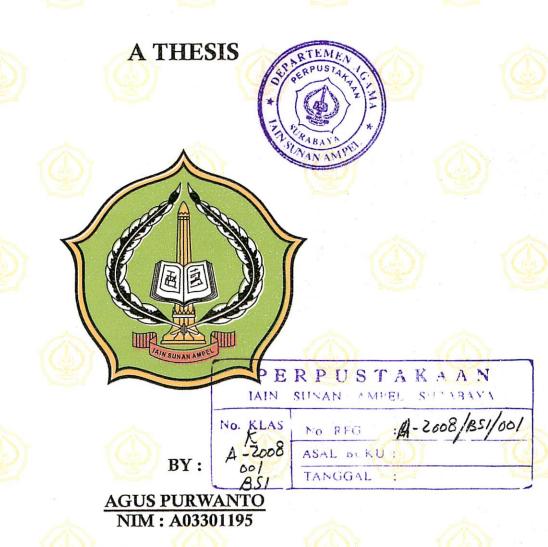
THE FLOUTING OF CONVERSATIONAL MAXIMS BY THE MAIN CHARACTERS IN TITANIC MOVIE



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ABSTRACT

Purwanto, Agus Linguistic The Flouting of Conversational Maxims by The Main Characters in Titanic Movie

Theoretically, in communication, people should apply the cooperative principle that consists on four maxims of conversation. They are maxim of quantity, maxim of quality, maxim of relevance, and maxim of manner. According to Grice (1975), people should obey those maxims in order to have an effective communication without any miscommunication. In fact, people sometimes flout the maxims. People mostly have reason behind flouting the maxims. Therefore, in this study, the writer is interested in analyzing the type of maxims in *Titanic* movie, the reason of the flouting maxims, and the consequences of the flouting maxims. The writer chooses *Titanic* movie because it has good effect and visuals, and it also provides excellent commentary on the issue of dramatic story as well as good appreciation by the audience.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is a system to transfer and to inform something through a communication. People usually use language to inform, to express their idea, and to build up their social relationship so that language is important thing for human being to maintain their life. Besides, language is related to communication, and communication is, among other, speaking which is done by having a conversation. Conversation needs someone to be a speaker and a hearer. They have to be cooperative and have contribution or message, which can be understood by the listener in order that the communication is success.

Based on Grice (1975), people will have a successful conversation if they fulfill the cooperative principles that are related in the four maxims of conversation. The four maxims are maxim of quantity, maxim of quality, maxim of relevance, and maxim of manner. These principles can make the conversation work effectively and run smoothly.

On the other hand, people sometimes speak without fulfilling the maxims. They flout them because they have certain reasons. For example, a child is lying about his/her bad mark in school in order to avoid the punishment from his/her parents. Here, a child flouts the maxim of quality, which requires him/her to say to say something that is untrue or false. Another example, Andy meets his friend whom he dislikes, and his friend makes a conversation firstly, such as "how are you?" because

Andy does not like him/her, so he answer the question like "oh the weather is not good today". Here, this answer is not expected by Andy's friend. Clearly, Andy does not want to give a good respond to the speaker so he changes the topic. These situation already proved that Andy flouted his conversation because some reasons even though the flouting of maxim can cause the conversation unsuccessful.

The consequence flouting of maxim can be seen on the occurrence of understanding or misunderstanding of the listener through verbal or nonverbal clues refer to either written or spoken language. Nevertheless, nonverbal clues are not written in spoken, they are eyes expression, body language, touching, voice. For example, A goes to restaurant, and the waiter offers him/her either coffee or tea. Yet, he/she gives clues by waving his/her hand. This message means that A wants to drink neither coffee nor tea. In this case, A does not speak, but he/she has already given a signal to the waiter. Automatically, the waiter understands that his/her customer does not need any drinks. Second example, Aiko is a Japanese. He is visiting Australia. He can speak English fluently. Then, he goes to bookstore, and he buys some books. He asks the shopkeeper the total of the price. "how much are all of them?" Aiko asked. Then, the shopkeeper said "all of them are one hundred and two dollars". In this case, Aiko understand what the shopkeeper said because he is giving verbal communication. Both of them are the types of human understanding communication.

Titanic is not only great in terms of action, effects, and visuals, but it also provides excellent commentary on the issue of dramatic story. James Cameron, who is the director of *Titanic*, mixed between true story and romantic fiction. *Titanic* has become an enormously popular movie catching the world's imagination in 1997 and

up to now. When the writer was watching this film, he noticed that there were many maxims flouted in their conversation. Beside, the romantic scene of Jack and Rose, many people have a deep impression especially from their utterance. Because of that particular reason, the writer is interested in analyzing their utterances.

In reality, the cooperative principles can be flouted in daily conversations. Titanic is a famous movie whose two leading characters have given deep impression to the viewers. Then misunderstanding may occur when a maxim is flouted and given non verbal clues. Therefore, the writer is interested in doing "the flouting of conversational maxims by the main characters in titanic movie".

1.2 Statement of the Problems

In conducting the study, the writer wants to find out whether flouting of maxim can make the communication unsuccessful. To find out the problems, the writer will formulate three research questions.

- 1. What types of maxims are flouted by Jack and Rose?
- 2. What are the reasons of the flouts maxims?
- 3. What are the consequences of the flouting?

