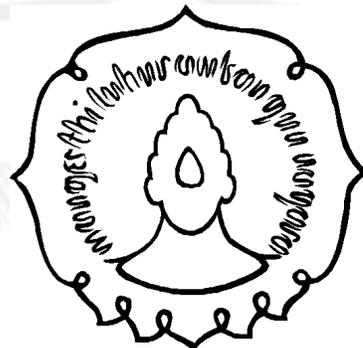


**THE INTENTIONS OF FLOUTING THE CONVERSATIONAL PRINCIPLES
AND THE FACTORS OF THE SMOOTHNESS OF COMMUNICATION
(A Study of Pragmatics)**



THESIS

**Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of Requirement
For S1-Degree in English Department**

By:

**ANDI DIAN RAHMAWAN
C1307519**

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LETTERS AND FINE ARTS
SEBELAS MARET UNIVERSITY
SURAKARTA
2010**

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C1307519**

**Approved to examined before the Board of Examines Faculty and Fine Art,
Sebelas Maret University Surakarta**

Thesis Consultant:

Agus Dwi Priyanto, S.S, M.CALL
NIP 197408182000121001

The Head of English Department

Drs. Budi Waskito, M.Pd.
NIP 195211081983031001

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Sebelas Maret University Surakarta**

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Chairman	Drs. Budi Waskito, M.Pd	
Secretary	Ida Kusuma D, S.S, M.A	
First Examiner	Agus Dwi Priyanto, S.S, M.CALL	
Second Examiner	Dr. Tri Wiratno, M.A	

Faculty of Letters and Fine Arts
Dean,

Drs. Sudarno, MA
195303141985061001

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Name : Andi Dian Rahmawan

Nim : C1307519

I stated wholeheartedly that this thesis entitled **THE INTENTIONS OF FLOUTING THE CONVERSATIONAL PRINCIPLES AND THE FACTORS OF THE SMOOTHNESS OF COMMUNICATION (A study of Pragmatics)** is not plagiarism of other's piece of work. The things related to other people's work are written in quotation and included within the bibliography.

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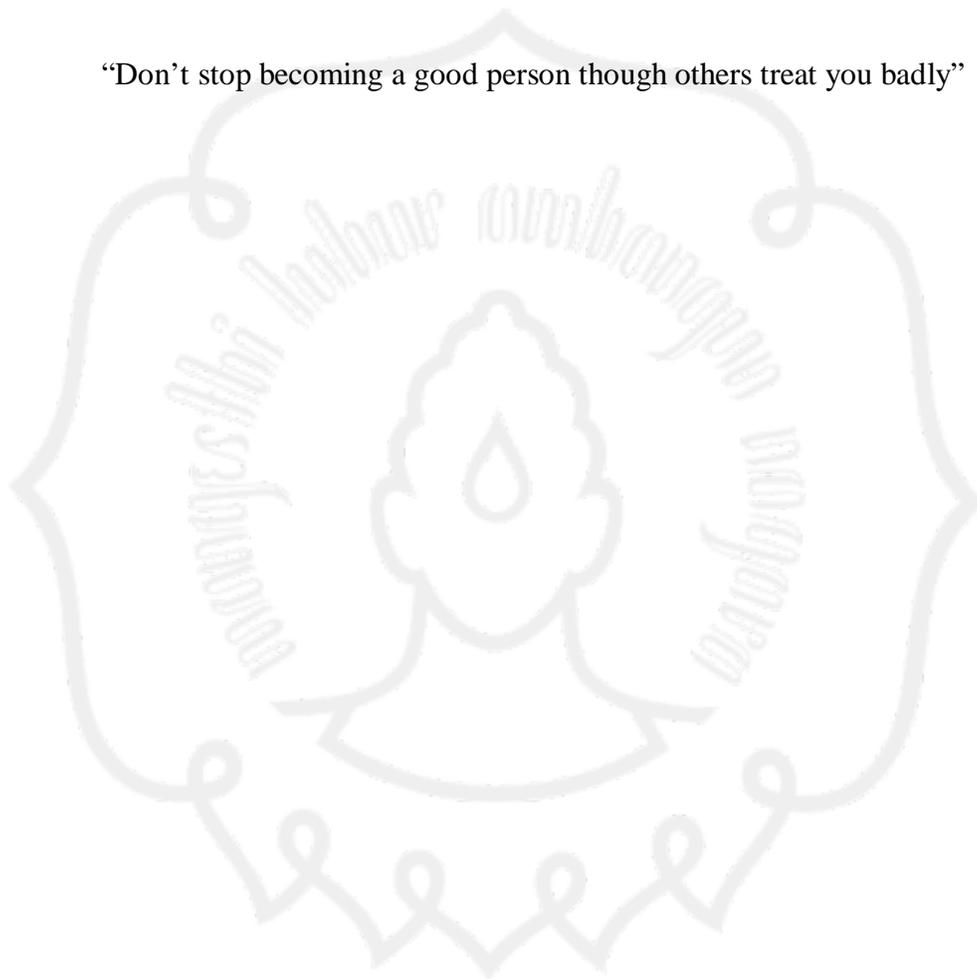
Surakarta, July 7th 2010

Andi Dian Rahmawan

MOTTO

“The empire of the nation is the empire of the mind” by Ronald Reagent

“Don’t stop becoming a good person though others treat you badly”





DEDICATION

Allah Almighty...

My beloved Mom and Dad,

My Friends,

and My Self.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This thesis will not be completed without the endless blessing of God. Therefore, I would like to give my greatest gratitude to, the one and only one, Allah SWT for all the miraculous time I had during the process of the writing and giving me all experiences and lesson that finally I could accomplish this thesis.

Next, I would like to dedicate this thesis to my beloved parents, sisters, and “my Angel” for the support and love all the time.

I would like to give the best gratitude to:

1. The Dean of Faculty of Letters and Fine Arts, Drs. Sudarno, M.A
2. The Head of English Department, Drs. Budi Waskito, M. Pd.
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I also would like to thank all of those who are not mentioned but have contribution during this thesis writing.

Without all their help, love, and motivation, I am sure I will not be able to finish this thesis successfully. I hope this thesis will be useful for everyone who reads it.

Surakarta, July 2010

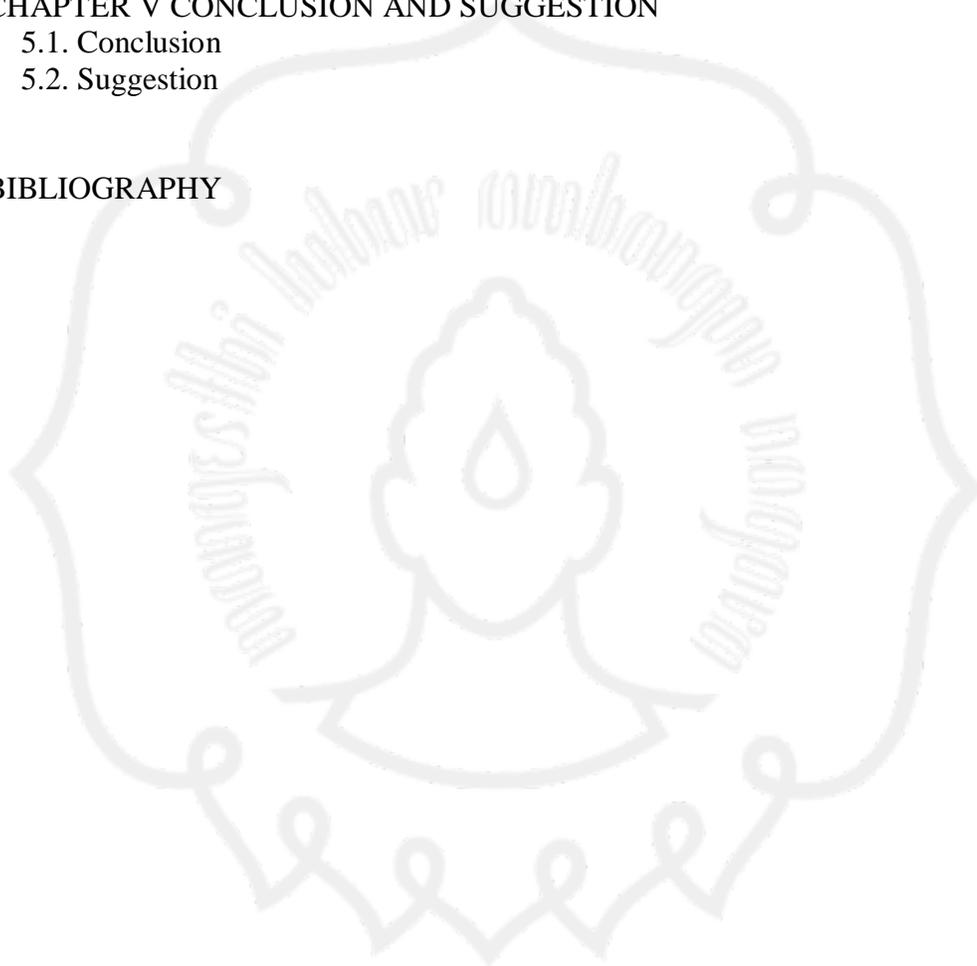
Andi Dian Rahmawan



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ABSTRACT

ANDI DIAN RAHMAWAN. C1307519. 2010. The Intentions of Flouting the Conversational Principles and the Factors of the Smoothness of Communication. (A study of Pragmatics). Thesis: English Department of Faculty of Letters and Fine Arts. Sebelas Maret University.

This research is descriptive qualitative. In this research, the focus is on the flouting of Grice's maxim of Pragmatics. The data are taken from all the conversation which are categorized as the flouting of the Cooperative Principles in the film entitled *Gladiator*. The script of the movie was taken from the internet on 14th March 2009, from <http://www.sfy.ru/sfy.html?script=gladiator.ts>.

These research's objectives are: (1) to find the intention behind the flouting of the maxim of Cooperative Principles, (2) To explore the factors that make the smoothness of communication while the flouting of the maxim occurs in the conversation.

There are two kinds of intention of flouting the maxim. The flouting of Maxim of Quantity is used to emphasize the message that the speaker is delivering, while the flouting of Maxim of Relevance is used to deny the hearer's perception. There are two factors that make the communication runs smoothly while the flouting of the maxim occurs in the conversation. The understanding of the speaker and hearer about the setting/situation is the first factor of the smoothness of communication. The closeness between speaker and hearer in a conversation is the second factor of the smoothness of communication.

