses the flouting maxims which are used by Dom, Brian, Vince and Tej in *Fast Five* movie. The writer applies the theory of flouting maxims by Grice to conduct the research. Flouting maxims is people deliberate cease to obey cooperative principle. There are four kinds of flouting maxims; they are maxim of quantity, maxim of quality, maxim of relevance, and maxims of manner.

The writer chooses to analyse flouting maxims because this phenomenon is happen in around her. Therefore the writer discusses about what are the types of flouting maxims in *Fast Five* and what are the reasons of four characters uttered flouting maxims in *Fast Five*. The writer analyses flouting maxims to help the readers improve the accuracy of language communication especially when they flouted. Based on the reasons above, this research uses descriptive analysis to describe the data use Grice theory. *Fast Five* is the data source and the sentence and utterance are the data which the writer has transcribed from the movie *Fast Five*.

In addition, the writer finds thirty types of flouting maxims which are classified. They are eight maxims of quantity, five maxims of quality, ten maxims of relevance and seven maxims of manner. In *Fast Five*, flouting maxims come with the certain emotion. There are some reasons of the four characters uttered flouting maxims. They are worry, angry, peevish, disappointed, and happy. Thus the writer concludes that flouting maxims is important to make communication goes smooth. When people understand the deep meaning of what speaker say, misunderstanding will not occur in the end of conversation.

INTISARI

Sukarno, Riski Aprilia. 2015. *The Flouting of Conversational Maxims used by Characters in Fast Five*, movie. English Department, Faculty of Humanities, State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

The Advisor : Endratno Pili Swasono, M. Pd.

Key Terms : Cooperative principle, Flouting Maxims, Fast five.

Thesis ini menganalisis mengenai flouting maxims yang digunakan oleh Dom, Brian, Vince and Tej di *Fast Five*. Penulis menggunakan teori flouting maxims milik Grice untuk penelitian ini. Flouting maxims adalah orang yang dengan sengaja berhenti mematuhi cooperative principle. Ada empat macam flouting maxims yaitu maxim quantity, maxim quality, maxim relevance, dan maxim manner.

Penulis memilih untuk menganalisis flouting maxims karena fenomena ini sering terjadi disekitarnya. Oleh karena itu, penulis membahas mengenai tipe flouting maxims apa saja yang berada di *Fast Five* dan alasan yang membuat empat karakter *Fast Five* melakukan flouting maxims. Penulis menganalisis flouting maxims untuk membantu pembaca memperbaiki ketepatan berbahasa saat komunikasi terutama saat melakukan flouting. Berdasarkan alasan diatas, thesis ini menggunakan descriptive analysis untuk menjelaskan data menggunakan Grice theory. *Fast Five* sebagai sumber data. Percakapan dan ungkapan sebagai data yang mana penulis telah menulis percakapan dari film.

Penulis menemukan tiga puluh macam flouting maxims yang telah digolongkan. Diantaranya adalah delapan maxims of quantity, lima maxims of quality, sepuluh maxims of relevance dan tujuh maxims of manner. Di *Fast Five*, flouting maxims muncul dengan emosi tertentu. Ada beberapa alasan yang membuat empat karakter melakukan flouting maxims. Diantaranya khawatir, marah, kesal, kecewa, dan bahagia. Alasan yang membuat empat karakter menggunakan flouting maxims. Diantaranya adalah khawatir, marah, kesal, kecewa, dan bahagia. Jadi penulis menyimpulkan bahwa flouting maxims sangat penting untuk membuat komunikasi berjalan lancar. Saat seseorang memahami makna dari apa yang pembicara katakan, kesalahpahaman tidak akan muncul di akhir pembicaraan.

Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of study

In this world, people cannot life by ourselves because they are social creatures. People should have relation and interactions with other to keep their life continue. They must construct good relation with others. The important thing to construct good relation is communication. Communication is transfer of information from one person to another, but the information transferred must be understandable to the receiver. Communication relates with conversation which are produced by the participants. Parvaneh and Nikan (2011:122) stated that the conversation, itself, as a reciprocal act. It means that the participants must respond whatever is interlocutor's said. When the participants give good reciprocal act, it can make them understand about each other's utterances and the result is conversation become smooth. Resolution, argument or misunderstanding usually appears in the conversation.

To avoid misunderstanding in communication people must know about the speaker intentions or the speaker means. The study of what speakers mean, or "speaker meaning," is called pragmatic (Yule 2010:127). Communication will end clearly not only depends on recognizing the meaning of words in an utterance but also recognizing what speakers mean by their utterance. Atefah (2012:69) stated in pragmatic that the major aim of communication is considered the exchange of information. It means that when the participants give clear information, it can

construct good communication. In pragmatic there is guideline to construct good communication. According to the Grice theory, there are four guidelines to construct good communication with others that relate to the truthfulness, give the requiring information, relevance, and clearly. These guidelines are called Cooperative principle. Mai (2009:43) stated that Cooperative principle is a guarantee for successful communication and a premise for the generation of any conversational implication. It shows that cooperative principle is one of important thing in conversation. Based on statement above, the participants must obey a general cooperative principle to conduct an efficient and effective use of language in conversation. Although cooperative principle is a guidelines to construct good communication, sometimes there is someone violate cooperative principle. The effect of violating a cooperative principle is misunderstanding between the speaker and the listener. Misunderstanding between two people can make the listener does not interest in the topic because the speaker gives irrelevant answer

in their conversation. It makes the conversation between two people become not pleasurable.

There is reason makes people violate cooperative principle in a conversation. The general reasons is joke and angry. It happens because when they joke and angry, they only follow their emotion and do not fulfil the cooperative principle. This reason makes people produce flouting maxims. This thesis aims to analyse how flouting maxims can make the communication go smooth. The flouting maxim takes place when individuals deliberate cease to apply the maxims to persuade their listeners to infer the hidden meaning behind

the utterances; that is, the speakers employ implicature (Parvaneh and Nikan (2011:123) cited in S. C. Levinson, 1983). It means that someone produced flouting maxim to make interlocutors understand the hidden meaning behind the utterance, so they deliberate cease to apply the cooperative principle. For the example is when a Chinese student has asked an American student about American student's salary.

CS: Then, how much is your salary every month?

AS: **Oh no... Why are you asking that kind of question?**

CS: What's wrong? Just asking, nothing else. (Brian: 2006).

American student is deliberate cease to apply the cooperative principle to convey the hidden meaning. The hidden meaning is "oh no, why you asking that kind of question", it means that American students ask to the Chinese student to stop his question about American student's salary. American student do flouting maxims because he is peevish. Based on statement above, the writer assumes that the reason of people use flouting maxims is different. The reason to produce flouting maxims not only joke and angry but also peevish. The speaker has his own reasons why his do flouting. Therefore, to support this assumption, the writer uses a movie to be the object of this analysis.

Movie is one of the branches of art. Movies are artistic forms of self-expression. Movie might be a depiction of reality (Andrew, 2005:12). There are nine types of movie. The types of movie are trailer, horror film, comedy, romantic comedy, drama, costume drama, sci-fi film, animated film, and cartoon. In this thesis, the writer chooses to analyze trailer movie. In trailer movie, not only give one effect but also give more. When we watch the trailer movie, we can feel

scary, serious, romantic, and humor through their dialogue conversation. The writers attempt to discuss *Fast Furious* as the example of trailer movie.

Fast furious is written by Chris Morgan. Chris Morgan is a director, producer and writer. He became famous for his work written in 2006. The work that makes his famous is *fast furious: Tokyo drift*, *fast furious four*, *fast five*, *fast six* and the last is *fast seven*. *Fast furious* is always success to make audience waiting to watch the next series. *Fast furious* is success to break box office records. The other interest thing is the plot of *fast furious* is different. The general plot of trailer movie is inspired by the best novel, video games, and serial television like *Resident evil*, *Mission Impossible*, and *Harry Potter*. The plot of *fast furious* is original from writer's mind. *Fast furious* is a series of action movie that focus on illegal race car and crime. There are seven series of *fast furious*. In this thesis, the writer chooses *Fast Five* because she thinks that dialogue and action of characters in *Fast Five* is balance than other series. Another series of *fast furious* have more action like race car. Thus the characters of *fast furious* in another series have little dialogue. It can make the writer easy to find out flouting maxims in *Fast Five*. The writer also thinks that it is a good movie because this movie can pumps your blood and increases your adrenaline. The audience who watch the film will feel that they are in one of the cars community in America through its dialogue. This movie is also gives many moral lesson for the audience. In this movie, the writer tries to explain the language used by cars community in America based on cooperative principle especially when they flouting. The writer chooses this movie to be analyses because of this interesting thing.