1.3 Purpose of the Study

By the research questions in the statements of the problem, the writer hopes that he can find out the types of maxims which are flouted by the main characters. He also wants to learn why the main characters flouted the maxims. Finally, he wants to find out the consequences of the flouting.

1.4 Significance of the Study

Hopefully, this study helps the readers understand about Grice's maxim. They may learn about the flouting of maxims through this study, and the consequences that may exist. Besides, readers know the probable reasons why the maxims are flouted. He hopes that this study can give them inspirations as their further study in this field.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

This study concerns with discourse analysis. The writer only analyses the main characters conversation. Since he only analyses the main characters' conversation which contains the flouted maxims. In analyzing, the writer uses Paul Grice's theory of conversational maxims as his basic theory to analyze the conversation. In addition, the writer wants to find out the reasons why the main characters flouted the maxims for answering the research question number two. He gets the answer based on the addressee's responds and facial expression when he is speaking to the addressor. Then, as to answer research question number three, to see the consequence, namely the occurrence of the misunderstanding, the writer analyzes both the verbal and non verbal clues of the addressee such as body language, face expression, voice and clothing.

1.6 Definition of Key Term

 Conversational Maxims: General principles to underline the efficient use of language and which together identify general cooperative principles (Crystal.D,1977)

- Cooperative Principles: The cooperation between speakers in using the maxims (Kridalaksana.H, 1993)
- Maxim: A sentence giving a general truth or rule of conduct (Soanes.C, 2001)
- Nonverbal: Not using words (Summers.D, 1992)
- To flout Maxim: To deliberately disobey some maxims with the intention that hearer recognizes that the speaker has some purposes in his/her flouting. In other words, the hearer assumes that while the speaker is disobeying a maxim, she is still fulfilling the other three maxims. From which the purpose is recognized (Attardo.S, 1993)
- Utterance: What is said by any one person before or after another person begins to speak (Longman Dictionary of Applied Linguistics, 1985)
- Verbal: Spoken, not written (Summers.D, 1992)

1.7 Organization of the Study

The writer organizes his study in the following order. First, he begins chapter one with the introduction. Chapter two is review of related literature. The writer will write the theory of Grice Maxims as his basic knowledge in his research. Furthermore, chapter three is methodology, to prepare how to answer his research question. Chapter four, the finding describe the detail result of his research based on the previous chapter. Finally, chapter five, conclusion, summarizes all of his research from the beginning up to ending.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED THEORIES

In this chapter, the writer reviews some theories which are related to his study. This review is very important because it is used as the basic of the analysis of the study.

2.1 Review of Related Theories

This study focuses on the flouting of the conversational maxims. The writer uses Grice's theory of cooperative principle (1975) as the basic of his analysis.

2.1.1 Grice's Theory of Cooperative Principles

Grice (1975) uses the term "implicature" to make the communication become achievement. It will refer to what a speaker can imply, suggest, or mean, as distinct from what the speaker literally says (Brown and Yule, 1983: 31). People sometimes use the communication to show their purpose, and it will give an implication behind the utterance. The implication will be accepted by listener, and it will get many perceptions in the listener mind. The following example shows how the hearer has implicated something else.

A and B are talking about a mutual friend, C who is now working in a bank.

A: How is C getting in his job?

B: oh quite well, I think; he likes colleagues, and he hasn't been to prison yet.

(Example taken from Coulthard, 1977: p. 31)

Here, apart from a context that would make the meaning behind such a replay discernible, A may ask what B was implying, suggesting, or what was meant by his

response (assuming it is not meant literally). Presumable B was implying that C is one to give way to the temptation of his job, or that his colleagues are deceitful and untrustworthy. In this case, Grice wants to explore the phenomenon of conversational implicature into general principles that called cooperative principles.

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.

(Grice, 1975: p. 47, as quoted by Mey. J., 1993)

The Grice elaborates these general principles into four conversational maxims: quantity, quality, relation, and manner. Each of them has different use in giving contribution.

2.1.1.1 The Fulfillment of Maxims

To make the conversation successful, the speakers should obey the four maxims. Here are the examples of how the speakers can fulfill the maxims based on Levinson's book (Levinson, 1983. p. 101-112).

2.1.1.1.1 Maxim of Quantity

The participants make contribution as informative as is required for the current purpose of the exchange. They should not make their contribution more or less informative, because the communication between the addressers and the addressors will be misunderstanding. For example, B will show the utterance that fulfill the maxim of quantity.

A: How did Harry fare in court the other day?

B: Oh he got a fine.

(Levinson, 1983, p. 106)

In the example, Harry got a life sentence too, then B would certainly be guilty of misleading A, for he has failed to provide all the information that might reasonably be required. Therefore, speaker B has already given the informative situation.

2.1.1.1.2 Maxim of Quality

Maxim of quality gives contribution to what addressor believes to be true. Here, the addressors should not say what they believe to be false, and should not lack adequate evidence. It will be more clearly to look at below example.

A : Does your farm contain 400 acres?

B: I do not know that it does, and I want to know if it does.

(Levinson, 1983, p. 105)

Here, the sentence shows that it simply extends the scope of quality by reviewing truth as a special sub-case of sincerity applied to assertions. A answers B about the B's farm. Yet actually, B does not deny that B has farm, and B can prove it when B said that he/she would want to measure his/her farm. This case can be proved that B can give contribution to what addressor believes to be true.