Keywords: Pragmatics, Cooperative Principles, Flouting of the Maxim

THE INTENTIONS OF FLOUTING THE CONVERSATIONAL PRINCIPLES AND THE FACTORS OF THE SMOOTHNESS OF COMMUNICATION (A Study of Pragmatics)

Andi Dian Rahmawan¹
Agus Dwi Priyanto, S.S, M.CALL²

¹ Mahasiswa Jurusan Sastra Inggris dengan NIM C1307519

² Dosen Pembimbing

ABSTRAKSI

2010. The Intentions of Flouting the Conversational Principles and the Factors of the Smoothness of Communication. (A study of Pragmatics). Skripsi: Fakultas Sastra dan Seni Rupa Jurusan Sastra Inggris Universitas Sebelas Maret.

Penelitian ini adalah Deskriptif Kualitatif, yang fokusnya adalah pelanggaran maksim Grice dalam studi Pragmatik. Data diambil dari semua percakapan yang tergolong ke dalam pelanggaran terhadap prinsip-prinsip kerjasama di dalam film yang berjudul *Gladiator*. Naskah film diunduh dari internet pada tanggal 14 Maret 2009, dengan alamat website <http://www.sfy.ru/sfy.html?script=gladiator.ts>.

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah: (1) Untuk menemukan tujuan dibalik pelanggaran terhadap prinsip maksim kerjasama, (2) Untuk menggali dan menemukan faktor-faktor apa yang menunjang kehalusan komunikasi walaupun di dalam percakapan itu terjadi pelanggaran prinsip kerjasama.

Ada dua tujuan pelanggaran prinsip maksim kerjasama. Pelanggaran Maksim Kuantitas bertujuan untuk menekankan pesan yang disampaikan oleh si pembicara, sedangkan pelanggaran Maksim Relevansi digunakan untuk menyangkal persepsi si pendengar. Ada dua faktor yang membuat komunikasi berjalan lancar ketika pelanggaran maksim terjadi di dalam sebuah percakapan. Adanya kesepahaman antara pembicara dan pendengar tentang latar/situasi adalah faktor pertama dari kelancaran komunikasi ketika pelanggaran maksim terjadi di dalam sebuah percakapan. Kedekatan antara pembicara dan pendengar di dalam sebuah percakapan menjadi faktor kedua dari kelancaran komunikasi walaupun pelanggaran prinsip kerjasama terjadi di dalam percakapan.

Kata kunci: *Pragmatik, Prinsip-Prinsip Kerjasama, Pelanggaran Maksim*

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

No language means no communication. This statement is true when we observe the function of language as its function to the establishment and maintenance of human relationship. Since we are born, we have communicated each other to convey message, idea, illustration, and thought either by verbal or non verbal communication, by saying either explicit or implicit meaning. People

do not always say something directly to the speaker; the meaning is not directly and clearly stated. Whenever a speaker says something not directly, that the hearer should “unfold” the sentence to get the real meaning, this condition is what Grice called Flouting of Maxim. This phenomenon will lead the hearer to the misleading of communication if there is no mutual knowledge or background of knowledge between the speaker and hearer. It will be interesting for me as the writer to show to the readers about the phenomenon of flouting of maxim resulting Implicature by using film as the data. In film, we can see the context such as when, where, and why a particular utterance is being expressed, in which context will be the main instrument to “unfold” the implied meaning.

Based on the phenomenon which is explained above, I want to conduct a research on language which is focused on Implicature of Pragmatics. The data were collected from the movie entitled “*Gladiator*”. I only picked the data which are related to the Implicature as what Jenny Thomas stated that people do not always or even usually say what they mean. Related to that statement, I want to know the intention of the flouting of the maxim which happens in the conversation. The second purpose to do the research in the field of Pragmatics especially Implicature is to explore what the factors that make the communication runs smoothly while the flouting of the maxim occurs in the conversation. It will be interesting topic to discuss since P.H Grice has stated that the effective and efficient communication will be achieved if the speaker obeys the Conversational Principles.

1.2 Problem Statements

1. What is the speaker's intention in the flouting of the maxim in the film of *Gladiator*?
2. What are the factors that make the smoothness of communication while the flouting of the maxim occurs in the conversation in the film of *Gladiator*?

1.3 Significance of the Research

1. To find the speaker's intention in the flouting of the maxim in the film of *Gladiator*.
2. To explore the factors of the smoothness of communication while the flouting of the maxim occurs in the conversation in the film of *Gladiator*.

1.4 Research Limitation

I do the research of analyzing Implicature based on Pragmatics approach. There are some aspects of Pragmatics: Deixis, Implicature, Presupposition, Speech Acts, and Conversation Structure. I only focus the research on Implicature and the limitation of the research is only on Conversational Implicature because the data are taken from conversations in the film.

Furthermore, there are many dialogues in the film, and the limitation is only on the dialogues which contain Implicature. The texts that will be analyzed are taken from the film entitled *Gladiator*.

1.5 Benefits of the Research

1. For the students of English Department

It is intended that the readers, especially the students who are learning Pragmatics, get the better understanding about Implicature. Moreover, the students can directly apply the theory of Implicature to do the analysis of conversation.

2. For the lecturers

It is intended that this research can be the additional material for the lecturers in delivering of theory of Pragmatics, especially the theory of Implicature, to the students.

3. For the other researchers

It is intended that this research can be stimulation for other researchers to do the deeper analysis of conversation regarding the Grice theory of Implicature.

1.6 Research Methodology

This is a descriptive qualitative research. It aims at solving the problems by collecting data, classifying data, analyzing data and drawing the conclusion. The data of the research are all utterances of the characters containing Implicature. Further explanation of methodology is clarified in Chapter III.

1.7 Thesis Organization

This thesis is organized into five chapters. The first chapter is **INTRODUCTION**, which consists of Research Background, Problem Statement, Research Objectives, Research Limitation, Research Benefits, Research Methodology, and Thesis Organization. The next chapter is **LITERATURE REVIEW**. It consists of the theory of Pragmatics, Cooperative Principles, Implicature, Context, Non-observance of the Maxims, SPEAKING Theory, and Related Study. The third chapter is **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**, which consists of Type of the Research, Data and Source of Data, Sample and Sampling Technique, The Tools of the Research, Step of Collecting Data, and Procedure of Analyzing Data. The fourth chapter is **DATA ANALYSIS**. It consists of Data Analysis and Discussion. The last chapter is **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**.

CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Pragmatics

Yule (1996, p.4) defines Pragmatics as the study of the relationships between linguistics forms and the users of those forms. Meaning that, Linguistics norms, theory, idea, are studied and analyzed in the relationship with the users of the language based on some particular principles. Pragmatics becomes an interesting subject talking about language because it learns and analyzes how people play the language not in the ordinary way, but in a specific way in which it is learned in specific chapter called as Implicature. Pragmatics is one of the studies of meaning in which Chomsky and his followers thought that meaning is the most difficult area to discuss at that time. Now, Pragmatics becomes one of the centers of language learning because it learns how the different expression is possible to occur in different situation, channel, participants, setting and so on. Pragmatics deals a lot with context because it can explain why different expression may happen in different situation.

Yule (1996, p.4) states that the advantage of studying language via pragmatics is that people can talk about their intended meaning, their assumption, their purposes or goals, and the kinds of action (for example, requesting) that they perform when they are speaking. This definition has the meaning that in Pragmatics, we can learn the phenomena of saying something

impliedly which is more than what is actually stated in the conversation. Meaning that, the intended meaning is tried to convey to the hearer by saying it impliedly and indirectly. Pragmatics discusses how it is possible that the intended meaning which is stated impliedly becomes something acceptable and understandable for the hearer by using a consistent and objective way. The big problem in learning human language by using Pragmatics approach is that the concept is problematic area which is difficult to analyze in a consistent and objective way. It is difficult to analyze in a consistent way because the utterance which is uttered to a particular person in a particular situation may have different form whenever the same utterance is uttered to another person in different situation. It is considered as not a consistent way since the culture in which the utterance occurs in the different from one place to another. It is also difficult to analyze in an objective way because Pragmatics talks the phenomena of the language from only the side of the speaker, not both speaker and hearer. Those are the reasons why Pragmatics is a problematic area to discuss the using of language in a consistent and objective way.

The following example is the problematic case but interesting to discuss by using Pragmatics approach. I heard the conversation, I knew what they said, but I had no idea what is communicated. See the following example from the book of Yule (1996, p.5):

A : So-did you?

B : Hey-who wouldn't?

The words or the expression is known by the people who pass by while this conversation happens, but these people can not identify what A and B are talking about. Here, Pragmatics requires us to know the context behind the expression of the conversation above because it is impossible to know the complete meaning only by hearing a slice of expression such as “So-did you?” or “Hey-who wouldn’t?” By knowing the context, although we are not one of the people who take participation in that conversation, we can successfully interpret the intended message that A and B try to share each other. By knowing that A and B talks about the party last night, this information becomes the understanding which makes us know that A asks B whether B came to the party or not.

2.2 Co-operative Principle

When utterances are produced by speakers in a conversational context, there are rules or maxims which have to be followed by the participants. According to Grice in Palmer (1981, p.173-176) there is a general co-operative principle between speakers and hearers which controls or guides the way they speak. The co-operative principle consists of four maxims with their sub maxims. The four maxims are:

1. **The Maxim of Quality:** Try to make your contribution one that is true.
 - a. Do not say what you believe to be false.

- b. Do not say that for which you lack evidence.

It is a must that everybody should speak something true which is not lack of evidence. Whenever A asks a question to B, it is hoped that B provides the answer which is true as what expected by A. It is the reason why Maxim of Quality becomes the center of others maxims. Beside that, by obeying the Maxim of Quality, the effective and efficient communication will occur because the answer of the question matches with as what expected by someone who asks question. Providing the answer which is not true and lack of evidence seems obey the Maxim of Quality, but it leads to another question which makes the communication becomes not efficient and effective. See the following example:

A : “Where is my chocolate?”

B : “Your children were in your room this morning.”

A : “**What do you mean?** My children have their own chocolate.”

(Taken from Leech.1983. p.144)

We can see that B’s answer leads to the ineffective and inefficient communication because A needs a further explanation to satisfy his question. Here, B flouts the Maxim of Quality because he does not provide the true answer which does not lack of evidence.

2. The Maxim of Quantity:

- a. Make your contribution as informative as required.

- b. Do not make your contribution more informative than is required.

In simple words, Maxim of Quantity means do not say something less or something more than what is required because communication should be effective and efficient. The answer which is less than what is required will not satisfy the question. On the other hand, the answer which is more than what is required will make the man who asks the question confuses. See the following example:

Mrs. Smith : “Will you join us to go to Bali next month?”