Fast Furious movie first published in 2001 and last published in 2015. This movie is tells about the life of a car community in America, they always do difficult challenge. *Fast Five* is published in 2011. *Fast Five* tell about Brian, Dom and Mia make plan to stealing one hundred million dollar from Hernan Reyes. Hernan reyes is the number one people in Rio. Brian and Dom ask their friend to make their mission be success. Beside that, Hobbs tries to arrest Dom and Brian. There are many characters in fast five movie but the writer only choose four characters that always have a lot of conversation with other interlocutors. The characters are Brian O'conner, Dominic Torreto, Vince and Tej. In previous study that I have read, some researcher analyses flouting maxims in comedy or humor movie and romantic comedy movie. Because of this interesting thing, the writer choose thriller movie to analyze flouting maxims. In this study the writer tries to find the kinds of flouting maxims used by four characters in *Fast Five* and the writer also tries to explain the reason that make four character deliberate cease to apply cooperative principle in their dialogue.

The writer interests to analyse this movie because there are a lot of dialogues in the movie. From this dialogue, the writer can distinguish the kinds of flouting maxims. The writer chooses to analyse flouting maxims because this phenomenon is happened in around her. She thinks that it easy to analyse the types of flouting maxims in *Fast Five*. The writer thinks that is easy to distinguish the kind of flouting maxims in the movie because in the movie there are many characters that will be analysed and each character has their own reason to flouting maxims. Thus, the writer chooses to analyse flouting maxims in movie

because flouting maxims is one of the studies about daily conversation and movie is one of short story that represent our daily life.

1.2 Statement of the Problems

In this study, the writer want to find out how the character of action movie to flout the conversational maxims. Based on the statement above, this paper comes along with the following questions:

- 1.2.1 What are the types of flouting maxims uttered by four characters in the *Fast Five*?
- 1.2.2 What are the reasons of four characters uttered flouting maxims in the *Fast Five*?

1.3 Objectives of the researcher

In this study, the writer wants to achieve the objectives of this study. The objectives of this study are:

- 1.3.1 To describe types of flouting maxim uttered by four characters in *Fast Five*
- 1.3.2 To describe the reasons of four characters uttered flouting maxims in the *Fast Five*

1.4 Significance of the Study

The writer expects this thesis to provide contribution to students of linguistic study. The writer hopes that the result of this study can enrich

knowledge another reader about the use of language based on cooperative principle to communication with others especially when we flouting. This thesis also helps the reader to improve the accuracy of his language communication.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

The scope of this thesis focused on the pragmatic analysis. The thesis is limited on the flouting conversation among the characters of *Fast Five* especially the conversation of four characters (Brian O'conner, Dominic, Vince and Tej). This thesis is also limited on the flouting maxims especially the types of flouting maxims found in the dialogue of the movie.

1.6 Definition of keys terms:

1.6.1 Pragmatic: The study of what speakers mean, or "speaker meaning,"

(Yule 2010:127).
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1.6.2 Flouting maxims: takes place when individuals deliberately cease to apply the maxims to persuade their listeners to infer the hidden meaning behind the utterances (Khosravizadeh, Parvaneh and Sadehvandi, Nikan: 2011, 123).

1.6.3 Fast Furious movie: An action film series centered on illegal street racing and heists (<https://www.themoviedb.org>).

1.6.4 Movie might be a depiction of reality (Andrew, 2005:12).

Chapter II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Theoretical framework

In this study, the writer needs a tool to achieve the purpose of the study itself. The tool is a theory of Grice's maxims cooperative principle which is used to identify the dialogue conversation produced by the main characters in Fast Furious movie.

Therefore, this chapter presents the theory of Grice's maxims cooperative principle. In addition, there is also related previous study to show the differences and similarities between this study and another study.

2.1. Pragmatic

Communication clearly depends on not only recognizing the meaning of words in an utterance, but recognizing what speakers mean by their utterance. The study of what speakers mean, or "speaker meaning," is called pragmatic (Yule 2010:127).

These are the four areas that pragmatics is concerned with. The first is pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning. It means that pragmatic is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). The second is pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning. This type of study necessarily the interpretation of what people mean in a particular context and how the context influences what is said. The third is

pragmatics is the study of how more gets communicated than is said. This approach also necessarily explores how listeners can make inferences about what is said in order to arrive at an interpretation of the speaker's intended meaning. This type of study explores how a great deal of what is unsaid is recognized as part of what is communicated. The last area of pragmatics is pragmatics is the study of the expression of relative distance. On the assumption of how close or distant the listener is, speakers determine how much needs to be said (Yule 1996:3).

There are advantages of studying language by pragmatic. The advantages are the one can talk about people's intended meanings, their assumptions, their purposes or goals, and the kinds of actions (for example, request) that they are performing when they speak (Yule 1996:4).

2.2 The cooperative principle

Grice's theory of meaning is construed as a theory of communication; it has the interesting consequence that it gives an account of how communication might be achieved in the absence of any conventional means for expressing the intended message (Levinson 1983:101). Sometimes people do not apply Grice's theory of meaning to construct good communication. They talk irrelevantly such as they do not answer the question by stating something that is inappropriate with the question. This phenomenon is called a conversational implicature. Grice's second theory, in which he develops the concept of implicature, is essentially a theory about how people use language (Levinson 1983:101). Considering the fact

above, Grice formulated a general principle of language use called the cooperative principle which is very helpful for efficient and effective use language in conversation. Grice divided the cooperative principle into four kinds. They are maxim of quantity, quality, relevance and manner.

2.2.1 Maxim of quantity

1. Make your contribution as informative as is required (for the current purposes of the exchange).

2. Do not make your contribution more informative than is required.

The statement above is means that if one wants to say something, just say it directly and do not make the contribution more informative than is required.

Example:

Brian : Dom here yet?

Vince : No

Brian asks to Vince about Dom position because Brian does not know where Dom is. From Vince utterance, he gives information as is Brian required. In the dialogue above, Vince make the contribution as informative as is required.

2.2.2 Maxim of quality

Try to make your contribution one that is true.

1. Do not say what you believe to be false.

2. Do not say that for which you lack adequate evidence.

The statement above is means that speakers are expected to be sincere, to be saying something that they believe corresponds to reality. Example:

Dom : One thing we know for sure is that they wanted this car.
 Brian : Because something is in it.
 Dom : If we find out what it is, we'll know what we're up against.

Based on dialogue above, Dom and Brian are curious what the special from this car is. This car make Reyes asks all of people in Rio to find it. Dom and Brian believe that there is something in this car. In dialogue above, Dom and Brian say something that they believe corresponds to reality.

2.2.3 Maxim of relation

Make your contributions relevant.

The statement above is means that speakers are assumed to be saying something that is relevant to what has been said before. Example:

Chief of police : Is all this really necessary to apprehend two men?
 Hobbs : Let me tell you something about these two men. One is a former federal officer, been in deep cover for five years. He knows every way you're going to come for him. The other one is a professional criminal, escaped prison twice, spent half his life on the run avoiding folks like you.

Based on dialogue above, chief of police does not know about two men who will hunt by Hobbs. So Hobbs explains more detail about two men. In dialogue above, Hobbs say something that is relevant to what has been said before.

2.2.4 Maxim of manner

Be perspicuous and specifically

1. Avoid obscurity of expression.
2. Avoid ambiguity.
3. Be brief.
4. Be orderly.

The statement above means that we should be brief and orderly, and avoid obscurity and ambiguity. Example:

Brian : All right, so our target's name is Hernan Reyes. And he runs the drug scene down here. He's never been busted because he doesn't leave a paper trail.
 Gisele : No paper trail means no banks. And no banks means cash houses.
 Brian : That's right

Brian introduces Hernan Reyes to Gisele. Brian tells about what Reyes business is and how Reyes business is. Based on dialogue above, Brian be perspicuous and specifically to tell about Reyes. So it makes Gisele easy to understand who Hernan Reyes is.