2.1.1.1.3 Maxim of Relevance

Each person usually should give the relevant contribution to the topic. The communication messages should not be unmatched, yet it must relate to what has gone before. So, the conversation, which fulfills the maxim of relevance, must relate with that

the speaker mean. In this case, the communication will flow fluently between the

speakers and the listeners. Below is example of maxim of relevance.

A: Where's my box of chocolates?

B: it's in your room.

(Leech, 1983)

The example is interpreted as relevant to the present action. A is asking about

'where', and B answer about the place that is 'your room'. So, B's answer matches A's

question.

2.1.1.1.4 Maxim of Manner

Maxim of manner means that the participants have to be perspicuous, and also

they have to avoid obscurity of expression, ambiguity, and unnecessary direction. The

utterance of the participant produced should be brief and orderly.

A: Where was Alfred yesterday?

B: Alfred went to the store and bought some whisky.

(Levinson, 1983, p. 108)

The above example has already obeyed the maxim of manner. B can give

explanation orderly since he/she gives a clear explanation where Alfred was.

The theory of maxims can give benefit for the speakers and the addressees who

are obeying the instruction of cooperative principle. Then, if they follow these maxims,

the communication becomes smooth and successful.

2.1.1.2 The Flouting of Conversational Maxims

Although Grice said that the maxims are important, he realized that in some condition people have to do the deliberate violation or flouting as he calls them (Cook, 1992, p. 31). The violation of maxim above may have some effects such as misunderstanding if the hearers do not give respond to an implication (Gumpers, 1982: p. 132) or when the addressee fails to make an inference from the addressor's intention (Cheirchia & Mc Connel-Ginet, 1990: p. 191). Thus, it may be understood only if the hearer has the same background knowledge with the speaker. The knowledge includes not only the rules for interpretation of linguistic items, but also the knowledge of the world, to which an addressors can imply or refer (Coulthard, 1977: 8). The importance of sharing knowledge between the addressor and the addressee are shown in the following summary. When the addressor S intended X and say Y, S is aware that Y violates the cooperative principles (CP), and S realizes that the addressee H is also aware that S has deliberately violated CP in uttering Y. However, S keeps on saying Y because S shows the addressee H will recognize S's intention of deliberately violating the CP by using shared / general / contextual knowledge to interpret X from Y.

Besides, Gazdar said that it is something natural or normal that people do not obey the cooperative principles (Mey. J. L, 1993, p. 74). If they flout their conversation, it does not mean that the communication will not be successful. In addition, the flouting of the conversational maxims can be many things, and there is no way of prescribing a particular violation as useful or detrimental. Then, the participant will understand the implication of the addressor whether the addressee know the situation or occasion. It means that the addresses have the same thinking to imply what the speaker said based on the situation.

Based on Grice maxims, there are several criteria of flouting the maxims as distinguishing guidelines (Levinson, 1983; Coulthard, 1987).

2.1.1.2.1 The Flouting of Maxim of Quantity

Firstly, the addressor flouts this maxim because he/she does circumlocution. It means that addressor does not explain to the point. Secondly, this violation usually gives uninformative contribution. Here, addressor gives less information or too much information. Finally, addressor usually violates this maxim because he/she use insufficient words talks. It means that he/she gives incomplete words when he/she is speaking. The examples will explain about the flouting of maxim of quantity.

I. A: I've lost a diamond ring.

B: Well Julie was wearing one this morning.

(Leech, 1983)

The conversation does not fulfill the maxim of quantity. By using indefinite article, B refuses to commit himself to whether the ring he sees is the same one that A loses. B is not being informative in this case.

II. A: We'll all miss Bill and Agatha, won't we?

B: Well, we'll all miss Bill.

(Leech, 1983)

Surely, this example is categorized as the flouting of maxim of quantity.

A tells B that both of them will miss Bill and Agatha. Yet, B flouts that he/she will miss Bill only. B gives uninformative contribution.

2.1.1.2.2 The Flouting of Maxim of Quality

Firstly, this flouting will be done by the addressor because the addressor lies or says and denies something that is believed to be false in order not to get some punishment from someone. Secondly, addressor uses irony statement when he/she flouts. Finally, speaker distorts information. It means that he/she misrepresents his/her information in order to make addressee understand. The examples below will explain this violation.

I. A: Teheran's in Turkey isn't it, teacher?

B: And London's in Armenia I Suppose.

(Levinson, 1983, p. 110)

Here, the example explain that addressor has flouted maxim of quality. Addressor B answers the statement about London that is in Armenia. Actually, this answer the statement about London that is in Armenia. Actually, this answer is false because London is in England. Therefore, the addressor gives false statement.

II. Queen Victoria was made of iron

(Cook, 1992, p. 31)

The example above, is flouting the maxim of quality. It gives a metaphor statement. It is impossible that Queen Victoria was made of iron. Actually, queen Victoria is human, and she is not iron. That is why this statement is a kind of irony statement.

2.1.1.2.3 The Flouting of Maxim of Relevance

First off all, the participants flout this maxim because they make the conversation unmatched. Usually, the participants do the wrong causality. Beside, they do not want to speak the same topic; they will change the topic or avoid talking about something. This violation is usually used to hide something. It means that the participants keep secrete or something in order that no body knows about it. Two examples below do not fulfill the maxim of relevance.