Nancy Smith : “If my boss agrees to give me a vacation and my Department Head can exempt me from the evening classes, and I don’t have any important assignment to do and I am healthy enough, I think I will join you.” (*Taken from Adisutrisno.2008. p.75*)

In the dialogue above, Nancy Smith gives too much additional information which makes Mrs. Smith confuses. Mrs. Smith gets difficulty in understanding Nancy’s answer because it is not the answer as what Mrs. Smith expected. Nancy does not provide the answer which is directly and clearly stated to his mother’s question. Obeying the Maxim of Quantity means that we provide the answer which is directly, sufficiently, and clearly stated which leads us to the effective and efficient communication.

3. The Maxim of Relevance: Be relevant.

Maxim of Relevance deals with giving the relevant answer to the question as what expected by someone who asks the question. Giving the answer or expression which is not relevant may lead to the misunderstanding of the hearer or even the message is not well transferred because the hearer is not successful in unfolding the intended meaning or message the speaker tries to convey. In simple words, to obey the Maxim of Relevance we should provide the relevant answer to the question which is easy to be understood by the hearer. The key is try to give the answer which is directly and clearly stated which is focused to the question. See the following example:

A : “How did you get to this hotel?”

B : “I parked my vehicle on the sixth floor, over there.” (*Taken from Adisutrisno.2008. p.74*)

A asks B how B went to that hotel. B’s answer is not relevant to A’s question and it is should be avoided to maintain the effective and efficient communication. A should interpret the implied meaning of B’s answer and it is risky to get misunderstanding. A will be successful in interpreting the intended meaning of B’s answer whenever A knows well about whether car or motorcycle which is parked on the sixth floor. If it is not, A will need a deeper explanation and it is the cause of the ineffective and inefficient communication.

4. The Maxim of Manner:

- a. Avoid obscurity of expression.

- b. Avoid ambiguity.
- c. Be brief.
- d. Be orderly.

This maxim is also important to obey because it gives us rules to make the communication to be effective and efficient. The first rule is avoid obscurity of expression. It means that we should avoid the expression which is not clear that can make the hearer gets difficulty to “read” and understanding our expression. The second rule is avoid ambiguity. It is clear that ambiguity means the expression which has more than one meaning which may lead to the wrong interpretation. The last rule is provides the expression which is briefly and orderly stated. It is suggested that we should make our expression be brief and be orderly because it is easier to understand whenever the expression is briefly and orderly stated. See the following example:

A : “What do you do in Sunday morning?”

B : “I usually clean my room at 9 o’clock. Before that, I wash my car in front of my house.

Maxim of Manner generates the rule in order to be ‘neat’. It is suggested that the expression, like B’s expression, should be well ordered. Be brief, according to Grice, means avoid unnecessary prolixity. It means that we should

express something straight to the question. A lot of speech or address should not exist in our expression. See the following example:

A : “What is the capital city of Australia?”

B : “Canberra. An elementary student knows better than you.” (*Taken from Adisutrisno.2008. p.76*)

Here, we see that B’s utterance has an unnecessary prolixity that is not expected by A. It means that B flouts the Maxim of Manner. The following is an example of a conversation in which the participants follow the four conversational maxims:

Arthur : “Prices have increased very steeply lately.”

Gerald : “I agree. Do you know the causes?”

Arthur : “I am not quite sure.

Gerald : “Do you think the government will succeed in reducing prices?”

Arthur : “Yes, I do. What about you?”

Gerald : “I think so.” (*Taken from Adisutrisno.2008. p.72*)

In the conversation above, both participants contribute information that is true, not too long, relevant, and clear. The meaning of the utterances can be easily understood from the words and structures which are produced by the speakers.

2.3 Implicature

Mey (1993, p.45) states that the word 'implicature' is derived from the verb 'to imply', as its cognate 'implication'. Originally, 'to imply' means to fold something to something else (from the Latin verb *plicare* 'to fold'); hence, that which is implied is 'folded in', and has to be 'unfolded' in order to be understood. We have discussed above that Pragmatics deals with conveying message more than what is actually stated directly in a conversation. There is a chapter in Pragmatics which is called as Implicature. As what Mey has stated above, to imply means to fold something to something else. Actually, implicature is the form of flouting maxim of conversation or conversation principles proposed by Grice. However, implicature is not considered as the negative phenomenon because sometimes implicature is required to say something impliedly based on some reasons. To know the folded meaning, we should unfold the conversation by using context of Pragmatics in order to be understood. In implicature, we learn how to unfold the folded meaning in order to be successfully interpreting the intended meaning in a conversation.

Grice in Levinson (1983, p.126) distinguishes two different sorts of implicature: Generalized Implicature and Particularized Implicature.

1. Generalized Implicature

Grice in Levinson (1983, p.126) defines Generalized Implicature as the Implicature that arises without any particular context or special scenario being necessary. Meaning that, interpreting the meaning in Generalized Implicature

can be done with the absence of particular context. The deeper thinking and the deeper interpretation is not required in this case. See the following example:

A : “The dog is looking very happy.”

B : “Perhaps the dog has eaten the roast beef.” (*Taken from Levinson.1983. p.126*)

In the dialogue above, the particular context is not required to get the real meaning because B’s expression does not have the implied meaning that needs particular context to unfold the real meaning.

2. Particularized Implicature

Grice in Levinson (1983, p.126) defines Particularized Implicature as the Implicature that arises because of specific context. This kind of implicature is the one that gets most attention from the linguists because it discusses how people use language to say something indirectly and impliedly and how others people understand the meaning of an expression which is indirectly and impliedly stated. In simple words, Particularized Implicature discusses how it is possible to mean or to say more than what it is stated directly. See the following example:

A : “What on earth has happened to the roast beef?”

B : “The dog is looking very happy.” (*Taken from Levinson.1983, p.126*)

In the dialogue above, B's statement has the implied meaning that should be unfolded by A. Whenever A is successful in unfolding B's answer, A will feel that B's answer satisfies A's question because B's answer has the implied meaning that the dog has eaten the roast beef. Here, we can see the particular context is that the dog is looking very happy because it has eaten the roast beef.

2.4 Context

Yule (1985, p.129), states that there are two kinds of context. The first is Linguistics Context, also known as **Co-Text**. The Co-Text of a word is the set of other words used in the same phrase or sentence. This surrounding Co-Text has a strong effect on what we think the word means. From the book of Yule (1985; p. 129), we know that the word *bank* is a homonym, a form with more than one meaning. It is difficult to know the most appropriate meaning whenever the word is the homonym word. We usually guess on the basis of linguistic context. If the word *bank* is used in the sentence together with words like *steep* or *overgrown*, we have no problem deciding which type of bank is meant. In a similar way, when we hear someone say that she has to *get to the bank to cash a check*, we know from the linguistic context which type of bank is intended.

More generally, we know what words mean on the basis of another type of context, best described as **Physical Context**. If we see the word *bank* on the wall of a building in a city, the 'physical' location will influence our interpretation. Our understanding of much of what we read and hear is related to

the physical context, especially the time and place, in which we find linguistic expression.

A context of language use consists of several factors. According to Adisutrisno (2008, p.63), the elements of communication include:

1. The addresser : the person who originates the message.
2. The addressee : the person to whom the message is addressed.
3. The channel : the medium through which the message travels; sound waves, marks on paper, telephone wires, word processor screens.
4. The message form: the particular grammatical and lexical choices of the message.
5. The topic : the information carried in the topic.
6. The code : the language or dialect.
7. The setting : the social or physical context.

The elements of the context above play an important role as the variable in the discussion of Pragmatics.

2.5 Non-observance of the Maxims

Thomas (1995, p.64) states that Grice was well aware, that there are very many occasions when people fail to observe the maxims. There are five ways of failing to observe a maxim:

1. *Flouting a maxim*

The situation in which a speaker blatantly fails to observe a maxim, not with any intention of deceiving or misleading, but because the speaker wishes to prompt the hearer to look for a meaning which is different from, or in addition to, the expressed meaning. This additional meaning is called ‘Conversational Implicature’ and Grice terms the process as ‘flouting a maxim’.

A flout occurs when a speaker blatantly fails to observe a maxim at the level of what is said, with the deliberate intention of generating an Implicature. The examples of Flouting Maxim of Conversational Implicature are:

a. **Flouting Maxim of Quality**

Lewis : “Does Tom drink spirit?”

Ruben : “He has one million bottles of Brandy, Whisky, Gin, and Rum.”

(Taken from Adisutrisno.2008. p.76)

Ruben flouts the Maxim of Quality to exaggerate, for hyperbola. It is unlikely true that an individual who drinks has a million bottles of spirits, alcoholic drinks.

b. **Flouting Maxim of Quantity**

Mr. Stevenson : “What is the capital of Australia?”

Mr. Sutherland : “Canberra. An elementary school student knows better than you do. (*Taken from Adisutrisno.2008. p.76*)

Mr. Sutherland flouts the Maxim of Quantity because he provides the answer more than what is expected by Mr. Stevenson.

c. Flouting Maxim of Relevance

Ambrose : “How did you get to this hotel?”

Albert : “I parked my vehicle on the sixth floor, over there.” (*Taken from Adisutrisno.2008. p.75*)

Albert flouts the Maxim of Relevance, be relevant. The meaning is implicit. It is unfolded by knowledge of the world that in Indonesia motorcycles are usually parked on the ground floor and the higher floors are for cars. It is impliedly stated that Albert came to the hotel by car.

d. Flouting Maxim of Manner

Ambrose : What will you do after getting up in the morning?"

Albert : "I will have my breakfast, but before that I will take a shower and brush my teeth."

Albert flouts the Maxim of Manner because he provides the answer which is not arranged orderly.

From the examples above, we know how people flout the maxims which guide the conversation in order to effective and efficient. The flouting one or more than one maxims will lead to the communication which is not effective and efficient. However, flouting maxims of conversation is sometimes considered as correct way whenever direct answer which is effective and efficient is not sufficiently answer the question. Through this paper, I want to show to the readers in what way flouting maxims of conversation of an answer becomes the most appropriate answer of a question.

2. Violating a maxim

Many commentators incorrectly use the term 'violate' for all forms of non-observance of the maxims. Grice in Thomas (1995, p.73) defines 'Violation' very specifically as the unostentatious non observance of a maxim. If a speaker violates a maxim, he will be liable to mislead. Consider the example:

Alice has been refusing to make love to her husband. At first, the husband attributes this to the depression, but then he starts to think she may be having affair.