2.2.5 Non-observance of the maxims

According to Elizabeth (2006:24), there are four ways of failing to observe the maxims. The four ways of failing to observe the maxims are *flouting a maxim*, *violating a maxim*, *opting out of a maxim* and *a clash maxim*. The writer will explain one by one the four ways of failing to observe the maxim.

1. Flouting

One makes clear to the hearer that one is aware of the co-operative principle and the maxims, so that the audience is led to consider why the principle or a maxim was broken. The assumption, in other words, is not that communication has broken down, but that the speaker has chosen an indirect way of achieving it (Elizabeth 2006:25). A participant in a conversation chooses to ignore one or more of the maxims by using a conversational implicature. Ignoring maxims by using conversational implicatures means that the participant adds meaning to the literal meaning of the utterance. The conversational implicature that is added when flouting is not intended to deceive the recipient of the conversation, but the purpose is to make the recipient look for other meaning. It is explain by Andresen cited in Thomas 1995:65.

2. Violating

Violating a maxim often with the intention to mislead, this is often a quiet act, also known as lying (Elizabeth 2006:24). It means that someone in a conversation fails to observe one or more maxims with the intention to deceive the recipient, often using an implicature with the intention to mislead. Since the information is untrue and misleading, the person is violating the maxim of quality.

3. A clash

Elizabeth (2006:24) stated that arises when one cannot be fully co-operative. For instance, to fulfil one maxim (say, of quantity) might require one to break another (of quality), in a situation where one is not

certain of the accuracy of some information, and hence uncertain whether to say something which may be helpful, but where one's evidence is inadequate. It means that participants in a conversation are not expecting the maxims to be fully fulfilled, since the participants are withholding information that is to them culturally necessary.

4. Opting out

Opting out of a maxim occurs when someone is indicating that they are unwilling to cooperate in the way a maxim operates. Elizabeth (2006:24) stated that making clear that one is aware of the maxim, but is prevented for some reason from observing it. It means that the opting out of a maxim often occurs when someone wants to withhold the truth for reasons that are ethical or private. In this case the non-observance is not designed to create a false implicature or to appear uncooperative. Opting out of the maxims is different from a flouting of the maxims since the person is signaling that she does not want to be cooperative. A flouting of the maxims is to deliberately fail to observe a maxim in order to create an implicature.

The focus of this thesis is flouting maxims, since flouting is one way a non-observes a maxims which participants can be understand the deep meaning of a speech or utterance. Flouting focus on the study about literal meaning of what speaker said, but the others not focus on literal meaning, we do not know what the meaning of speaker said. We can be misguided and we can be embarrassed.

2.2.6 Flouting the cooperative principle

Flouting the co-operative principle is happened on some occasions. The speakers do the flouting intend their hearer to understand what the speaker's flouting about. Equally it may be socially acceptable, and indeed preferred, to flout a maxim (such as quality) for reasons of tact and politeness, such as when I ask someone if they like something I am wearing or the do not. Sometimes, the speakers do not observe the maxim inside his/her flouted, and it intend their hearer (of flouting) to be aware of this. For the following example:

Librarian: [raises his eyes, look at the student with no facial expression]

Student: Hi. Could you check for me whether I have any books to collect?

Librarian: [swipes the student's card, clears his throat, glances at the computer screen, turns to the shelf to get some books]

Student: Any more?

Librarian: [turns and gets a third book, stamps them all with the return date]

Student: Is that all?

Librarian: Are you going to borrow all the books in the library?

Student: Ok.. I sec.. thank you very much

When a student goes to the library to collect books she had asked to be put on hold for him. In the last line, the librarian knows what he is saying is not true (but it is possible), to intends the student to know what he means. Flouting that used by the librarian is use to convey and to make the student aware and intend that there is no book to collect anymore.

People may also flout about the maxim. It's about when speakers are intends to use their maxim of relation, maxim of quantity, etc. For the following example is when an American student has asked a Chinese student direction to the station. As they are walking, the following conversation occurs:

Chinese student: What do you do in America?

American student: I work in a bank.

CS: it's a good job, isn't it?

AS: Well, just so so.

CS: Then, how much is your salary every month?

AS: Oh no... Why are you asking that kind of question?

CS: What's wrong? Just asking, nothing else.

AS: The station isn't far, is it?

Here the question that come from Chinese student does not observe the maxim of relation for an English conversation. The American student do the flouting is to asking to the Chinese student to stop his asking about American student's salary. He is not aware of this, although the American student clearly is (Brian 2006:64-65).

2.3 Previous studies

This study has analysis by some people. In previous study, as I know that comedy or humor genre is become a favorite object for some researcher to analysis flouting maxims. This is the some previous study in PETRA University, and UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. The first is from Petra University. There are two people who analysis about flouting maxims. They are *Veronica Erly Dwi H* and *Silvia Indra Dewi Susilo*. The first is *Veronica Erly Dwi H* (2005) discuss about the flouting of conversational maxim in Javanese short story "Pacarku Ngandheg". She used the theory of the cooperative principle from H.P Grice (1975), the concept of flouting. She used descriptive and quantity approach. She used descriptive to describe systematically the object of the study factually and accurately (cf. Stephen, I & William, B.M, 1981), while she uses quantity to know frequently flouted maxim in her study. The data taken from conversation

produced by the main characters in short story entitle *Pacarku ngandheg*. She finds that there are 137 total of incidents of flouting the maxims, and the most flouted maxims is the maxim of relevance. She also find that The reason why they do it because the conversation not to go smoothly like uninformative, not well corresponding, changes topic, make obscurity, give too much information, avoid talking something, not brief.

The second is *Silvia Indra Dewi Susilo* (2011). She discuss about “The flouting of conversational maxims by the main male characters in wedding crashers movie”. Wedding crasher is the funniest movie whose characters have given many humorous impressions to the viewer. she used qualitative method to know what maxims are flouted in wedding crashers and which maxims is flouted the most in weeding crashers. She used the cooperative principle from Grice theory. In her study, She find that there are three maxims in wedding crasher movie and the most flouted is maxim of quality.

The third is *Faulina Kurniati* (2014) from UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. She discusses about an analysis of humorous elements in comedy show YKS “Yuk keep smile”. YKS is a comedy television program in TRANS TV. In her study she tries to find about what maxims are violated in YKS show and what maxims are flouted in YKS show. In her discussion, she finds that the type of humor in YKS can not only be applied in the free humor as those in a magazine or in a book of humor. In YKS, the dialogue contains humor that can be classified in to several kinds of maxims. Furthermore, the analysis of the Grice’s maxims shows that

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each types of humor contain the deviation of the maxims. The utterances which indicate maxim violation in those comedy show script violates all kinds of maxim.

As the writer has explains before that some researcher has to analysis flouting maxims in various objects. The object is drama comedy TV series, comedy show, and short story. The previous study in Petra and UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya were conducted in same field as the writer's study but there are still some differences that can be found between the writer's study and the previous one. The difference is about object. Some researchers choose to analysis flouting maxims in comedy genre, but the writer chooses to analysis flouting maxims in thriller movie and she chooses fast five, movie. The writer hopes that the discussion of the previous study can act as a guidance to answer the research question.

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CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this part the researcher tells about how the way how to collect the data and analyzes data. The researcher explains more detail about research design, instrument, data and data source, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

In this research, the researcher used descriptive method. A descriptive research study is used to give information or explanation the utterance which is uttered by the character. Therefore the researcher used descriptive method in her study. The researcher chose this method because all of her data was formed in the sentence, then she explained it through sentence without putting any numeric data.

Thus, the researcher explained the data through a descriptive explanation because she used the interpreting and description of the utterances and sentences in the movie and analyzed using Grice Theory.

3.2 Instruments

In this research, the writer used some instruments to collect data. The main instrument was the researcher herself, who collected the data and analyzed the conversation in *Fast Five*. The second instrument was script of *Fast Five*. The other instruments were laptop, note book, pen and modem. The researcher used laptop to typewrite the result of data collection and watched *Fast Five* movie. She

also used modem to find and download *Fast Five* movie and script of it movie and looked for some references.

3.3 Data and data Sources

3.3.1 Data

The data of this study was the dialogue uttered by the four characters in *Fast Five* movie. The researcher analyzed this study to decide which dialogue that can be included flouting maxims uttered by Brian, Dominic, Tej and Vince.