I. A: I do think Mrs. Jenkis is an old windbag, don't you?

B: Huh, lovely weather for March, isn't it?

(Levinson, 1983, p. 111)

The conversation between A and B have already made the conversation unmatched. Addressor B might implicate in the appropriate circumstances. Therefore, B gives a respond to speaker A uninformative; therefore B has flouted the maxim of relevance.

II. A: Where's my box of chocolates?

B: I've got a train to catch.

(Leech, 1983)

The above conversation B has flouted in maxim of relevance, which is not causality. When A asks B about 'where', actually B should answer the question about the place. However, B, here, has changed the topic of

conversation. A asks B about A's box of chocolates, but B answer A's question about his/her wanting to get a train. Therefore, B's utterance is unmatched.

2.1.1.2.4 The Flouting of Maxim of Manner

The last flouting is maxim of manner. A addressor flouts the maxim of manner when he/she uses ambiguous language. He/she uses another language such as foreign language which makes the addressee does not understand. Sometimes, this flouting is used by the addressor to exaggerate things. It means that addressor represent as greater things. Moreover, addressor uses slang in front of people who do not understand. Lastly, if the addressor's voice is not loud enough, he/she will violate this maxim.

I. A: Let's get the kids something.

B : Ok, but I veto I-C-E-R-E-A-M-S.

(Levinson, 1983, p. 104)

Addressor B obviously breaks the maxim of manner (be perspicuous) by spelling out the word ice cream, and tells A that B does not say the word ice cream in front of the children before they ask their perents to buy some.

II. Before you speak about someone, you must Gnothi Seuthon.

(Rakhmat .J., 2005, p. 17)

This statement is ambiguous, it gives a foreign language word in the sentence. Here Gnothi Seuthon is the motto of Delphi. It means that you must know yourself.

In addition, according to Leech, in the same utterance, it can have more than one the flouting of maxims as long as the speaker gives the right reasons. Besides, people usually have different interpretation about their communication so that their utterance can be contained by two or more (Leech, 1983). For example:

A: Where's my box chocolates?

B: The children were in your room this morning.

(Leech, 1983)

This example has two kinds of flouting those are maxim of relevance and quantity. It contains of the flouting of maxim relevance because B does not give the causality answer. It means that B should answer some places where B has put the chocolates. In addition, this example is also flouting the maxim of quantity. B does not explain to the point that the children were in A's room this morning. If B follows the maxim of quantity, B should answer to the point.

Therefore, based on Grice, violation of conversational maxims can make the listeners misunderstand with the message of addressor. Yet, it does not mean that the communication will be breakdown as long as the addressor giving a strong reason. The flouting of maxims can be many things, for it is no way of prescribing a particular violation as useful or detrimental.

2.1.2 Understanding Human Communication

Human needs to communicate to set up his/her relationship in his/her surrounding. Communication can be successful if the listener understands. However, people usually give a feed back by giving speech or action. There are two kinds of

communication which called verbal and non verbal communication (Adler, R. B. & Rodman .G., 1991).

2.1.2.1 Verbal Clues

Verbal communication is a communication done by giving spoken words or written words (Adler, R. B. & Rodman .G., 1991). This kind of communication is usually more successful than the non verbal one. First of all, people will understand if they use spoken word because it is clear and rarely ambiguous since it gives explanation through words, sentence, or paragraph. Therefore, verbal communication can give a detailed explanation and clear information to the listener.

2.1.2.2 Nonverbal Clues

Nonverbal communication is communication without giving spoken or written word (Adler, R. B. & Rodman .G., 1991). The basic nonverbal signaling system are the communication codes that were used by ancestors and are still being used today. Nonverbal communication needs some interaction from human body such as hand, face and eyes, body, mouth and voice. Therefore, there are nine nonverbal communications that are usually used for human life, those are posture and gesture, face and eyes, voice, touch, clothing, distance, time, territoriality, environment as proposed by (Adler, R. B. & Rodman .G., 1991).

2.1.2.2.1 Posture and Gesture

Posture is a rich channel for conveying nonverbal information. From time to time postural messages are obvious. If you can see a person drag through the door slump over while sitting in a chair, it is apparent that something significant is going on. Yet, most postural clues are more subtle. For instance, the act of mirroring the posture of another person can have positive consequences. One experiment showed that career counselor who used "posture echoes" to copy the positions of client were rated as more emphatic than those who did reflect the clients position.

Gesture are intentional-emblems like a cheery wave or thumbs up. In other cases, gestures are unconscious. Occasionally, an unconscious gesture will consist of unambiguous emblem, such as a shrug that clearly means "I don't know". More often, however gestures are ambiguous. They consist of what we usually call fidgeting movements in which one part of the body grooms, massages, rubs, holds, fidget, pinches, or otherwise manipulates another body part. For instance, B is going to café, and the waiter asks he/she something "would you like coffee or tea?" then, B does not say anything, but he/she signs his/her answer by waving his/her hand (Leech, 1983). Nonverbal communication has already existed at this example. In this case, B does not want to drink anything because he/she gives a gesture by waving his/her hand.