“Allie. I’ve got to ask you this.”

He stopped.

“Ask me then-“

“Will you give me a truthful answer? However much you think it’ll hurt me?”

Alice’s voice had a little quaver.

“I promise.”

Martin came back to his chair and put his hands on its back and looked at her.

“is There another man?”

Alice raised her chin and looked at him squarely.

“No,” she said. “There isn’t another man.”

And then Martin gave a long, escaping sigh, and grinned at her and said he thought they had better finish the champagne, didn’t she? (*Taken from Thomas.1995, p.73*)

It is later established that Alice’s assertion that she is not having an affair with another man is true, but not the whole truth she is, in fact, having an affair with a woman. In fact, there is nothing in formulation of Alice’s response which would allow Martin to deduce that she was withholding information. This

unostentatious violation of the Maxim of Quantity generates the intentionally misleading Implicature that Alice is not having an affair with anyone.

3. *Infringing a Maxim*

Thomas (1995, p.74) states that Infringing the maxim is the type of non-observance which could occur because the speaker has an imperfect command of the language (a young child or a foreign learner), because the speaker's performance is impaired in some way (nervousness, drunkenness, excitement), because of some cognitive impairment, or simply because the speaker is constitutionally incapable of speaking clearly, to the point, etc. One of the examples of the incapability of speaking clearly is how the Australian people say "today" which is pronounced as if "to die". See the illustration below:

A : "Where will you go to Bali"?

B : "Today". (Pronounced to die)

There is no intended Implicature that B wants to convey, what is happened is just the inability to say something clearly which comes to the misunderstanding of the hearer.

4. *Opting out of a Maxim*

Thomas (1995, p.74) defines opting out as the observing a maxim by indicating unwillingness to cooperate in the way the maxim requires. Example of opting out occurs frequently in public life, when the speaker can not, perhaps for legal or ethical reasons, reply in the way normally expected. In this case, the

speaker flouts the Maxim of Quality because he does not provide the answer which is true and does not lack of evidence. The motive for doing so is the ethical reason. For example, there is an accident of ravishment, the journalists and the police officers will keep the name of the victim for the reason of ethical because it is a must that every journalist and police officer respects the victim's privacy. See the following example of the headline news:

“A”, the woman being the victim of violation, was killed last night by her husband.

5. *Suspending a Maxim*

Grice in Thomas (1995, p.77) states that Suspension of the maxim may be culture-specific or specific to particular events. We can see that, culture specific becomes the reason why someone fails to observe maxim in his expression, and this phenomenon has the motive for doing so. In Javanese culture, the motive for suspending is because of taboo. In this society, whenever someone dies, it is taboo for mentioning the cause of the death in front of people. Javanese people prefer to say the character or the goodness of the death than to mention what makes the man dies although all people knows that the man dies because of the victim of robbery.

2.6 SPEAKING Theory

Hymes in Kushartanti (2005, p.52) states about the existence of SPEAKING theory should be considered while the communication occurs.

They are:

1. Setting/Scene

It refers to the place and time of the conversation.

2. Participant

It refers to the people who are communicating each other.

3. End

It refers to the result of communication.

4. Act of Secuence

It refers to the content of communication.

5. Key

It refers to the way how the communication is delivered.

6. Instrument

It refers to the form of communication, either spoken or written.

7. Norm

It refers to the norm of communication.

8. Genre

It refers to the kind of communication, either poetry, pray, or lecture.

2.7 Related Study

The research on flouting maxim has been done for several times. One of the researches is the research of:

Nur Wahyu Imtikhasari. 2009. An Analysis of Grice's Cooperative Principles in the Film Entitled "The Perfect Man". (Based on Pragmatics Approach)

The research entitled An Analysis of Grice's Cooperative Principles in the Film Entitled "The Perfect Man" is a descriptive qualitative research, particularly based on Grice's Cooperative Principle. The Cooperative Principle is four basic maxims of conversation that specify what the participants have to do in order to converse maximally efficient, rational, cooperative way where they should speak sincerely, relevantly, orderly, informatively, and clearly while providing sufficient information. The four conversational maxims are Maxim of Quality, Maxim of Quantity, Maxim of Relevance, Maxim of Manner.

The data of this research are the dialogs that employ the violating maxims in the conversation of "The Perfect Man" film. The technique of collecting data was total sampling, it means that all data are used as the samples to make generalization towards the population research. For the result, there were 19 data containing the violating maxims. The aims of the research are to describe how the Cooperative Principle is applied by the characters and to find out the kinds of violating maxims employed by the characters in the film.

The result of the analysis can be seen as follows: First, since there are violating maxims in "The Perfect Man" film, Grice's Cooperative Principle is

not perfectly fulfilled by the characters in the dialogs. However, the dialogs which employ the violating maxims have generally fulfilled the principle. The analysis of the Maxim of Quality indicates that there are only some characters involved in the dialogs who say the truth. There are only 6 dialogs which fulfill the maxim. It can be said that the fulfillment of the maxim of quantity for the cooperative interaction in the dialogs due to a reason that each participant gives the right amount of information. This is proved by the adequate response of the second participant (hearer) which is as informative as required by the first participant (speaker) and vice versa. However, the adequacy is not determined by the length of utterances.

Another similar research was done by Tetty Ratna Artanti (2006) with her thesis entitled *An Analysis of the Flouting Maxims in “Princess Diaries 2 :Royal Engagement”* film based on Grice’s Cooperative Principle. The result of the study showed that there are flouting maxims in *Princess 2: Royal Engagement* film. However, the dialogs which employ the flouting maxims have generally fulfilled the principle. Then, based on the analysis of the flouting maxims, it could be discovered that there are three kinds of the flouting maxims employed by the characters in the dialogs. They are the flouting Maxim of Quality, Quantity, and Manner.

Sulistiyani Dyah Purwaningsih also has done the research on Grice’s Cooperative Principle. This research was done in 2006 and the title is *Grice’s Maxims in ‘Uncle Scrooge: Diamonds are for Never’ in the Very Best of*

Donald Duck Comics (A Study of Pragmatics). The result of this research shows that each analyzed frame of the episode 'Uncle Scrooge: Diamonds are for Never' in the Very Best of Donald Duck Comics contained some maxims (Quality, Quantity, Relevance, and Manner). Nevertheless, not all frames obey all maxims.

I also conduct the research on Grice's maxim of Cooperative Principle, but it has the different objectives. What I want to show to the readers through this research are what is the intention of the flouting of the Conversational Principles and what are the factors of the smooth of communication while the flouting of the maxim occurs in the conversation. The speaker who flouts the maxim must have the intention for doing so, and through this research I want to identify what the intention of it.

CHAPTER IV DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Data Analysis

There are two sections of this chapter. Firstly, the analysis of the flouting of the maxims is presented one datum by one datum. This is to present the flouts of maxims that occur in the film. After the analysis, the discussion of the findings is presented to discover the intention of the flouting

maxim and the factors that make the smooth of communication. Here is datum per datum analysis:

Datum I/ CD I/ 12:54

Commodus : Do you think he's really dying?

Lucilla : He's been dying for ten years.

Commodus : If he weren't really dying he wouldn't have sent for us.

Lucilla : Maybe he just misses us.

Commodus : And the Senators...he wouldn't have summoned them if...

Lucilla : Peace, Commodus. After two weeks on the road your incessant scheming is hurting my head.

Commodus : He's made his decision, he's going to announce it! He will name me...The first thing I shall do...when...is honour him with games worthy of his majesty.

Lucilla : For now, the first thing I shall do is have a hot bath.

Data Description:

Commodus and Lucilla are brother and sister, and both of them are Marcus Aurelius's children. They are in journey from the castle to the battle where their father stands on the behalf of Rome. Commodus asks Lucilla, her sister, whether their father is really dying or not.

Data Interpretation:

Commodus asks Lucilla, her sister, whether their father is really dying or not because Commodus is impatient to be a successor of his father. Lucilla gives the answer more than it is required. According to the theory of conversation principles proposed by Grice, when someone asks something, it will be better that the answer is enough. Meaning that, the answer should not be more than it is required in order to be effective and efficient. If it does not so, it will be considered as the flouting Maxim of Quantity. Commodus's question is "Do you think he's really dying?" and Lucilla's answer is "He's been dying **for ten years**". It is clear that Lucilla flouts the principle of Maxim of Quantity by adding the information that is not expected by Commodus. She adds "for ten years" and this is considered as giving information more than what is required.

Actually, Commodus wonders whether his father is truly dying or not. He wonders why Marcus Aurelius sends him and his sister to the battle to see their father, whether it is because of the announcement of the successor of Marcus Aurelius or because of something else. It is proven when Commodus said, "If he weren't really dying he wouldn't have sent for us." Another evidence that shows Commodus is wondering whether his father is really dying or not is the Commodus statement, "And the Senators...he wouldn't have summoned them if...". We can easily interpret the second blank statement with "he had not been dying". Commodus is questioning whether the father is truly dying or not. Lucilla answers, "He has been dying for ten

years”. Commodus wonders if the father is not really dying, he will not join the war against Barbarians. In fact, the father and his General lead thousands of army troops. Commodus becomes more wondered when a king feels dying, he will invite all the children to hear his last words. This is the reason why Commodus is questioning the condition of the father to Lucilla, whether their father is really dying or not.

The difference between Commodus and Lucilla is that Lucilla thinks that nothing special whether Marcus Aurelius is dying or not, because he has been dying since ten years ago and nothing happens until now. As the evidence that nothing is special is Lucilla’s statement, “Maybe he just misses us.” Different from Lucilla, Commodus thinks there is something secret when his father summons him and his sister. Commodus thinks that his father wants to announce the successor in fact; his father is getting old, weak, and tired. Commodus thinks that he is the only one who will succeed his father.

Talking about the smooth of communication between Lucilla and Commodus, Commodus does not have the mutual understanding about what is impliedly stated by Lucilla. By saying “He’s been dying for ten years”, Lucilla wants to say implicitly that it is not important to discuss because both Lucilla and Commodus have already known that Marcus Aurelius is getting old and sick man. The reason that Lucilla does not tell Commodus that the succession is still far is because Lucilla thinks that Commodus has the same understanding with her that nothing is happened since ten years ago. By

flouting Maxim of Quantity, giving the additional information, Lucilla hopes that Commodus gets the point about what she is talking about. The reason of stating it indirectly is because Lucilla wants to give information that their father **has been dying for ten years**. By giving this indirect expression, Lucilla hopes that Commodus comes to the conclusion that the succession is still far. In fact, the implied message is not successfully received by Commodus because he does not realize the implied meaning behind “for ten years”. It is proven by Commodus’ second expression, “If he weren’t really dying he wouldn’t have sent for us”. This expression indicates that Commodus does not get the point of “He’s been dying for ten years”.