3.3.2 Data sources

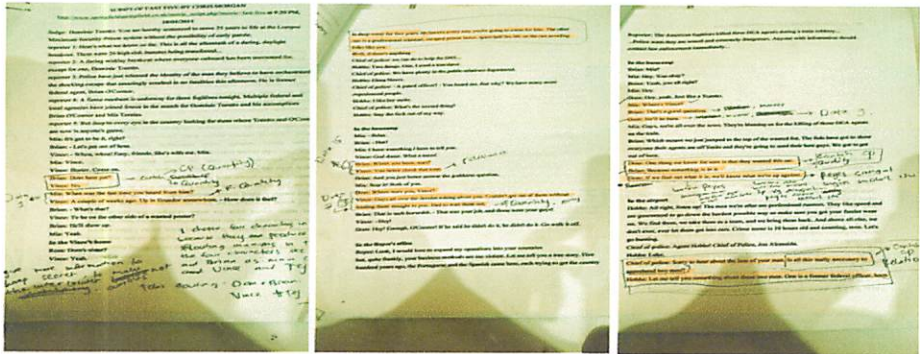
The data was taken from the movie entitled *Fast Five*, it was an American movie which was released in 2011 and written by Chris Morgan. *Fast Furious Five* was a thriller movie, thriller movie referred to a movie with exciting story that often involved a crime and full of actions.

3.4 Technique of Data Collection

There were many steps which are done by the writer to collect the data. Firstly, the writer searched the movie through the internet then she downloaded it. After she got the movie, she watched it for many times. Secondly, the writer searched the script of the movie *Fast Five*; it was taken from the website http://www.springfieldspringfield.co.uk/movie_script.php?movie=fast-five. And the last, the writer analyzed the data used the right theories.

3.5 Technique of Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the researcher did some steps to analyze the data. First, the researcher selected and identified the utterances spoken by the four characters in *Fast Five* movie that containing flouting of maxims. The sheets below would show how the writer identified the data.



Secondly, the researcher classified the flouting maxims into a table which contained of many categories of flouting maxims that were taken from the movie entitled *Fast Five*. Below is the table of classifying of flouting maxims.

No	Data	Flouting Quantity	Flouting Quality	Flouting Relevance	Flouting Manner
1	Mia : When was the last time you heard from him? Vince : A couple of weeks ago. Up in Ecuador somewhere.	√			
2	Mia : Where's Vince? Dom : He'll be here.				√
3					
4-30					

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Thirdly, the writer analyzed and described each of the flouting maxims that were found in the movie using Grice theory. Then, she interpreted the result of the data. Finally, the researcher discussed the whole data in order to get conclusion of the phenomenon based on the research problems.

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CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the findings and discussion of the investigation steps that has described in chapter 3. The writer focusess on Flouting maxims used by four characters in fast five movie. The four characters are Dom, Brian, Vince and Tej. By focusing on flouting maxims, it makes the writer able to answer statement of the problems in this study. They are the types of flouting maxims used by four characters in the Fast Furious five and the reasons of four characters used flouting maxims in fast furious five.

There are two parts in this chapter. The first part is the writer provides the interpretation based on the findings in relation to types of flouting maxims used by four characters in *fast five* movies. She analyzes based on flouting maxims theory. It is classified into four types of flouting maxims. They are maxim quantity, maxim quality, maxim relevance and maxim manner. In second part, the writer's interpretation based on the findings in relation to reason of four characters uttered flouting maxims.

4.1 Finding

4.1.1 The Types of Flouting Maxims Uttered by Four Characters in 'Fast Five Movies.

In this part, the writer used flouting maxims theory by H.P. Grice (1975) to analyze data of utterance used by four characters in fast five movies. There are

four kinds of flouting maxims, maxim quantity, maxim quality, maxim relevance and maxim manner.

4.1.1.1 Flouting Maxim of Quantity

Quantity is types of flouting maxims that make the speaker deliberate to be more informative than required. The speaker can be more informative or less informative. In fast five, the four characters are more informative. Four characters of fast five give more information to make the interlocutor trust them.

Data 1

Mia : When was the last time you heard from him?

Vince: **A couple of weeks ago. Up in Ecuador somewhere.**

Based on dialogue above, Mia wants to know “when was the last time Vince heard the condition from Dom?” Vince just needs answer about time, and date, but Vince gives more information to Mia. From Vince answers “**A couple of weeks ago. Up in Ecuador somewhere.**” Vince not only answer the last time he meets Dom, but also he gives information about the last place he meet Dom. In dialogue above, Vince more informative than Mia required. Vince utterance in dialogue above is example of flouting maxim quantity.

Data 2

Dom : Where were you, Vince?

Vince : **guys all over the favelas asking about you. Couldn’t get out of three without leading them straight to you. Had to wait them out.**

From Vince’s utterance “**guys all over the favelas asking about you. Couldn’t get out of three without leading them straight to you. Had to wait them out.**” Vince gives more information than Dom’s require. Dom just asks to Vince about place, but Vince gives more information about the reason why he can

not come to Dom's home. Vince tells to Dom about the situation in the Favelas. Vince explains to Dom that all of people in the Favelas look for him. All of people look for Dom because he takes Reyes' cars in train. Reyes asks to all of people in Favelas to catch Dom. In dialogue above, Vince is deliberate to be more informative than Dom required. Vince's utterance in dialogue above is example of flouting maxim quantity.

Data 3

Han : People we don't like. You know police stations are designed to keep people in, not out.
 Brian : **That's why it's a stealth mission. We'll be in and out before they even know we were there.**

Based on dialogue above, Han confuses how take Reyes money from police station. Han thinks police stations are designed to keep people stay in, not out. Brian answers **"That's why it's a stealth mission. We'll be in and out before they even know we were there."** Brian should answer to Han that this mission is a stealth mission. In dialogue above, Brian not only give information about what the name of mission will be held to take Reyes' money in police station is, but also he give more explanation about what is stealth mission. Brian to be more informative than Han required. Brian utterance is the example of flouting maxims quantity.

Data 4

Brian : Hey, Dom, what do you remember about your father?
 Dom : my father. He used.. He used to have a barbecue every Sunday after church For anybody in the neighborhood. If you didn't go to church, you didn't get any barbecue. Every single day he was in the shop, and every single night, he was at the kitchen table with Mia, helping her with her homework. Even after she went to sleep, he'd stay up for a few more hours so he

could learn the next chapter and help her the next day. I remember everything about my father. Everything.

Brian : That's just it. I don't remember shit about my dad. I don't remember him yelling. I don't remember him smiling. To be honest with you, I don't even remember what the hell he looked like. I don't remember. He just... He was just never there.

Based on dialogue above Dom and Brian are share story about their father. Brian asks about Dom's father, and Dom tells to Brian everything about his father. Dom tells about his father habit. After Dom finish telling about his father, he just silent and smile but suddenly Brian also tells about his father. Brian tells anything about his father although Dom does not ask him. From Brian utterance **"That's just it. I don't remember shit about my dad. I don't remember him yelling. I don't remember him smiling. To be honest with you, I don't even remember what the hell he looked like. I don't remember. He just... He was just never there."** Brian gives more information to Dom about his

father. In dialogue above, Brian should answer "that's just it" but Brian gives

more information about his father. Brian tells that he has not enough memory about his father. Brian is more informative than Dom required. Brian tells anything about his father is the example of flouting maxim quantity.

Data 5

Brian : Hobbs is the leader of the elite task force for the DSS
Tej : So he's good.
Brian : When the FBI wants to find somebody, that's who they call. Because he never misses his mark. This guy is Old Testament. Blood, bullets, wrath of God. That's his style.

Based on dialogue above, Brian gives more information about the leader of FBI. In the dialogue above, when Brian give information that Hobbs is the leader of the elite task force for the DSS, then Tej only said that "he's good". Tej

do not ask the story about the leader of FBI. From Brian utterance **“When the FBI wants to find somebody, that's who they call. Because he never misses his mark. This guy is Old Testament. Blood, bullets, wrath of God. That's his style.”** In Brian utterance, Brian gives more information than Tej required. Brian should answer “yes or not”, but Brian gives information about the story of Hobbs. Brian is to be more informative in his dialogue. Brian tells all about Hobbs story, he tells about how Hobbs works. Brian tells about Hobbs story without Tej ask to Brian. Brian utterance in dialogue above is the example of flouting maxim quantity.