2.1.2.2.2 Face and Eyes

Communication can be done through expression from face and eyes. Ekman and Friesen have identified six basic emotions of facial expression reflect: surprise, fear, anger, disgust, happiness and sadness (Adler, R. B. & Rodman .G., 1991, p. 131). This below is the example of face and eyes expression. As an illustration, Marta has already broken with her boyfriend. In this example, it has already proven that Marta is sad because of the tears. However, this kind of expression also occurs in happiness. Another

illustration, Alex is crying after he knows that he passes his thesis examination. This kind of expression shows that he is happy because thesis examination is something important in his life. Therefore, he cries after he hears about his thesis examination.

2.1.2.2.3 Voice

Voice is another form of nonverbal communication. Paralanguage is something to describe nonverbal, voice message. There are many ways that voice communicates through its tone, speed, pitch, volume, number and length of pauses (such as stammering, use of "uh", "um", "er", and so on). For example, in a sentence *This is a fantastic communication book*, *this* is stressed as to show that it is not just any book, but this one particular. Another example, there is one tourist Indian goes to America. Then, she/he asks someone (B), who has just lived for one month, the direction how to go Hilton Hotel? The tourist asks "Excuse me to bother you, sir. Could you help me how to go to Hilton Hotel?" B said "hmm ..., you may be take a taxi and go the west way. Then you will find the Avenue streets, and the hotel has the right side" B has given nonverbal clue that is voice because B gives a tone "hmm ..." in this meaning, B does not know the direction to go to Hilton Hotel. So, he gives the direction doubly.

2.1.2.2.4 Touch

Touch plays a large part in how we respond to the others and to our environment. An additional power of touch is on the job utility. One study showed that fleeting touches on the hand and shoulder resulted in large tips for the restaurant waiters. Touch can give many messages. It has different kinds of touches, including

"positive", "playful", "control", and "ritualistic" (Adler, R. B. & Rodman .G., 1991). Some types of touch indicate varying degrees of aggression. Other signify types of relationship, those are, functional/professional (dental examination, haircut), social/polite (handshake), friendship/warmth (clap on back, Spanish abrazo), love/intimacy (some caresses, hugs), sexual arousal (some kisses, strokes). For instance, Budi is meeting with a foreign investor. The investor would like to cooperate with him. Then, after the investor reads the proposal, the investor is interested in his tender. Finally the investor accepts his cooperation with Budi. In this case, Budi is very happy, and he is shaking hand with the investor to show thank you for the investor's cooperation.

2.1.2.2.5 Clothing

Clothing is a means of nonverbal communication. It will shows the condition of someone by wearing some clothes. There are ten types of messages in this clothing those are, economic level, educational level, trustworthiness, social position, level of sophistication, economic background, social background, educational background, level of success, and moral character. As an illustration, a girl is wearing a luxurious dress, and a complete jewelry. This girl is certainly from high class or rich person (Adler, R. B. & Rodman .G., 1991).

2.1.2.2.6 Distance

Distance is about the relationship between the speaker and the listener. It depends on how they feel toward the other person at given time, the context of the

conversation, and the personal goals. According to Edward T. Hall has defined four distance that people usually use in daily life (Adler, R. B. & Rodman .G., 1991, p. 138).

a. Intimate Distance

It begins with skin contact and ranges out to about eighteen inches. The most obvious context for intimate distance involves interaction with people to whom they are emotionally attached and then mostly in private situation-making love, roughhousing playful, comforting, and protecting. This kind of nonverbal is usually done by the listener and the speaker, who have special relationship, such as husband, wife, boy/girl friend, and doctor or dentist. For example, when we are dating with our boy/girl friend, we usually hold our parent's hand. It shows that they have special distance in this case.

b. Personal Distance

It ranges from eighteen inches at its closet point to four feet at its farthest. Its closer phase is the distance at which most couples stand in public. Yet, if someone of the opposite sex stands this near one partner at a party, the other partner is likely to feel uncomfortable.

c. Social Distance

This nonverbal communication has far distance. It usually uses in business situation. It has far distance position, for example the boss and the employee. Boss gives a salary to his/ her employee that is why both of their positions are different. For example, if the boss and the employees sit in the far distance, the employees will work more effectively than they sit near with their boss. The employees do not have any guilty when they do some jobs. However, if employees sit near the boss, they, of course, feel uncomfortable to do their work because they are nervous and afraid if their work is not good for their boss. This conversation usually occurs between sales people and customer, who work together, for instance. They fell uncomfortable when a salesclerk comes as close as three feet or four feet nonverbally signals. Automatically, the customer does not feel comfortable to speak with him/her.

d. Public Distance

This communication is usually used to many people or publics. As an illustration, teacher stands far distance in front of the class in order that students will hear clearly with the teacher's explanation. Besides, it is also usually used in entertainment. For instance, the players are on stage, and the audience sits may be twelve feet in order that the players can show their attraction well.

2.1.2.2.7 Time

Time can express both intentional and unintentional messages. According to Robert Levine, time can communicate. For example, in a culture like ours that values time highly, waiting can be an indicator of status. In this case, it is usually used when we have an appointment with someone in meeting or another thing. In addition, the use of time depends greatly on culture. In some cultures, punctually is critically important. For instance, punctual mainlanders often report welcoming the laid back. Hawaiian approach to time. Another example, some student arrived halfway through a two hour class was scheduled to end. A half hour after the official end of the period, the professor finally closed off discussion, since there was no indication that the students intended to leave. This example based on Brazil culture.