Lucilla and Commodus are close each other. Both of them feel that Rome is the heritage of their father, and they should take care of it as the father did. Lucilla and Commodus work together to build the greater and more glorious Rome. To achieve it, Commodus always consults everything with Lucilla including the condition of their father as we see in the conversation of Datum 1. This closeness makes Commodus and Lucilla enjoy expressing everything in their mind, including giving the additional information which Grice said as the flouting Maxim of Quantity.

In the other hand, Lucilla keeps her fear behind the closeness to Commodus. Lucilla is afraid of being kicked out by her own brother because their father loves Lucilla very much than Commodus. Actually, Lucilla has a chance to be the successor of her father but she can not be because she is

female. Rome, at that time, holds the tradition that the king should be a man. This condition makes the son of Lucilla, Lucius, has a big chance to rule the Rome. Because of this condition, Lucilla should be as close as possible to Commodus to guarantee that she is still ruling the Rome with her brother. The most important thing for Lucilla is that Lucius is safe whenever Lucilla supports everything Commodus wants because Commodus can kill Lucius to guarantee that he is the most deserved man to succeed his father to be the king of Rome.

Lucilla and Commodus are the children of the Rome king, Marcus Aurelius. Lucilla really knows what Commodus wants, that is to succeed the father as soon as possible. Commodus also realizes that Lucilla knows what he expects. This mutual understanding makes both speaker and hearer to be able to keep the smooth of communication because the hearer has the ability to grasp the implied meaning of flouting maxim uttered by the speaker. This is the reason why the flouted maxim expressed by Lucilla will not make Commodus difficult to grasp the intended message Lucilla wants to convey.

Datum 2/ CD I/ 16:00

Commodus : Have I missed it? Have I missed the battle?

Marcus : You have missed the war.

Commodus : Father, congratulations. I shall sacrifice 100 bulls to honour your triumph.

Marcus : Save the bulls, honour Maximus. He won the battle.

Commodus : General.

Maximus : Highness.

Commodus : Rome salutes you and I embrace you as a brother. It has been too long old friend.

Maximus : Highness.

Commodus : Here, father, take my arm. (*Commodus and Marcus walk around the battle area for a while*).

Marcus : I think it is time...for me to leave.

Data Description:

The war is won by the Rome. Commodus, the son of Marcus Aurelius, has been in journey with his sister from the castle to see his father who stands for Rome. Marcus Aurelius has been in series of battle to make Rome becomes a glorious kingdom in the world. Commodus, who comes late, congratulates his father for the victorious triumph against the Barbarians.

Data Interpretation:

Marcus and his son, Commodus, are not so close. There are many habits of Commodus that Marcus dislikes. Marcus thinks that Commodus can not behave as the descendent of a king of Rome. The **son** of Marcus is lazy,

wasteful, unjust, and can not support his father to rule the great kingdom of Rome. Actually, Marcus Aurelius wants to pass his throne to his son named Commodus. However, Marcus sees that Commodus has no any competence to be the king of Rome. Marcus thinks that Commodus' absent in war gives description that Commodus is not deserved to be the king. In that conversation, Marcus shows his power as the king and as the father that Commodus is not deserved to accept the throne. This condition leads the flouting Maxim of Quantity.

By observing the dialogue above, it is clear that Marcus flouts the Maxim of Quantity. The meaning of flouting Maxim of Quantity is that the speaker gives the expression something more or less than what is required. In the dialogue above, Marcus gives the answer which is more than what is required to be the answer of Commodus' question. Commodus' question is yes or no question, but Marcus provides the answer more than what is expected. However, the flouting of Maxim of Quantity which is done by Marcus has a particular motive. It means that there is an implied meaning that Marcus wants to convey to Commodus by flouting the Maxim of Quantity. The following explanation will talk about that motive.

Marcus has a son named Commodus who is always absent in all battles and seems does not care with them. Here, we should make distinction between battle and war. War is a series of battles. By providing the answer of "You have missed the war", Marcus wants to emphasize that Commodus does not

participate at all in every battle and he should not be there after the war has been accomplished by the old and weak Marcus Aurelius and his general. In simple words, Marcus does not like the Commodus' presence in that place because he, as the son of the king, does not participate at all in the war, even the single battle. Although Marcus does not like Commodus, Marcus still asks his son to come. The reason is that Marcus wants to show that although he is old and weak, he is still able to bring the Rome to the glory. Marcus also wants to show that Maximus, the General, is the hero of this war although he is not the son of the king. Marcus is very disappointed with Commodus.

By flouting Maxim of Quantity, Marcus wants to say that Commodus should not be there after Rome wins the war, Commodus is not expected in that place. It is proven that Commodus tries to give 100 bulls to honor his father's victory but it is refused by Marcus. Marcus prefers to respect his general, Maximus, whom help him in the war rather than receive 100 bulls from his own son.

In the film of Gladiator, Marcus has a son named Commodus. The relationship between father and son is not so close because all what Commodus wants is just the throne of Rome, and the father really does not like it. Commodus understands that the father does not impress at him at all. By flouting Maxim of Quantity, the father shows himself as a king and a father to judge the son that he does not participate in the whole war for the sake of Rome. Commodus understands that all people of Rome, including the

king and his descendents, should contribute all what they have for the glory of Rome including their lives. Commodus also realizes that he does not participate at all in the war of Rome, and all what he can do is just to say congratulation to his father. It is proven that Commodus congratulates to both his father and the General, Maximus. Commodus has the willing to sacrifice 100 bulls to honour the triumph and embrace Maximus as a brother as Commodus' contribution to Rome.

Datum 3/ CDI/ 28:40

Lucilla : My father favours you now.

Maximus : M'lady.

Lucilla : T' was not always so.

Maximus : Many things change.

Lucilla : Many things, not everything. Maximus, stop. Let me see your face, you seem upset.

Maximus : I lost many men.

Lucilla : What did my father want with you?

Maximus : To wish me well before I leave for home.

Lucilla : You are lying. I could always tell when you were lying because you were never good at it.

Maximus : I never acquired your comfort with it.

Lucilla : True. But then you never had to. Life is more simple for a soldier.

Or do you think me heartless?

Lucilla : Maximus, stop. Is it really so terrible seeing me again?

Maximus : No, I am tired from battle.

Lucilla : It hurts you to see my father so fragile.

Lucilla : Commodus expects my father to announce succession within days. Will you serve my brother as you have served my father?

Maximus: I will always serve Rome.

Lucilla : You know, I still remember you in my prayers. Oh, yes I pray.

Maximus : I was sad to hear of your husband's death. I mourned him.

Lucilla : Thank you.

Maximus : And I hear that you have a son.

Lucilla : Yes, Lucius. He will be nearly 8 years old.

Maximus : My son is also nearly 8. I thank you for your prayers.

Data Description:

After Maximus talks to Marcus Aurelius, he meets Lucilla who asks about what he and the king of Rome are talking about. Lucilla asks Maximus whether he will serve the new king as what Maximus has served Marcue Aurelius or not.

Data Interpretation:

When someone wants to utter something impliedly and indirectly, he should make himself sure that the hearer has the ability to catch and understand what actually the speaker is talking about. If it does not so, the communication failed, the intended message lost, and what the speaker states or expresses is useless. Sometimes, message, information, or statement uttered or expressed directly keeps the bigger message, information, or statement uttered indirectly. There are a lot of reasons to do that, one of them is for showing loyalty as we see in the conversation above. Like what we see in the conversation between Lucilla and Maximus, both of them are from different social status, Lucilla is a king's daughter and Maximus is a general of Army troops. Lucilla asks Maximus whether Maximus will serve her brother or not and the Maximus's answer is, "I will always serve Rome". What Maximus states is considered as the flouting Maxim of Quantity because what Maximus expresses is something less informative to be the answer of Lucilla's question. According to Lucilla's question, Maximus's answer should be, "Yes, I will serve your brother as I have served your father" in order to be effectively and efficiently stated as the principle of conversation proposed by P.H. Grice.

What is flouted by a particular statement, it always has a message inside. Maximus statement has a meaning that whoever the king, Maximus will serve the king with all of his heart. Maximus feels that whoever the man that Marcus Aurelius chooses, the man is wise, powerful, just, and deserve to be crowned as the king of Rome. Maximus, as the soldier of Rome, should be

able to serve the new king as what he has done to the king of Marcus Aurelius. Maximus has the duty to give all of what he has for the new king as his dedication to his beloved Rome. The flouting maxim of Maximus statement has also a meaning that Maximus will serve the new king until the last day of this soldier. This is indicated by the word *always*. Rome, for Maximus, is the home. The king is the symbol of the master and Maximus himself is the servant. What the master asks to accomplish, the servant will do it with all of his heart. When a king asks him to go to the battle, he will be the first soldier raises his sword and faces the enemy. These are the meaning of what Maximus means by flouting the Maxim of Quantity.

In the context of story, it is narrated that Lucilla and Maximus had story as a couple. Both of them loved each other. Suddenly, Maximus broke this relationship because he realized who he was. Maximus realized that he was the General of army troops of Rome who should ready to protect the Royal family, not to fall in love with the member of this family. In the tradition of Rome, the army should show his loyalty to his king and the descendents. This condition made the people knew and realized their position that they were lower than the king. This condition also made Maximus realized that he had the lower status than Lucilla which asked him to show his loyalty that he would always served Rome in which it is categorized as flouting Maxim of Quantity, in which Maximus wants to show his loyalty to Lucilla.

Lucilla and Maximus are close friends although they are from different status. What make the conversation in datum 3 is smoothly run is that Lucilla really knows who Maximus is. For Lucilla, Maximus is a very trusted and loyal General to himself, army troops, and the king. He is the last protector to protect the Royal Family. Based on the description above, it is not difficult for Lucilla to grasp the intended meaning of the flouted maxim expressed by Maximus that he will always serve Rome. Lucilla will get the meaning that Maximus will serve Lucilla's brother as the king as well as Maximus served Lucilla's father.

Datum 4/ CDI/ 28:40

Lucilla : My father favours you now.

Maximus : M'lady.

Lucilla : T' was not always so.

Maximus : Many things change.

Lucilla : Many things, not everything. Maximus, stop. Let me see your face, you seem upset.

Maximus : I lost many men.

Lucilla : What did my father want with you?

Maximus : To wish me well before I leave for home.

Lucilla : You are lying. I could always tell when you were lying because you were never good at it.