Data 6

Hobbs : Hey, Toretto. You're under arrest.
Dom : Arrest? I don't feel like I'm under arrest. How about you, Brian?
Brian : No, not a bit. Not even a little bit.
Hobbs : I just give it a minute. It'll sink in.
Brian : We didn't kill those feds. That was Reyes.

Based on dialogue above, Hobbs will arrest Dom and Brian but they just calm and they do not feel like under arrest. Hobbs still patient and he gives a minute for them. This is the Brian answer **“We didn't kill those feds. That was Reyes.”** From Brian answer, he gives more information to Hobbs. Brian should answer “oke”, but Brian give information to Hobbs. Brian tells to Hobbs about who is the killer of DEA agents in train. Brian tells that the killer is Reyes. Brian tells about the killer of DEA agents although Hobbs does not ask him. Brian utterance is the example of flouting maxim quantity.

Data 7

Hobbs : Your mistake is thinking you got a goddamn choice, boy.

Dom : And your mistake? Thinking you're in America. You're a long way from home. This is Brazil.

Based on dialogue above, Hobbs tries to arrest Dom in Brazil. Hobbs asks to Dom that Dom have not a choice to run. Dom should answer “I am not run”, but Dom gives more information to Hobbs about Hobbs’ mistake. Dom remains to Hobbs that he is a long way from America and Hobbs cannot arrest Dom. Thus Dom gives more information to remain Hobbs. Dom gives more information than Hobbs required. Dom utterance in the dialogue above is a flouting maxim quantity.

Data 8

Elena : Hey! Was she so special to you?

Dom : I never thought anyone could understand how much. But you do.

Based on dialogue above, Elena is curious about something. She asks to Dom that “was she so special to you”. From Dom answers “**I never thought anyone could understand how much. But you do.**” Dom gives more information than Elena required. Dom should answer “yes or not”, but Dom gives more information. Elena asks about someone else in Dom’s heart, but Dom’s answer about Elena. Dom tells that there is not someone can understand what he feels and what he thinks, but Elena can understand what Dom feels and what Dom thinks. Dom tells that only Elena who can understand about him. Dom utterance in the dialogue above is the example of flouting maxim quantity.

4.1.1.2 Flouting Maxim of Quality

Quality is the types of flouting maxims that make the speaker deliberate to say something false because the speaker has not adequate evidence. Quality is concern with reality. In fast five, the four characters flout the maxims of quality when making wish and showing planning is different with reality.

4.1.1.2.1 Making wish

Data 9

Dom: Almost wish I didn't see that. Almost

Vince: Wait, Dom

Dom: Mia was on that train. My sister!

Vince: I didn't know. **I wouldn't do anything to hurt her.**

Dom: You set up the deal!

Based on dialogue above, Dom is angry because Vince tries to hurt Mia and Vince also lie to Dom about Reyes's plan. Vince tells his wish that he would not do anything to hurt Mia. In reality, Mia almost hurt in train and she almost has problem. In dialogue above, what Vince says is different with reality. Vince tells his wish to Dom because Dom has known all of Vince plans. Thus Vince deliberates says something different with the reality. Vince utterance in the dialogue above is the example of flouting maxim quality.

Data 10

Dom: Almost wish I didn't see that. Almost

Vince: Wait, Dom

Dom: Mia was on that train. My sister!

Vince: I didn't know. I wouldn't do anything to hurt her.

Dom: You set up the deal!

Vince: I thought the job was for the cars. I didn't know. All they want is the chip.

From Vince utterance **“I thought the job was for the cars. I didn’t know. All they want is the chip.”** Vince tells to Dom that he does not know anything about Reyes’s plan, Vince think that the jobs for take the cars. Vince believes to say like that, but he has not adequate evidence. In reality, Vince is someone who set up the deal with Reyes and Vince also know what Reyes want is. In the night, Vince tries to take the chip in the car that he steals in train and Reyes wants that chip. Vince tells his wish to Dom. Vince wish that he don’t about Reyes’ plan, but what he says is different with the reality. In dialogue above, Vince does flouting maxim quality.

Data 11

Han: Nice digs.

Dom: Yeah, well, the Ritz was sold out.

In dialogue above, Han give allusion to Dom about his house. Dom answers **“Yeah, well, the Ritz was sold out.”** In Dom utterance, he tells to Han about the Ritz was sold out. Dom tells to Han that the Ritz hotel was sold out, so he forced to stay in this home. Dom believes that what he says is true. In reality, Dom never goes to the Ritz and he never stay in the Ritz. Dom just gives his argument to Han without have some evidences. Dom’s wish that the Ritz was sold out without he has some evidences is the example of flouting maxim quality. They are flouting maxim quality.

4.1.1.2.2 Showing planning

Data 12

Brian : We can't keep running, Dom. We got to get out. We got to get out now.

Dom : You're right. Here's how we're going to do it. We're going to use this. We're going do one last job. We're going to take all of Reyes' money. Every dime of it, and disappear. Forever.

Brian : New passports. New lives with no more looking over our shoulder. And we're just going to buy our freedom.

From Dom utterance **“You're right. Here's how we're going to do it. We're going to use this. We're going do one last job. We're going to take all of Reyes' money. Every dime of it, and disappear. Forever.”** In dialogue above, Dom believes about his plan. When Brian asks to Dom that they cannot keep running and they must get out from Rio. Dom tells to Brian about his plan. The Dom's plan is take all of Reyes' money. Dom tells to Brian about how take Reyes' money. Dom believes that he can take all of Reyes' money but he has not adequate evidence to prove that his plan can be success. It just Dom' planning. In reality, Dom difficult to take Reyes' money because Reyes is the number one people in Rio. Reyes can do anything in Rio. He can buy all of people in Rio. Dom's plan is the example of flouting maxim quality. Thus, Dom does flouting maxim quality.

Data 13

Brian : We can't keep running, Dom. We got to get out. We got to get out now.

Dom : You're right. Here's how we're going to do it. We're going to use this. We're going do one last job. We're going to take all of Reyes' money. Every dime of it, and disappear. Forever.

Brian : New passports. New lives with no more looking over our shoulder. And we're just going to buy our freedom.

From Brian utterance **“New passports. New lives with no more looking over our shoulder. And we're just going to buy our freedom.”** Brian tells to

Dom about his planning for freedom. He believes that what he says will happen in future, but he has not adequate evidence. It is just a plan. In reality, he is a fugitive. A lot of people are looking for him. In dialogue above, Brian utterance in the conversation above is the example of flouting maxim quality.

4.1.1.3 Flouting Maxim of Relevance

Relevance is types of flouting maxims that make the speaker deliberate to give irrelevance answer. In fast five, the four characters deliberates changes the topic and giving allusion. Relevance is concern with topic and situation.

4.1.1.3.1 Changing the topic

Data 14

Brian : where you been, man?

Vince: **you better check that tone.**

Based on dialogue above, Brian asks to Vince about where he is after he takes some cars in train. Vince gives irrelevance answer; he said that **“you better check that tone.”** Brian asks to Vince about his position but Vince asks Brian to continue check his car. Vince is deliberates change the topic about position to suggestion. Vince deliberate changes the topic because Vince not interest to answer Brian’s question. Vince gives irrelevance in the dialogue above is the example of flouting maxim relevance.

Data 15

Vince: Please Dom, just let me have the chip. I can take this to them.
They’ll gives it to Reyes and set things right.

Dom : Get out

Vince: What?

Dom : get out

Vince: you never listen to me. Not when I told you he was a cop, and not now. You never trust me and look where it’s gotten us.

Loot at our family now. I can't go home! Your sister is stuck in this life! Where's Letty, Dom? Where's Letty?

In dialogue above, Dom is angry and disappointed to Vince. Dom asks Vince to get out from his home. Vince should answer "yes or no", but he is change the topic. Vince utterance "**you never listen to me. Not when I told you he was a cop, and not now. You never trust me and look where it's gotten us. Loot at our family now. I can't go home! Your sister is stuck in this life! Where's Letty, Dom? Where's Letty?**". From Vince utterance, he changes the topic from suggestion to telling story. Vince tries to make Dom trust him. In dialogue above, Vince do flouting maxims relevance. Vince utterance in the dialogue above is the one example of flouting maxims Relevance.

Data 16

Mia : - Vince, what are you doing?

Vince: - Quiet! They've been tracking you.