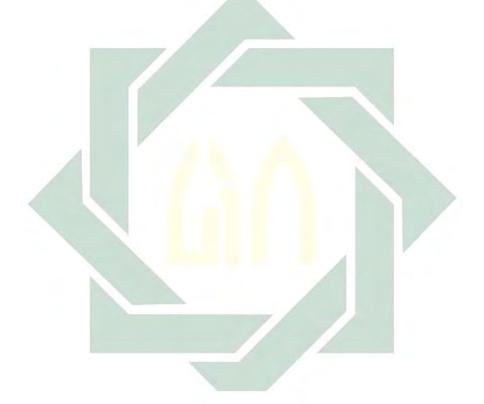
2.1.2.2.8 Territoriality

The way people use space can communicate a good deal about power and status relationships. Generally, we grant people with higher status more personal territory and greater privacy. In traditional school, when the student want to go to teacher's office. They have to knock the door. It is also the same thing for supervisor when wants to come in the boss's office. He has to knock the door firstly.

2.1.2.2.9 Environment

The environment can influence the condition of speaker happiness pr sadness by looking at his/her room, his/her design, his/her furniture. As an illustration, when people have bad room, bad furniture, and bad design. It will influence for people to become tired and bored quickly. Yet, they the beautiful room, they their faces are judging higher; showed a greater desire to work; and expressed feeling of importance, comfort, and enjoyment.

Therefore verbal and nonverbal communication are the important things to make the communication successful or in failure. People usually give a feed back by giving speech and action. However, if they do not want to give speech feed back, they may give a sign in using nonverbal communication such as through postures or gestures, faced and eyes, voice, touch, clothing, distance, time, territoriality and environment.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODE

The writer explained the way he conducted his research in this chapter. He divided this chapter into five parts those are; the approach of the study, source of data, the instruments, procedure and method of data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

In this study, the writer used descriptive qualitative approach. He used descriptive method because he analyzed the data and then described the finding as to answer his research question.

3.2 Source of Data

The writer collected the data from the TITANIC's transcription, which was taken from the internet. The data were all the utterances by the main characters of TITANIC movie, namely Jack and Rose.

3.3 Instruments of The Study

The instrument of this study was the writer himself because he collected and analyzed the data by himself. In addition, in doing the research the writer was also aided by some electronic devices such as a TV, a VCD player, and internet. These instruments were needed by the writer, especially to collect and analyze the data.

3.4 Data Collection Technique

First of all, the writer searched for the transcription in the internet. Then, he watched Titanic from VCD for several times to match the utterances in the transcription and in VCD. The reason for watching both the transcription and the VCD was to match the utterances. If there were some corrections on the transcription, the writer would adjust. Then, he found some differences conversation among Jack and Rose, for example, the grammar and the word, he revised it.

3.5 Data Analysis Technique

After the writer had transcribed the conversation, he analyzed the utterances of each scene to see what maxim had been flouted. A table was made to help his analyze the data. Then, he categorized those utterance containing flouted maxims into their categories: maxim of quantity, quality, relevance of manner. Thirdly, he gave the explanation to justify the flouting and the reason why the main characters flouted the maxims. This was done to answer his research question number two. To follow, to answer the last research question, he analyzed whether or not misunderstanding took place due to the flouted maxims. This analysis was done by the writer by referring to both the transcript and the film so as to see the nonverbal clues for the occurrence of misunderstanding. This procedure, checking the transcription and watching the film, was done for several time in order to provide accurate analyses by matching the type of flouting maxims, the reasons of flouting the maxims and the consequences from the flouted maxims.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

After analyzing the data, the writer found that there were many maxims which were flouted by Jack and Rose in Titanic. The findings showed that the flouting of maxim relevance is mostly occurred in Jack's and Rose's utterances. The writer also found that there were many reasons which caused the main character flouted the maxims. Furthermore, finding also revealed that the communication could still run smoothly even thought the main characters flouted the maxims. Further discussions and sample of the analysis on findings are presented in the discussion below.

4.1 The Flouting of The Maxims

4.1.1 The Flouting of Maxim of Relevance

SCENE V OCEAN – Midnight (The ship has already sunk on the Atlantic Ocean)

Setting: Jack and Rose drift under the blazing stars on the ocean. The water is with only the faintest undulating swell. Rose can actually see the reflecting on the black mirror of the sea. Jack squeezes the water out of her long coat, tucking it in tightly around her legs. He rubs her arms. His face is chalk with in the darkness. A low moaning in the darkness around them.

Situation: Jack and Rose are having conversation when people have been quiet. They are freezing on the darkness night. They are talking about survival.

Rose: It's getting quiet. (106)

Jack: It's just gonna take them a couple of minutes to get the boats organized ... (Rose is unmoving just staring into space. She knows the truth. There won't be any boats. Behind Jack sees that Officer Wilde has stopped

moving. He is slumped in his life jacket, looking almost asleep. He has died of exposure already) I don't know about you, but I intend to write a strongly worded latter to the White Star Line about all this. (107) (She laughs weakly, but is sounds like a gasp of fear. Rose finds his eyes in the dim light)

Rose: I love you Jack (108) (She looks cold and afraid. Then, she always holds to Jack's hand)

Jack : (He takes her hand) Don't you do that. No ... don't say your good bye not yet. Do you understand me? (109) (His face looks freezing and he almost loses his breath)

In the conversation above (109), maxim of relevance was flouted. First of all, Rose said that she loved Jack. However, Jack had told her that he did not want Rose to say good bye to him. Actually to follow the maxim of relevance, he should have said that he loved her too. So, his utterance was unmatched, and therefore, relevance maxim was flouted.