Maximus : I never acquired your comfort with it.

Lucilla : True. But then you never had to. Life is more simple for a soldier. Or do you think me heartless?

Lucilla : Maximus, stop. Is it really so terrible seeing me again?

Maximus : No, I am tired from battle.

Lucilla : It hurts you to see my father so fragile.

Lucilla : Commodus expects my father to announce succession within days. Will you serve my brother as you have served my father?

Maximus : I will always serve Rome.

Lucilla : You know, I still remember you in my prayers. Oh, yes I pray.

Maximus : I was sad to hear of your husband's death. I morned him.

Lucilla : Thank you.

Maximus : And I hear that you have a son.

Lucilla : Yes, Lucius. He will be nearly 8 years old.

Maximus : My son is also nearly 8. I thank you for your prayers.

Data Description:

After Maximus talks to Marcus Aurelius, he meets Lucilla who tries to utter her feeling to him. Lucilla still loves Maximus.

Data Interpretation:

It is described in the film of Gladiator that Maximus and Lucilla were a couple. However, Maximus feels that he is not deserved to be loved by the member of Royal family because of his lower position. In the conversation above, Lucilla tries to express her love to Maximus implicitly that she always remembers Maximus in her pray. It can be concluded that Lucilla still loves Maximus. When Lucilla said, “You know, I still remember you in my prayers. Oh, yes I pray”, Maximus’ answer, “I was sad to hear of your husband’s death. I morned him” can be categorized as the flouting of the Maxim of Relevance. Through the flouting of this maxim, Maximus is changing the topic for a particular reason. The intention is that Maximus wants to deny Lucilla’s perception that MAXimus still loves Lucilla. Maximus wants to make Lucilla understands that he is the different man. Maximus has the duty to protect the Royal Family, not to fall in love with Lucilla.

Talking about the smooth of communication, although the flouting of the Maxim of Relevance occurs in the conversation, both the speaker and hearer can run the communication smoothly. The factor that makes the communication is smoothly run is both speaker and hearer know the character of each other. Maximus knows that Lucilla is still loving him. It becomes the

reason for Maximus to do the flouting of the Maxim of Relevance. Maximus is sure that Lucilla can grasp the implicit meaning through the flouting of the Maxim of Relevance. On the other hand, Lucilla knows that Maximus has dedicated his life to serve the Rome and the Royal Family. However, Lucilla still tries to make Maximus' her mine.

Datum 5/ CD I/ 18:15

Quintus : General!

Maximus : Still alive?

Quintus : Still alive.

Maximus : The Gods must have a sense of humour.

Quintus : The Gods must love you.

Valerius : Back to your barracks, General, or to Rome?

Maximus : Home. The wife, the son, the harvest.

Quintus : Maximus the farmer. I still have trouble imagining that.

Maximus : You know, Quintus, dirt cleans off a lot easier than blood.

Commodus : Here he is.

Maximus : Highness.

Commodus : Senator Gaius, Senator Falco. Beware of Gaius, he will pour honeyed potion in your ear and you will wake up saying Republic! Republic.

Gaius : Well, Rome was founded as a Republic.

Commodus : Yes and in a Republic, the senate has the power. But Senator Gaius is not influenced by that, of course.

Falco : Where do you stand General, Emperor or Senate?

Maximus : A soldier has the advantage of being able to look his enemy in the eye, Senator.

Gaius : You know, with an army behind you, you could become extremely political.

Commodus : I warned you, but I shall save you, Senator. I'm going to need good men like you.

Maximus : Highness, when your father releases me I intend to return home.

Commodus : Home, well no one has earned it more, don't get too comfortable-I may call on you before long. Lucilla is here – did you know? She has not forgotten you. And now you are the great man.

Data Description:

Maximus becomes a great man after accomplishing his job as the general of army to conquer the Barbarians who oppose to Rome. Emperor and Senate compete to be the most dominant. Every man is forced to admit one of them, and Maximus is not the exception because he is great man with a great influence among his men. Valerius is questioning where Maximus will back, barracks or to Rome.

Data Interpretation:

In the conversation above, Valerius is questioning where Maximus will back, either barracks or to Rome. Maximus' answer is, "Home. The wife, the son, the harvest". Maximus' answer can be categorized as the flouting Maxim of Quantity because Maximus provides the answer which is more informative than what is required. Through this flouting of the maxim, Maximus wants to give emphasize to Valerius about what Maximus is missing about. Although Maximus flouts the Maxim of Quantity, it is not a problem for Valerius because he can get the description about who Maximus is. Maximus is a loyal General, loyal husband, and loyal father to Rome and his family.

Talking about the smooth of communication, the conversation above is smoothly run because Valerius knows well who Maximus is. Through the emphasize Maximus has given, Valerius knows who Maximus is. Maximus is a loyal General and loyal leader of his family. This is the factor that makes the flouting of the Maxim of Quantity does not make the conversation stuck. The hearer understands what the speaker wants to do with his flouting of the Maxim of Quantity.

Datum 6/ CD I/ 18:15

Quintus : General!

Maximus : Still alive?

Quintus : Still alive.

- Maximus : The Gods must have a sense of humour.
- Quintus : The Gods must love you.
- Valerius : Back to your barracks, General, or to Rome?
- Maximus : Home. The wife, the son, the harvest.
- Quintus : Maximus the farmer. I still have trouble imagining that.
- Maximus : You know, Quintus, dirt cleans off a lot easier than blood.
- Commodus : Here he is.
- Maximus : Highness.
- Commodus : Senator Gaius, Senator Falco. Beware of Gaius, he will pour honeyed potion in your ear and you will wake up saying Republic! Republic.
- Gaius : Well, Rome was founded as a Republic.
- Commodus : Yes and in a Republic, the senate has the power. But Senator Gaius is not influenced by that, of course.
- Falco : Where do you stand General, Emperor or Senate?**
- Maximus : A soldier has the advantage of being able to look his enemy in the eye, Senator.**
- Gaius : You know, with an army behind you, you could become extremely political.
- Commodus : I warned you, but I shall save you, Senator. I'm going to need good men like you.
- Maximus : Highness, when your father releases me I intend to return home.

Commodus : Home, well no one has earned it more, don't get too comfortable-I may call on you before long. Lucilla is here – did you know? She has not forgotten you. And now you are the great man.

Data Description:

Maximus becomes a great man after accomplishing his job as the general of army to conquer the Barbarians who oppose to Rome. Emperor and Senate compete to be the most dominant. Every man is forced to admit one of them, and Maximus is not the exception because he is great man with a great influence among his men. Falco, one of the Senators, asks Maximus about whom he will stand. Falco is trying to strengthen the Senator position by pulling Maximus to one of the politicians.

Data Interpretation:

Falco asks Maximus about whom he will stand, emperor or senate. This type of question is clearly seen as choosing one from two options. In fact, Maximus's answer does not so. Maximus's answer is "A soldier has the advantage of being able to look his enemy in the eye, Senator." It is clear that Maximus flouts the Maxim of Relevance by giving the answer which does not suitable with question being uttered. There is an implied message that Maximus wants to convey to Falco. However, the flouting maxim uttered by Maximus is understood well by the hearer because the hearer has already known that Maximus is a soldier and he wants to be like this forever.

Regarding Maximus's answer, it means something more to convey than what Maximus is uttering. By saying like that, Maximus wants to state that Rome is the unity of Emperor and Senate. Both side works together to accomplish the victory of the triumph. Maximus, as the General of the Army, will do anything related to his duty as the general of Rome. In the simple words, Maximus wants to be a soldier who is loyal to Rome, both Emperor and Senate. By observing what Maximus has said, we know that Maximus will stand for both Emperor and Senate because the government is divided into three; Emperor, Senate, and Army. Emperor is the maker of law and order, decision is in the hand of Senate, the job of the army is to accomplish what Senate has decided. From this fact, Maximus should be loyal to both Emperor and Senate.

Falco and Maximus are close friends although they are from different element of kingdom, Falco is from Senate and Maximus is from Emperor. Although they are different, Falco and Maximus have the same purpose to build a greater kingdom of Rome. They always share their vision in the spare time, both the vision of the Senate and the vision of Emperor. Falco has the power in Senate, and so does Maximus in Emperor. By asking where Maximus will stand (Emperor or Senate), Falco wants to make Maximus becomes the one who supports the Senate. It is narrated that Falco and the other members of Senate want to change the kingdom into republic. Falco realizes that the army troops have the loyalty to their General. Falco thinks that, if Maximus becomes the one who supports the changing system of

kingdom into republic most of the members of Emperor will be in the side of Senate to change Rome into republic. Stating the fact that Maximus is born as the Emperor is the way of Maximus to deny the Falco's perception that Maximus will be in the side of Senate.

Falco and Maximus are close friends although they are from two different elements of Rome, Senate and Emperor. Senate and Emperor are 2 different things, they have own vision and mission to build a greater kingdom of Rome. Senate is in diplomatic way, but Emperor is in battle way. Although they are different, both Senate and Emperor cooperate well for the sake of Rome. The conversation still runs smoothly although the flouting Maxim of Quantity happens in this conversation. The reason is that Maximus gives emphasize, through the flouting Maxim of Quantity, that he is an army who should be able to do his duty. This emphasize gives description to Falco that Maximus still and will be forever in the side of Emperor.

Datum 7/ CD I/ 31:53

Marcus : Are you ready to do your duty for Rome?

Commodus : Yes, father.

Marcus : You will not be Emperor.

Commodus : Which wiser, older man is to take my place?

Marcus : My powers will pass to Maximus to hold in trust until the Senate is ready to rule once more. Rome is to be a Republic again.

Commodus : Maximus?

Marcus : My decision disappoints you?

Commodus : You wrote to me once, listing the four chief virtues – wisdom, justice, fortitude, and temperance. As I read the list I knew I had none of them. But I have other virtues, Father – ambition, that can be a virtue when it drives us to excel; resourcefulness; courage, perhaps not on the battle field but there are many forms of courage; devotion, to my family, to you. But none of my virtues were on your list. Even then it was as if you didn't want me for your son. I searched the faces of the gods for ways to please you, to make you proud...One kind word, one full hug while you pressed me to your chest and held me tight, would have been like the sun on my heart for a thousand years...What

is it in me you hate so much? All I ever wanted was to live up to you, Caesar, Father.

Marcus : Commodus, your faults as a son, is my failure as a father.

Commodus : Father, I would have butchered the whole world if you would have only loved me!!!