Based on dialogue above, when Mia goes to market to buy some vegetable, she meets with Vince. Vince pulls Mia's hand to hide. Mia shocks and she asks to Vince "what are you doing?" Vince just answers "**Quiet! They've been tracking you.**" From Vince utterance, he gives irrelevance answer. Vince does flouting maxim relevance. Vince does flouting maxims relevance when he changes the topic. When Mia asks to Vince "what are you doing?", Vince should answer about his activity in market but Vince do not answer like that. Vince also says that "quiet! They've been tracking you". Vince does not explain who they are. Vince does flouting maxims relevance because he has not much time to

explain more. Vince utterance in dialogue above is the one of example flouting maxim of relevance.

Data 17

Elena : You should run, you know. Hobbs will find you. You have every reason to leave. Why stay?

Dom : Why do you?

Based on dialogue above, Elena is curious why Dom still stay in Rio. She knows that Dom has many reasons to leave. When Dom come to her home, Elena ask Dom to make her curious lost. Dom does not make her curious lost but he makes her curious more. Dom gives irrelevance answer. From Dom utterance “**Why do you?**”. He does not answer Elena’s question. Based on Elena’s question “Hobbs will find you. You have every reason to leave. Why stay?”. She asks to Dom about the reason he still stay in Rio. Dom should answer what the reason he still stay is, but he does not answer like that. He gives question to Elena. In dialogue above, Dom changes the topic, when Elena asks “why”, he also asks “why”. He does not answer Elena’s question but he gives question to Elena. Dom utterance is the one of example flouting maxims relevance.

Data 18

Roman : You know what's crazy? There's only four of those cars in the whole world. Yeah, I got the only one in the Western Hemisphere. I made a sheikh in Abu Dhabi an offer he could not refuse.

Tej : Huh. That's a nice lady you got there, too.

Roman : Absolutely. Hei honey?

Roman and Tej are meets again in the first time, after they take all of Reyes’s money. Roman tells to Tej about his story after he takes all of Reyes’s money. He tells that he uses his money to buy a limited car in the world. He buys

the car in Abu Dhabi. Roman tells anything to Tej, but Tej's response is not relevance with Roman says is. From Tej' answer "**Huh. That's a nice lady you got there, too.**" Tej does not response what Roman says. Tej is deliberates change the topic. Roman tells to Tej about his new car, but Tej response is about a lady. Tej asks to Roman about a lady who stands in front of Roman's new car. Tej changes the topic conversation from the car to lady. Tej does flouting maxim relevance in his dialogue. Tej utterance in dialogue above is the example of flouting maxim relevance.

4.1.1.3.2 Giving allusion

Data 19

Roman : Dawg, you still can't drive. Now, I see why you're always getting into accidents. You can't even drive a damn remote control car.

Tej : I'm going to need you to shut up right now.

Based on dialogue above, Roman give ridicule to Tej that Tej cannot drive a car. In the dialogue above, Tej gives irrelevance answer. From Tej utterance "**I'm going to need you to shut up right now.**" Tej wants Roman to shut up his mouth because Roman' voice is noisy. In daily life, Roman always say unimportant thing. Roman is called as the biggest mouth. Therefore Tej deliberates give allusion to Roman. In dialogue above, Tej do flouting maxim relevance. Tej utterance is the example of flouting maxims relevance.

Data 20

Brian : Do I want to know how you know all that?

Tej : I had a life before you knew me, O'Conner.

Based on dialogue above, Brian asks about "Do I want to know how you know all that?" Tej should answer "Yes or No" but he gives irrelevant answer. Tej

answers that **"I had a life before you knew me, O'Conner."** In Tej answer, he tells that he has many activities before Brian know him. In dialogue above, Tej deliberate give allusion to Brian. Tej gives irrelevance answer is the example of flouting maxim relevance.

Data 21

Dom's rival in Brazil : Word on the street is a lot of people are looking for you two. What? You didn't think we'd recognize you?
Dom : We're kind of counting on it. That little coupe may run the streets around here, but that monster has never seen a set of tail lights. - Ever.

In dialogue above, Dom rival talks that all of people in Brazil recognize Dom and he knows that Dom is fugitive. Dom does not response anything what he says. In Dom utterance **"We're kind of counting on it. That little coupe may run the streets around here, but that monster has never seen a set of tail lights. - Ever."** Dom gives irrelevance answer. Dom asks about type of his rival car and he also talks about his car. Dom talks that his car has never lose. Dom gives challenge for his rival. Dom asks his rival to race. In dialogue above, Dom does flouting maxims relevance. Dom responses makes his rival is confuse. Dom does flouting maxim relevance when he gives allusion. Thus, Dom utterance in the dialogue above is the example of flouting maxims relevance.

Data 22

Elena : My husband was a good police officer. An honest man. We both grew up here. Two years ago he was murdered in the street right outside our door. Reyes owns this favela now. He gives things to people. But everything has a price. The people here need a new start. They need to be free. You didn't kill those men in the train, did you?
Dom : Now, why would you believe anything I would tell you?

Based on dialogue above, Elena tells to Dom about his husband and the reason why his husband is died. Elena also asks Dom about the killer of DEA agents in train. She asks that Dom kill DEA agents or not. Elena tries to trust Dom. From Dom utterance **“Now, why would you believe anything I would tell you?”** Dom should answer “yes or not”, but Dom does not answer like that. Dom does not clear to answer Elena’s question. He gives question to Elena. Dom deliberates give allusion to Elena. Dom does flouting maxim relevance. Dom answer is not relevance with Elena’s question. Elena gives question to Dom and Dom give question back to Elena. In dialogue above, Dom do flouting maxims relevance.

Data 23

Brian : It's because we're free. You know, I want another shot.

Dom : Yeah?

Brian : Yeah. No wagers, nobody else. Just you and me, once and for all.

Dom : You sure you can handle the disappointment?

Based on dialogue above, Brian asks to Dom that he want to race again. Brian want that they race without anybody else, and not wagers. Brian only wants to race with Dom. From Dom utterance **“You sure you can handle the disappointment?”** Dom gives irrelevance answer. He deliberate gives allusion to Brian. Brian asks to Dom that he want to race again. Dom should answer “yes or not”, but Dom does not answer like that. Dom gives a question back to Brian. Dom asks to Brian about his feeling. Dom believes that he is the winner. Thus, Dom asks to Brian about what he will feel after he race is. Dom utterance above is the example of flouting maxim relevance.

4.1.1.4 Flouting Maxim of Manner

Manner is the types of flouting maxim that make the speaker to be not perspicuous and not specifically. In flouting maxim of manner, the speaker can be obscurity and ambiguity and the listener need clarification. In fast five, the four characters does flouting maxims manner with giving obscurity expression and giving ambiguity.

4.1.1.4.1 Giving obscurity expression

Data 24

Mia : Where's Vince?

Dom : **He'll be here.**

Based on dialogue above, Mia asks to Dom about Vince position but Dom just answer "**He'll be here.**" From Dom utterance, Dom gives obscurity expression. Dom does not know where Vince is. Dom should answer "I don't know where's Vince", but Dom give obscurity of expression. Dom makes Mia confuse because she does not understand what Dom' say is. Dom makes Mia need clarification. Dom just needs answer about Vince's position. Dom gives obscurity of expression is the example of flouting maxim manner.

Data 25

Vince : please, Dom, just let me have the chip. I can take this to them.
They'll give it to Reyes and set things right.

Dom : get out

Vince : What?

Dom : get out

Based on dialogue above, Vince wants take the chip and he will give it to Reyes. He thinks that he gives the chip to Reyes, he can save his family, and he can save Dom. Dom should answer agree or disagree about Vince' plan but Dom

does not answer like that. Dom gives obscurity expression. Dom answer “**get out**”, He want Vince to get out from his home. Vince shock and he does not understand about what Dom says is. Vince needs clarification because Dom gives obscurity of expression. From Dom utterance, he does flouting maxims of manner.

Data 26

Brian : What do you say, Dom?

Dom : We talking or we racing?

Based on dialogue above, Brian and Dom will race in the next quarter-mile to get one hundred thousand dollars. Brian is asks about Dom’ opinion. Dom should answer “I am ready or never mind”, but Dom does not give answer like that. From Dom answer “**We talking or we racing?**”, He gives choice to Brian that we will always talking or we start to race. Brian speechless and he do not say anything else. He does not understand what Dom say. Dom gives obscurity of expression. Dom responses can make Brian is speechless. Thus, Dom gives ambiguity response to Brian. Dom’ utterance in dialogue above is the one of example flouting maxim manner.