4.1.2. The Flouting of Maxim of Quantity

SCENE II BOAT DECK-IN IHE MORNING DAY (Rose is looking for Jack)

Setting: Jack and Rose walk side by side in the boat deck.

Situation: Jack and Rose pass people reading and talking in steamer chairs, some of whom glance curiously at the mismatched couple.

Rose : Well, I ... it was everything. It was my whole world and all the people it. The inertia of my life ... plunging ahead, and me powerless to stop it (32). (She shows him her engagement ring. A sizable diamond)

Jack : God. Look at that thing you would have gone straight to the bottom (33). (Rose looks so confused, and her eye brows are frowning).

Rose : Five hundred invitations have gone out. All of Philadelphia society will be there and all the while I feel. I'm standing in a crowded room screaming at the top of my lungs, and no one even looks up ... (34)

Jack : Do you love him? (35)

In line 34, Rose was flouting the maxim of quantity. She gave too much information and was not to the point or circumlocution. She should have said to Jack that she did not like her wedding if she obeyed the maxim of quantity. The fact, however was that she had explained many things in her utterances that were about invitation, Philadelphia society and feeling. There are more topics than required that have been discussed by Rose in one utterance; thus, she flouted maxim of quantity.

4.1.3 The Flouting of Maxim of Quality

SCENE III. GYMNASIUM – DAY (Jack looks for to make clear their problem)

Setting: Jack is looking for Rose to make clear their problem, and he pulled her into gymnasium.

Situation: The Gym instructor is chatting up the woman who was riding the bike. Jack and Rose are alone in the room.

Jack : Rose, you are no picnic ... You're a spoiled little brat even, but under that you're the most amazingly astounding girl woman that I've ever known, and ... (71) (he looks very upset and takes her by the shoulder)

Rose : *Jack, I ... (72) (She is turning around her body)*

I Let me try to get this out. You're ama ... I'm not an idiot. I know that's all I want how the world works. I've got ten bucks in my pocket and I have nothing to offer you that I know about that, and I understand. But I'm too involved now you jump, I jump, remember? I can't turn away without knowing that you're going to be alright. (73) (He is following Rose walking side by side, and his face looks very serious when he touches Rose's shoulder)

Rose: Well, I'm fine. I'll be fine ... really. (74) (Rose fells the tears are coming down from her eyes. Jack is so open and real ... not like anyone she has ever known)

The utterance number (74) contains the flouting of maxim of quality. Rose has denied about her feeling, and she lied to Jack that she was fine. The was she still hoped that she could accept Jack as her lover. Yet, she was not in good condition since she had

marry her fiancée whom she did not love. Therefore, her denial in this conversation proved Rose flouted the maxim of quality.

4.1.4 The Flouting of Maxim of Manner

SCENE I POOP DECK – NIGHT AND COLD (Rose's depression)

Setting: Jack is sitting on the chair in the poop deck. Suddenly, Rose is running to pass away him.

Situation: Jack is kicked back on one of the benches gazing at the stars blazing overhead thinking artist thought and smoking a cigarette. He is hearing someone who is running across the deserted fantail. Her breath hitches in an occasional sob, which she suppresses. Then start to climb over the railing, she has to hitch her long dress way up, and climbing is clumsy. She turns her body and gets her heel on the white painted gunwale, her back to the railing, facing out toward blackness. She is very depressing woman, and she also never stop crying.

Rose : No! Stay where you are. I mean it. I'll let go. (4)

Jack : No you won't (5)

Rose : What do you mean no I won't? don't presume to tell me what I will and will not do. You don't know me. (6)

3. Well, you would have done it already. Now come on. Take my hand (7) (He offers his hands to Rose, and he tries to close her step by step) (Rose is confused now. She can't see him very well through the tears, so she wipes them with one hand almost losing her balance)

In this part, Jack has flouted the maxim of manner. He made an ambiguous statement. *It* means that he did not give clear statement. In this case, *it*, here, did not have any clear reference. To follow the maxim, *it* should have been ambiguous.

4.2 The Reason of Flouting The Maxims

4.2.1 The Reason of Flouting The Maxim of Relevance

SCENE V OCEAN – Midnight (The ship has already sunk on the Atlantic Ocean)

Setting: Jack and Rose drift under the blazing stars on the ocean. The water is glassy with only the faintest undulating swell. Rose can actually see the stars reflecting on the black mirror of the sea. Jack squeezes the water out of her long coat, tucking it in tightly around her legs. He rubs her arms. His face is chalk with in the darkness. A low MOANING in the darkness around them.

Situation: Jack and Rose are having conversation when people have been quite. They are freezing on the darkness night. They are talking about survival.