Data Description:

Commodus comes to Marcus Aurelius' room, ready to hear the succession of the king of Rome. Marcus has passed his power to Maximus not to his own son, Commodus. Commodus, who knows the reality that he will not be the new king, very angry to his father and kills him. Before killing his father, Commodus, says that he never be what his father wants him to be.

Data Interpretation:

The speaker has the ability of conveying message, idea, and thought through language to the hearer in written and spoken. On the other hand, the hearer has the ability to understand about what the speaker is talking about. Unfortunately, the system of transferring message, idea, and thought does not always so simple like that. There are some particular conditions that force the speaker or hearer to do something different with the system above because both speaker and hearer should contribute something to run smooth, effective, and efficient communication. There is a condition that the expected answer from the second speaker should be made as a conclusion by the hearer because of the flouting Maxim of Quantity. This condition asks the hearer's

attention because flouting Maxim of Quantity does not mere flouting the conversation principle. The second speaker must have the reason to do so. This fact is one of the topics in Pragmatics which needs the better understanding and interpretation.

Marcus Aurelius has passed his power to Maximus, to make Rome becomes more glorious and powerful. Commodus, Marcus Aurelius' son, enters the room, ready to accept the king position to succeed his old, weak, and sick father. Commodus does not ready to know the reality that the successor of his father is his own enemy, Commodus, whom he is jealous with. Marcus asks Commodus whether the decision disappoints him or not. The type of question is yes or no question that should be answer so in order to run effective and efficient communication. In fact, the answer of Commodus is an explanation and does not straightforward answer Marcus' question. This type of answer is considered as flouting Maxim of Quantity because the answer is more informative than what is required to be the answer of Marcus question.

Commodus flouts the Maxim of Quantity does not without any purpose. Commodus gives an explanation why he disappoints with the father's decision instead of directly answering his father question to emphasize that he is deeply disappointed why the father's decision not to choose him as the new emperor. Sometimes, in particular condition, the flouting Maxim of Quantity is important to do whenever the speaker thinks that the effective and efficient

answer which obeys the conversational principle does not fully answer the first speaker's question. In the conversation above, between Commodus and his father, Commodus answer is considered to be more acceptable although he flouts the Maxim of Quantity.

In the context of Gladiator, Commodus has been waiting many years to be able to succeed his father. Commodus is close to his father, Marcus Aurelius, in case of succession of the ruler of Rome. Commodus is waiting to be the king of Rome. Before Marcus announces the successor of the king, he has decided who will succeed him. The man is not Marcus' own son, but the loyal General named Maximus. It is narrated that Commodus is very jealous with Maximus because Marcus treats him far better than treating Marcus' own son. This jealousy becomes worse whenever Marcus tells Commodus that he will not be the king. Commodus wonders why his father chooses another man to be the king, not Commodus as the only son of the ruler of Rome, and it makes Commodus becomes more hate at Maximus. Commodus' wonder is expressed through the flouting Maxim of Quantity. Commodus becomes more wonder why his father prefer choosing his General to be the king of Rome to his own son.

In this conversation, Marcus tells Commodus that the successor of the king of Rome is not the king's own son. This decision makes Commodus disappointed with his father. Through the flouting Maxim of Quantity, Commodus explains how hard he tries to be like his father wants. All

Commodus efforts failed, and never be the consideration for his father to choose his own son to succeed him in the future. The flouting of the Maxim of Quantity expressed by Commodus gives enough description about Commodus' wonder why his father does not choose his own son to be the king of Rome. In the context of conversation, Marcus feels so sorry that he can not choose his own son to be the king. Marcus thinks that there is another man who is more appropriate to be the king compared with Commodus. What make communication is smoothly run is that Commodus disappointment is well understood by his father. It is proven by Marcus' statement, "Commodus, your fault as a son, is my failure as a father". This statement means that the father also feels disappointed that he can not teach his son well. Because of it, when Commodus adult, he is not deserved to succeed his father to be the Emperor of Rome.

Datum 8/ CD I/ 57:31

Gracchus : He enters Rome like a conquering hero. But what has he conquered?

Falco : Give him time. He's young. I think he could do very well.

Gracchus : For Rome or for you?

Gracchus : Go to your mother, Luicus. It's what she would want.

Lucius : Mother!

Lucilla : Lucius.

Commodus : Senators.

Falco : Rome greets her new Emperor. Your loyal subjects bid you welcome.

Commodus : Thank you, Falco, and for the loyal subjects. I trust they were not too expensive.

Gracchus : Rome rejoices in your return. There are many matters to discuss.

Data Description:

Commodus and Lucilla have just come from the battle of their father. The troops are formed along the street, people cheer. The senators stand in the place of Senate. Senator Gracchus and Senator Falco talk each other; share their opinion about their new Emperor.

Data Interpretation:

Jenny Thomas, on her book entitled *An Introduction to Pragmatics*, stated that to obey the effective and efficient communication related to the Maxim of Relevance, the expression or the answer of a question should be relevant. (Jenny Thomas, 1995, p.64). That statement is emphasized on the behavior of our expression that should be always able to give the answer which is considered to be appropriate and relevant to the question. We are not supposed to give answer something different which has no relationship with

the question. In fact, in particular condition, it is not sufficient to answer just by saying Yes or no, or answer the question differently with what the man who asks the question expected if the reality does not match with the knowledge of the man who asks something. That statement is supported by my data analysis below.

Senator Gracchus shares his opinion about the new emperor with another Senator, Falco. Senator Gracchus sees that Commodus, the new emperor, enters the Rome as if he were the conqueror who has conquered the entire world. In fact, Commodus has done nothing. That is why, Senator Gracchus says, “He enters Rome like a conquering hero but what has he conquered?” This question indicates that Commodus is a new emperor who has done nothing. Senator Falco knows the reality that Commodus has not given something to be proud for Rome because Marcus Aurelius has just died and Commodus succeeds his father some days ago. This is the fact that motivates Senator Falco to flout the Maxim of Relevance by giving the answer which seems irrelevant to the question. By flouting the Maxim of Relevance, Senator Falco wants to deny that the new emperor does not give his best as the new ruler. Senator Falco thinks that it is just a matter of time. Soon, Commodus will show that he is a talented king who has the ability to bring Rome as glorious and powerful kingdom. This fact is proven by Senator Falco’s second statement, “I think he could do very well”. Again, this flouting Maxim of Relevance can not be considered as just flouting the conversational

principle because it has one purpose to give the reality or the fact about the new emperor. It can be said that Senator Falco flouts the Maxim of Relevance to obey the Maxim of Quality by giving the truth.

Gracchus and Falco are close friends. Both of them are the members of Senate who have the same vision to change the system of Rome, from the kingdom into republic. As the member of Senate, they use their spare time to discuss together about the visions, missions, and problems of Rome to build the greater Rome in the future. In the context of story, there are some members of Senate who are partially agree and totally disagree with the coronation of Commodus to be the new king of Rome. Gracchus is the man who is totally disagree with the coronation of Commodus, and Falco is the man who is partially agree with it. Falco wants to see whether Commodus will rule the Rome as well as his father or not. This intention makes Falco flouts the Maxim of Relevance by stating that Commodus has just been coronated. He needs more time to proof himself whether he is as good as his father in ruling the Rome or not.

In the conversation of datum 6, Gracchus is questioning about what Commodus has conquered. Gracchus sees that Commodus behaves as if he were a king who has just come back from winning the battle. Gracchus really does not like when the people of Rome greet Commodus exaggeratedly. As if he were a hero. Falco understands about that. On the other side, Falco has a perception that Commodus has just been crowned. Falco thinks that

Commodus needs more time to prove himself that he is deserved to be the king of Rome, and Falco is absolutely about it. This Falco's understanding makes the communication in datum 6 is smoothly run although the flouting Maxim of Relevance occurs in it.

Datum 9/ CD I/ 60:00

Commodus : Who deign to lecture me?

Lucilla : Commodus, the senate has its uses.

Commodus : What uses? All they do is talk...It should have been only me, and you, and Rome.

Lucilla : Don't even think that, Commodus. There has always been a senate...

Commodus : Rome has changed. It takes an emperor to rule an empire.

Lucilla : Of course, but leave the people their...

Commodus : Illusions?

Lucilla : ...traditions.

Commodus : My father's war against the barbarians, he said himself it achieved nothing. But people still loved him.

Lucilla : People always love victories.

Commodus : But why? They don't see the battles? What do they care about Germania?

Lucilla : They care about the greatness of Rome.

Commodus : Greatness of Rome? But what is that?

Lucilla : It's an idea, greatness. Greatness is a vision.

Commodus : Exactly. A vision. I will give the people a vision and they will love me for it. They will soon forget the tedious sermonizing of a few dry old men. I will give them the greatest vision of their lives.

Data Description:

Lucilla and Commodus have just met the senators, talk about the newest condition of Rome that needs attention of the king. Commodus is very angry at the senators because they lecture him as if he were a child who knows nothing about the kingdom. Here, Lucilla tries to give Commodus understanding that the senate is made to help the king to accomplish his duty for the kingdom of Rome.

Data Interpretation:

In this dialogue, Commodus asks Lucilla about who have the courage to teach him how to take care of a big kingdom such as Rome. Commodus thinks that he is the most powerful man who has the ability and knowledge to take care himself and his kingdom. He feels that he is underestimated by the old men of senate. Commodus asks, "Who deign to lecture me?" and it is responded by Lucilla's answer, "Commodus, the senate has its uses."

Lucilla's answer is considered as flouting Maxim of Relevance because the answer does not the one that Commodus expected to be the answer of his question. For the people out of the conversation and its context, it seems that Lucilla's answer does not match with Commodus' question. In fact, it matches with the question. What Lucilla does by flouting the Maxim of Relevance is to make Commodus realizes that senate has its function to support the government which is held by the king. The communication between Commodus and Lucilla runs smoothly because both of them realize the existence of senate. What makes them different is that Commodus feels that senate is not to be considered as an important element in ruling the kingdom and it is proven by Commodus' third statement, "Rome has changed. It takes an emperor to rule an empire." This statement indicates that Commodus does not need senate to rule an empire. Realizing Commodus' argument, the next Lucilla's statement are uttered or expressed to give the emphasizing on the fact that senate is a vital element to be together with the king to rule Rome. By stating that the senate has its uses, Lucilla wants to convey the message impliedly that no people have the courage to lecture the king. What the senate does is just help the king to know and overcome the problems which is occurred in the kingdom belongs to the king.