Data 27

Brian : Baby gift, huh?

Dom : - I have no idea what they're talking about.

Based on dialogue above, Brian want to know that it is baby gift or not. Dom just needs to answer “yes or no”, but he answers something different. From Dom answer “**I have no idea what they're talking about.**” Dom tells that he does not know anything. In this dialogue, Dom gives obscurity expression. Dom

gives obscurity expression to Brian. Dom makes Brian be curious, he does not understand what Dom say is. Brian needs clarification to Dom because he still curious. Dom makes Brian be the winner in race. Dom cannot see Brian disappointed. Dom gives a secret prize for Brian. Therefore, Dom do flouting maxim manner in his dialogue.

Data 28

Brian : No! There's too many of them. Hey, there's too many of them.
We're not going to make it.
Dom : **You're right, we aren't. You are.**
Brian : what are you talking about?
Dom : You're a father now, Brian
Brian : No, I'm not leaving you. Now you stick with the plan!
Dom : it was always the plan. Take care of Mia.

In the dialogue above, Brian and Dom are in emergency situation. There are many people who try to arrest and kill them. Brian is hopeless, he think that he cannot avoid them. Brian hopes that Dom gives good plan to avoid them. Thus,

Brian and Dom can be free, but Dom gives strange answer. Dom answers "You're

right, we aren't. You are." Dom gives obscurity expression, Dom makes Brian shock and confuse to understand what Dom say is. Brian needs clarification to Dom. Therefore, Dom do flouting maxim manner. Dom utterance is the one of example flouting maxim manner.

4.1.1.4.2 Giving ambiguity

Data 29

Roman : I guess they did, since your ass is here. When are you going
to give Martin Luther King his car back?
Tej : **As soon as you give Rick James his jacket back.**

In dialogue above, Roman asks "When are you going to give Martin Luther King his car back?" Roman asks to Tej about "time". Roman wants to

know when Tej going to give Martin Luther King his car back. Tej should answer about “day, date and time”. While Tej does not answer like that, he answers “**As soon as you give Rick James his jacket back.**” Tej give ambiguity response, Tej answers make Roman speechless and cannot say anything else. Tej answer has two meaning. The first, Tej ask Roman to give soon Rick jacket back. The second, Tej inform to Roman about the time he give Martin car back is same with Roman give Rick jacket. In this dialogue, Tej is ambiguity. Tej’ utterance is the one of example flouting maxim manner.

Data 30

Hobbs	: Just give it a minute. It'll sink in.
Brian	: We didn't kill those feds. That was Reyes.
Hobbs	: I don't give a shit. I'm just here to bring in two assholes whose names hit my desk.
Brian	: Yeah, that sounds like a real hero.
Hobbs	: That's funny. From a guy who took the oath of a cop, then went against everything it stood for. Or some wannabe tough guy prick who beat a man half to death with a socket wrench.

Based on dialogue above, Brian tries to tell that Reyes is the killer of DEA agents in train. Brian also want that Hobbs can help him to arrest Reyes, but Hobbs does not care about Reyes. Hobbs just arrest two man who the name in Hobbs’ desk. Brian knows what Hobbs thinking about him. Hobbs thinks that all of criminal is doing by Brian because Brian is the number one of fugitive in the world. Then Brian gives ambiguity expression. Brian answer has two meaning. The first, Brian is really to give praise to Hobbs. The second, Brian is give allusion to Hobbs. Hobbs does not understand what Brian’ says is. Hobbs just

says that “that’s funny”. Brian does flouting maxim manner. Brian is ambiguity. Brian utterance is the one of example flouting maxim manner.

4.1.2 The Reasons of Four Characters Uttered Flouting Maxims in ‘Fast Five’ Movies.

The writer interprets the reasons of four characters flouted maxims in fast five. As stated in chapter three that all the data is interpreted by the writer itself because the writer does not have much time to do direct interview to four characters. In the below is the reasons of four characters flouted maxims based on emotion. There are eight emotions that make the four characters flouted maxims in fast five. They are angry, worry, scare, happy, peevish, disappointed, enthusiasm, and ambitious.

4.1.2.1 Angry

Data 1

Vince : please, Dom, just let me have the chip. I can take this to them.
They’ll give it to Reyes and set things right.
Dom : get out
Vince : What?
Dom : get out

The utterances above happened after Dom know that Vince lie to him. Vince said that he does not know anything about Reyes’ plan but Vince tries to take the chip. Reyes want to take the chip from Dom. Dom is angry because Vince tries to hurt Mia to make his plan is success.

Data 2

Hobbs : Just give it a minute. It’ll sink in.
Brian : We didn't kill those feds. That was Reyes.

Hobbs : I don't give a shit. I'm just here to bring in two assholes whose names hit my desk.
Brian : **Yeah, that sounds like a real hero.**
Hobbs : That's funny. From a guy who took the oath of a cop, then went against everything it stood for. Or some wannabe tough guy prick who beat a man half to death with a socket wrench.

The utterance above happened when Hobbs tries to arrest Brian. Hobbs thinks that Brian is the killer of DEA agents in the train. Brian tries to give information that the killer of DEA agents is Reyes, but Hobbs does not care about what Brian say. Therefore Brian is angry and he gives ambiguity response to Hobbs.

4.1.2.2 Worry

Data 3

Brian : Hobbs is the leader of the elite task force for the DSS
Tej : So he's good.
Brian : **When the FBI wants to find somebody, that's who they call. Because he never misses his mark. This guy is Old Testament. Blood, bullets, wrath of God. That's his style.**

The utterance above happened after Brian knows that Hobbs will hunt his family. Brian is worry about the safety of his family. Brian is worry because he knows well who Hobbs is. Therefore Brian gives more information than Tej required.

Data 4

Mia : - Vince, what are you doing?
Vince: - Quiet! They've been tracking you.

The utterance above happened when Mia go to market to buy some vegetable. Suddenly Vince followed Mia from her home to market. Vince

followed Mia because Vince knows that some people try to catch Mia in the Market. Vince is worry, he does not want anyone to hurt Mia.

4.1.2.3 Scare

Data 5

Dom : Where were you, Vince?

Vince : **guys all over the favelas asking about you. Couldn't get out of three without leading them straight to you. Had to wait them out.**

The utterances above happened after Vince, Dom, Brian, and Mia stealing Reyes' car in the train. Vince is disappear, he never come to Dom home. Suddenly Vince comes to Dom home. Dom is suspicious to Vince. Vince is scare because Dom suspicious to him. Thus Vince gives more information than Dom required.

Data 6

Dom: Almost wish I didn't see that. Almost

Vince: Wait, Dom

Dom: Mia was on that train. My sister!

Vince: I didn't know. **I wouldn't do anything to hurt her.**

Dom: You set up the deal!

The utterance above happened after Dom is angry to Vince. Dom knows that Vince is lies to him. Vince is scare because Dom has known all of Vince plans. Vince still tries to explain that he wouldn't do anything to hurt Mia, but in reality Vince almost hurt Mia.

4.1.2.4 Happy

Data 7

Brian : We can't keep running, Dom. We got to get out. We got to get out now.

Dom : You're right. Here's how we're going to do it. We're going to use this. We're going to do one last job. We're going to take all of Reyes' money. Every dime of it, and disappear. Forever.

Brian : **New passports. New lives with no more looking over our shoulder. And we're just going to buy our freedom.**

The utterance above happened after Mia tells to Dom and Brian that she is pregnant. Brian asks Dom to get out from Rio because all of people in Rio hunt them. This situation is dangerous for Mia. Thus Dom tells to Brian about his last plan. Dom asks Brian to take all of Reyes' money. Brian is happy because he will have much money. Brian also showing his plan to Dom. Brian wants to get new life for Mia and his child.

Data 8

Roman : You know what's crazy? There's only four of those cars in the whole world. Yeah, I got the only one in the Western Hemisphere. I made a sheikh in Abu Dhabi an offer he could not refuse.

Tej : **Huh. That's a nice lady you got there, too.**

Roman : Absolutely. Hei honey?

The utterances above happened after Tej and Roman success to take all of Reyes' money. Tej and Roman can do anything because they have much money. Tej is happy because he can see his friend can life better than before. Roman can buy the best car in the world and he also can get three ladies. Roman is someone who has ugly face.