Rose: It's getting quite. (106)

Jack

Jack : It's just gonna take them a couple of minute to get the boats organized ... (Rose is unmoving just staring into space. She knows the truth. There won't be any boats. Behind Jack sees that Officer Wilde has stopped moving. He is slumped in his life jacket, looking almost asleep. He has died of exposure already) I don't know about you, but I intend to write a strongly worded latter to the White Star Line about all this. (107)

(She laughs weakly, but is sounds like a gasp of fear. Rose finds his eyes in the dim light)

Rose : I love you Jack (108) (She looks cold and afraid. Then, she always holds to Jack's hand)

: (He takes her hand) Don't you do that. No ... don't say your good bye not yet. Do you understand me? (109) (His face looks freezing and he almost loses his breath)

In this flouted maxim, Jack showed his disagreement to Rose about her speech, and he wanted Rose to stay. Jack knew what the meaning of "I love You" in Rose utterance. It meant that Rose could not stand the freezing water temperature anymore. His frowning eye brows and his trembling voice of an upset man also showed that he

did not want to be left behind by Rose. He therefore understood why Rose said I love you, namely to say good bye to Jack.

4.2.2 The Reason of Flouting The Maxim Quantity

SCENE II BOAT DECK – IN THE MORNING DAY (Rose is looking for Jack)

Setting : Jack and Rose walk side by in the boat deck

Situation: Jack and Rose pass people reading and talking in steamer chairs, some of whom glance curiously at the mismatched couple.

Rose : Well, I ... it was everything. It was my whole world and all the people it. The inertia of my life ... plunging ahead, and me powerless to stop it (32). (She shows him her engagement ring. A sizable diamond)

Jack : God. Look at that thing you would have gone straight to the bottom (33). (Rose looks so confused, and her eye brows are frowning).

Rose: Five hundred invitations have gone out. All of Philadelphia society will be there and all the while I feel. I'm standing in a crowded room screaming at the top of my lungs, and no one even looks up ... (34)

Jack : Do you love him? (35)

In this case, Rose wanted to stress her feeling that she was complaining about her condition. When she was talking about her condition, her facial expression seemed panic. Then, the way of her speech trembling. It showed as if nobody could help her problem to marry the man whom she did not love. Therefore, she was depressed, and she needed someone to listen to her.

4.2.3 The Reason of Flouting The Maxim of Quality

SCENE III. GYMNASIUM – DAY (Jack looks for to make clear their problem)

Setting: The Gym instructor is chatting up the woman who was riding the bike. Jack and Rose are alone in the room.

Jack : Rose, you are no picnic ... You're a spoiled little brat even, but under that you're the most amazingly astounding girl woman that I've ever known, and ... (71) (he looks very upset and takes her by the shoulder)

Rose : *Jack, I* ... (72) (*She is turning around her body*)

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Rose : Well, I'm fine. I'll be fine ... really. (74) (Rose fells the tears are coming down from her eyes. Jack is so open and real ... not like anyone she has ever known)

Rose has already lied to Jack. She wanted Jack not to look for her anymore. Actually, she was not fine. She wanted to leave her life as Royal Woman. She had already promised her mother to marry Cal, her fiancé. She tried to hide her feeling in order that Jack believed her. The fact was that she wanted to end her conversation with Jack in order that Jack did not have any expectation with her anymore. To prove that Rose lied, she was crying when she was talking to Jack. Therefore, maxim of quality was flouted because she did not want to tell the truth.

4.2.4 The Reason of Flouting The Maxim of Manner

SCENE I POOP DECK – NIGHT AND COLD (Rose's depression)

Setting: Jack is sitting on the chair in the poop deck. Suddenly, Rose is running to pass away him.

Situation: Jack is kicked back on one of the benches gazing at the stars blazing overhead thinking artist thought and smoking a cigarette. He is hearing someone who is running across the deserted fantail. Her breath hitches in an occasional sob, which she suppresses. Then start to climb over the railing, she

has to hitch her long dress way up, and climbing is clumsy. She turns her body and gets her heel on the white painted gunwale, her back to the railing, facing out toward blackness. She is very depressing woman, and she also never stop crying.

Rose : No! Stay where you are. I mean it. I'll let go. (4)

Jack : No you won't (5)

Rose : What do you mean no I won't? don't presume to tell me what I will and will not do. You don't know me. (6)

Jack : Well, you would have done it already. Now come on. Take my hand (7) (He offers his hands to Rose, and he tries to close her step by step) (Rose is confused now. She can't see him very well through the tears, so she wipes them with one hand almost losing her balance)

In this utterance, Jack wanted to get attention from Rose in order that she would cancel her plan to suicide. His facial expression looked so serious when he was thinking of the strategy how to stop Rose at the moment. Then, he made an ambiguous statement, so it caused Rose confused and entered into Jack's trick.

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION

Finding of this study reveral that maxim of relevance was mostly flouted by the main character in Titanic. In term of the reasons of flouting the maxims, the writer has come up with various kinds of reasons why the main characters flouted the maxim. The most frequent reason used for flouting the maxim of relevance, the most reason employed by the addressee for flouting the maxim of quantity. Next to be sarcastic was the most common reason why the addressor flouted the maxim of quality. Finally, the addressor flouted the maxim of manner over flow the main characters feeling.

The fact is that grice believes that a comunication can be a failure when maxims are flouted. However, result of this study prove that it is never a guarantee that when a maxim is flouted, the communication will breakdown.

To conclude, with regard to the fact that a conversation will not always breakdown even though maxims are flouted, it should then lead to better understanding when an application of cooperative principle is the concern. Further research can also be done in this field in order to generalize these findings.

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