4.1.2.5 Peevish

Data 9

Roman : Dawg, you still can't drive. Now, I see why you're always getting into accidents. You can't even drive a damn remote control car.

Tej : **I'm going to need you to shut up right now.**

The utterance above happened because Roman annoying Tej. Tej is peevish because he focus to find Reyes' money in police station, but Roman always annoy Tej' concentration. Therefore Tej gives allusion to Roman. Tej ask Roman to stop talking.

Data 10

Brian : Do I want to know how you know all that?

Tej : I had a life before you knew me, O'Conner.

The utterance above after Tej success to know where Reyes save his money in police station. Tej know all information about Reyes' strongbox. Brian is curious why Tej know all that. Tej is peevish when Brian asks about his privacy. Tej does not like tell anything about his story life to others.

4.1.2.6 Disappointed

Data 11

Vince: Please Dom, just let me have the chip. I can take this to them.

They'll gives it to Reyes and set things right.

Dom : Get out

Vince: What?

Dom : get out

Vince: you never listen to me. Not when I told you he was a cop, and not now. You never trust me and look where it's gotten us.

Loot at our family now. I can't go home! Your sister is stuck in this life! Where's Letty, Dom? Where's Letty?

The utterance above happened after Dom knows that Vince is lies to him. Dom asks Vince to get out from his home. Vince is disappointed because Dom does not trust him. Vince tries to save Dom, he also tries to save his family, but Dom does not know what Vince feel, and what Vince think is.

4.1.2.7 Enthusiasm

Data 12

Han : People we don't like. You know police stations are designed to keep people in, not out.
 Brian : **That's why it's a stealth mission. We'll be in and out before they even know we were there.**

The utterance above happened when Han and Brian discuss about the plan to take all of Reyes' money. Han is confused because Reyes put his money in police station. Brian gives information to Han about the name of his mission, but Brian also give explanation to Han about what is stealth mission. Brian gives more information to Han because he is enthusiasm to take all of Reyes' money.

4.1.2.8 Ambitious

Data 13

Brian : We can't keep running, Dom. We got to get out. We got to get out now.

Dom : **You're right. Here's how we're going to do it. We're going to use this. We're going to do one last job. We're going to take all of Reyes' money. Every dime of it, and disappear. Forever.**

Brian : New passports. New lives with no more looking over our shoulder. And we're just going to buy our freedom.

The utterance above happened after Brian asks Dom to get out from Rio. Brian asks Dom to get out from Rio because Mia is pregnant. Brian is worried about Mia condition. Dom is ambitious to make his sister happy and he wants to give new life for his sister. Therefore Dom makes a plan to take all of Reyes' money. After Dom gets all of Reyes' money, he will get out from Rio.

4.2 Discussion

This thesis is focused on the types of flouting maxims and the reasons of four characters uttered flouting maxims in *fast five*. They are Dom, Brian, Tej, and Vince. In *fast five*, the writer finds that four characters use all types of flouting maxims. There are thirty utterances that contain flouting maxims that consist of eight maxims of quantity, five maxims of quality, ten maxims of relevance, and seven maxims of manner.

Based on explanation above, quantity is the second number from highest after relevance, and it is possible for four characters to flout maxims outside the movie. The four characters always flouted maxim of relevance in *fast five* because the characters more easy to convey what they mean for their interlocutor. The four characters only change the topic and giving allusion for his interlocutor. It makes his interlocutor easy to understand when they deliberate cease to obey the cooperative principle.

The writer also finds the reasons of four characters uttered flouting maxims in *fast five*. The writer interprets the reasons of four characters uttered flouting maxims based on emotion in the movie, there are eight reasons of four characters flouted maxims. They are worry, scare, angry, happy, peevish, disappointed, enthusiasm, and ambitious. From eight reasons above the four characters always flouted maxims because they are angry, peevish, happy, scare, and worry. There are many fights in *fast five*. The fight is make four character just follow his emotion without fulfill cooperative principle.

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The writer found that the previous study of flouting maxims is more interest for some researcher. The writer found three previous studies that has she read. They are Veronica (2005), Silvia (2011), and Faulina (2014), they analyze and discuss flouting maxims in comedy genre. The examples of comedy genre are YKS, pacarku ngandheg, and weeding crasher. From three previous studies above, there is the one study that makes the writer to take this title as her study. The study is by Veronica from Petra University. Veronica' studies as my guidance to answer the research question. Veronica' studies give the writer inspiration to choose thriller movie as her object. Veronica discuss about the flouting of conversational maxims in Javanese short story "Pacarku Ngandheg". Veronica finds that there are 137 total of incidents of flouting maxims, and the most flouted maxims is the maxims of relevance. She also finds the reasons why they do it because the conversation not to go smoothly like uninformative, not well corresponding, changes topic, make obscurity, give too much information, avoid talking something and not brief.

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In veronica' study, the most flouted maxims is the maxims of relevance. In my study, the most flouted maxims also the maxims of relevance. Veronica finds 137 flouting maxims in her study, but I only find thirty flouting maxims. Veronica analyzes flouting maxims in comedy genre but my study analyzes flouting maxims in thriller genre. Actually comedy genre is possible to produce many flouting maxims but thriller genre is rare to produce flouting. Because of this interesting the writer choose to analyze flouting maxims in thriller genre. Veronica also finds the reason why the main characters do it. The main characters

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do it because the conversation not to go smoothly like uninformative. Based on explanation above, Veronica only discusses the reason why flouting maxims can happened. My study discusses the reasons that make four characters flouted maxims. Thus the finding of this study is develops than Veronica' study. This study is develops because this study discuss the flouting maxims in thriller genre and this study also discuss the reason that make four characters flouted maxims.

In addition, the writer finds some advantages for the readers about this study. The advantages are; the first is the reader aware when people do flouting maxims. The second is the reader easy to distinguish the kinds of flouting maxims. The third is the reader can understand why the speaker does flouting maxims. From some advantages above, the writer conclude that the general advantage is the reader can improve the accuracy of his language communication when the reader understands what is flouting maxims.

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CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

In this chapter, the researcher presents the conclusion of the study about flouting maxims. This study focuses on flouting maxims that are found in the thriller movie because all the previous studies which are found by the researcher are in comedy movie. This study focuses on the flouting maxims that are uttered by some characters in the movie *Fast Five*. The characters are Dom, Vince, Brian and Tej. The researcher focuses on what are the types of flouting maxims in the movie *Fast Five*, and what are the reasons why the four characters utter the flouting maxims.

The writer finds all types of flouting maxims uttered by Dom, Brian, Vince and Tej in *Fast Five*. They are flouting maxim of quantity, flouting maxim of quality, flouting maxim of relevance and flouting maxim of manner. It is suitable with Grice theory. The writer finds thirty flouting maxims in *Fast Five*. They are five maxims of quality, seven maxims of manner, eight maxims of quantity, and ten maxims of relevance. Quantity is the second number from highest after relevance. The four characters always use flouting maxim of relevance in *fast five* because the four characters only give irrelevant answer for their interlocutor and it makes their interlocutor is easy to understand that they deliberate cease to be obey the cooperative principle.

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In addition, the writer finds the reasons why four characters uttered flouting maxims in the *Fast Five*. The writer interprets the reason why Dom, Vince, Brian and Tej utter flouting maxims based on their emotion which is visualised in the movie. The reasons why the four characters utter flouting maxims in their dialogue are because of worry, scare, angry, happy, peevish, disappointed, enthusiasm and ambitious.

Based on explanation above, the writer concludes that flouting maxims are not only found in comedy genre, but also in thriller genre. Flouting maxims are possible happen in the entire genre because flouting maxims is one of the studies about daily conversation. Flouting maxims is important to make communication goes smooth when people can understand the meaning deeply of what speakers say.

5.2 Suggestion

For other researchers who want to analyse flouting maxims, please give more attention to analyse other genre and other object, such as horror, short story, drama, or comic. Other researchers can analyze flouting maxims in more specific area because many researchers only focus on all kinds of flouting maxims. The other researcher can choose one or two kinds of flouting maxims to be analyzed, such as the other writer can only focus on flouting maxim of quantity. They can analyze flouting maxims with other statements of problem, such as the purpose of flouting maxims.

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Finally, the writer hopes that this study gives benefit for the English Department, especially students in State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya who want to analyze cooperative principle.

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