In the film of *Gladiator*, it is described that Lucilla and Commodus are always being left by their father to come to the war to conquer the other kingdom for the sake of the greater kingdom of Rome. Being left, Commodus

and Lucilla become close each other. They share, talk, discuss together everytime. This condition makes Lucilla understands who Commodus is and what his most ambition. In the conversation of Datum 7, Lucilla really understands that Commodus wants to be the single ruler of Rome without any interference of the member of Senate. In the other hand, Lucilla realizes that Senate can not be separated from Emperor and also vice versa. Because of this condition, Lucilla thinks that Commodus should know and understand that what Senate does is just to help the king to solve the problems happen in Rome. This intention leads Lucilla to flout the Maxim of Relevance in the conversation above.

In the conversation of datum 7, Commodus is angry with Senate who always interferes the king's decision. Lucilla, Commodus' sister, very understands Commodus' temperament. In that conversation, Lucilla tries to explain to Commodus that no one deign to lecture the king. The Senate is not lecturing the king, they are just giving opinion regarding the king's decision. Commodus also knows that Lucilla is a wise woman. Commodus also knows that Lucilla just tries to give understanding to him that Senate and king should cooperate well for the sake of Rome. The understanding, both from Lucilla and Commodus about each other, guarantees the smooth of the conversation although the flouting Maxim of Relevance occurs in that conversation. Lucilla understands the personality of Commodus and vice versa.

Datum 10/ CD I/ 1:03:12

Gius : Games! 150 days of games!

Gracchus : He's cleverer than I thought.

Gaius : Clever. The whole of Rome would be laughing at him if they weren't in fear of his Praetorian.

Gracchus : Fear and wonder. A powerful combination.

Gaius : Will the people really be seduced by that?

Gracchus : I think he knows what Rome is. Rome is the mob. He will conjure magic for them and they will be distracted. He will take away their freedom, and still they will roar. The beating heart of Rome is not the marble floor of the senate, it is the sand of Colosseum. He will give them death, and they will love him for it.

Data Description:

Senator Gaius and Senator Gracchus discuss the games which Commodus lures the mob. According to Gracchus, the fighting event among gladiators is Commodus' idea to make the Rome citizens to stand their new king.

Data Interpretation:

Senator Gaius asks Senator Gracchus that the citizens of Rome will really be seduced by the 150 days games of fighting among gladiators

provided by the king. This question has an implied meaning that the king provides the battle among gladiators for citizens in order to be loved and cheered. Senator Gracchus answers the question by stating that the king knows well his people and how to make them lure. This answer is considered as the flouting Maxim of Quantity. The reason why the answer is called as the flouting Maxim of Quantity is that Senator Gracchus does not provide the answer which is informative as required. He adds the information too much to support his answer. The fact that makes Senator Gracchus flouts two maxims of conversation principle is that he wants to state the fact about how smart the king and how fool the people of Rome. It is easy for the king, Commodus the new emperor, to lure the people by presenting the combat among people up to death. By presenting it, it is hoped that people will love the new king as they love Commodus' father. Senator Gracchus wants to show how strong the willingness of the new king to be loved. In fact, the new king gives nothing for the glorious of Rome beside the death of people in Colloseum.

Other members of Senate are Gracchus and Gaius, as we see in the conversation above. Gracchus is well known for his great thinking and philosophy. The other members of Senate enjoy having conversation with him because Gracchus always gives his point of view on something which the other members of Senate have never known it before. Gracchus likes to give an explanation on something which causes the flouting Maxim of Quantity. This Gracchus behavior leads him to flout the Maxim of Quantity, answering

the question by giving an explanation which is considered as too much additional information added. As the oldest member of Senate, Gracchus wants to give emphasize to Gaius that the heart of Rome is in the sand of Colosseum through his flouting of the Maxim of Quantity.

In the context of the story, Commodus holds a fight up to death among Gladiator to attract people's sympathy. There is a debate among the members of Senate whether it is useful or not. One of the members of Senate, Gracchus, is well known for his knowledge about Rome. In the conversation of Datum 8, one of the members of Senate named Gaius, is questioning whether the fight will really seduce the people of Rome or not. Gracchus understands the curiosity of Gaius that he thinks that Commodus' effort to seduce the people of Rome will be useless. Having known the Gaius curiosity, Gracchus gives his point of view about the king and the people of Rome. Although Gracchus' answer flouts the Maxim of Quantity, it successfully answers the Gaius question because at the first time, Gaius wonders how it is possible that the fight up to death will seduce the people to love their new king. Being known the character and personality of Gracchus, makes Gaius accept the flouting Maxim of Quantity expressed by Gracchus and it makes the conversation between them runs smoothly.

Datum 11/ CD II/ 00:01

Proximo : What do you want? Hmmm? Girl? Boy?

Maximus : You sent for me?

Proximo : Yes I did. You are good, Spaniard, but you're not that good.
You could be magnificent.

Maximus : I am required to kill so I kill. That is enough.

Proximo : It's enough for the provinces but not for Rome. The young emperor has organized a series of spectacles to commemorate his father, Marcus Aurelius. I find it amusing since it was Marcus Aurelius, the wise, the all knowing Marcus Aurelius, who closed us down. So finally after 5 years scratching a living in flea infested villages we are finally going back to where we belong, the Colosseum. Oh you should see the Colosseum, Spaniard. 50,000 Romans watching every movement of your sword, willing you to make that killer blow. The silence before you strike, and the noise afterwards, it rises, rises like a storm, as if you were the Thunder God himself.

Maximus : You were a gladiator?

Proximo : Yes, I was.

Maximus : You won your freedom?

Proximo : Long time ago the old emperor Marcus Aurelius presented me with a Ruidius – It's just a wooden sword, a symbol for

your freedom. He touched me on the shoulder once, and I was free.

Maximus : You knew Marcus Aurelius?

Proximo : I did not say that I knew him. I said he touched me on the shoulder.

Maximus : You asked me what I want. I, too, want to stand in front of the emperor, as you did.

Proximo : Then listen to me. Learn from me. I wasn't the best because I killed quickly. I was the best because the crowd loved me. Win the crowd, win your freedom.

Maximus : I will win the crowd. I will give them something they have never seen before.

Proximo : Umph! So, Spaniard, we shall go to Rome together and have bloody adventures and the great whore will suckle us until we are fat and happy and can suckle no more. And then, when enough men have died, perhaps you will have your freedom. Here, use this...

Data Description:

Proximo and Maximus talk each other about the freedom that each gladiator manages to get. In the dialogue above, Proximo tells Maximus how he got his freedom.

Data Interpretation:

Maximus asks Proximo about his freedom after knowing that Proximo was a gladiator by asking, “You won your freedom?” This question is considered as obeying the Maxim of Quantity if Proximo answers it by saying “Yes, I did” or “No, I did not”. In fact, Proximo does not answer the question as simple as that. Proximo answers the question by explaining. According to Grice’s theory, the Proximo’s answer is considered as the flouting of Maxim of Quantity because Proximo provides the answer which is more informative than what is required. Maximus asks Proximo whether Proximo was a gladiator or not, and Proximo answers it by saying that he was a gladiator. Now, Proximo is a master of slaves whose the work makes the slaves become the gladiators. Both Maximus and Proximo have already known that a gladiator is not a free man, he is still a slave. Proximo was a gladiator, but now he is a free man. It means that Proximo won his freedom. Knowing the fact, Maximus still asks Proximo, “You won your freedom?” This question keeps another question of “How did you win your freedom?” The reason to make this argument is clearer whenever we observe the context I have explained above. It seems that Proximo catches the implied question that Maximus wants to ask, “How did you win your freedom?” This implied meaning that makes Proximo flouts a maxim of conversation; Maxim of Quantity. We can conclude that Proximo does not only flout that maxim of

conversation. More than that, he wants to answer the implied question uttered by Maximus.

Proximo and Maximus are close each other, and Proximo sees Maximus as a talented fighter. Proximo admires Maximus' ability in fighting until death which is called as Gladiator. As a friend, proximo wants to help Maximus to get the freedom by telling the way Proximo got his own freedom. Proximo was a slave who was forced to fight until death. Proximo knows that the freedom is something the slave dream about. Every slave will fight until he gets his freedom. This fact makes Proximo feels pity on Maximus. Proximo understands that Maximus wants to get his freedom in order to be able to revenge Commodus who has made Maximus is sorrow. Because of it, Proximo wants to give emphasize that being a free man is possible for all gladiators, and what is needed is the struggle. This condition leads Proximo to flout the Maxim of Quantity.

It is narrated that Maximus dream about his freedom from being a gladiator to be able to take revenge to Commodus. Proximo, as Maximus' close friend, tells Maximus how he got his freedom. Proximo does it because he knows that a freedom is something that every gladiator wants to get. Maximus needs to know how to get a freedom, and Proximo gives the way how to get it by flouting the Maxim of Quantity. This mutual understanding makes the communication runs smoothly although the flouting maxim occurs in it.

Datum 12/ CD II/ 08:11

Commodus : He sleeps so well because he is loved.

Lucilla : Come brother, it is late.

Commodus : I will make Rome the wonder of the ages. That is what Gracchus and his friends don't understand. All my desires are now splitting my head into pieces.

Lucilla : Commodus, drink this tonic.

Commodus: Do you think the time is right? I could announce the dissolution of the senate in celebration of our father. Do you think the people are ready?

Lucilla : I think it's time for you to rest now.

Commodus : Will you stay with me?

Lucilla : Still afraid of the dark, brother?

Commodus : still? Always. Stay with me tonight?

Lucilla : You know I won't.

Commodus : Then kiss me.

Lucilla : Sleep, brother.

Data Description:

Commodus is in the Lucius' room, watches him sleeps calmly. Lucilla asks Commodus to talk in different room, afraid of waking Lucius up. Commodus shares his dream with Lucilla about making Rome different, more powerful, and more victorious.

Data Interpretation:

In the conversation of datum 12, Lucilla's answer to the Commodus' question is considered as the flouting Maxim of Relevance. It is considered so because Lucilla provides the answer which has no any relationship with the Commodus' question. Lucilla mere changes the topic of conversation without giving any intention to answer Commodus' question. Before the part of conversation which is analyzed, Commodus shares his idea to make Rome better than that day. The statement of Commodus which makes Lucilla flouts the Maxim of Relevance is that "I could announce the dissolution of the senate in celebration of our father". Lucilla has an idea that Rome can not stand alone with the absence of senate. In fact, a king can not rule the big kingdom without any support of the senate because senate is chosen by the people to represent their aspiration. Senate is the symbol of democratic kingdom and the people will not be ready whenever the power is only in the hand of a king. It means that the people of Rome will not agree whenever democratic kingdom is changed into pure monarch in which the power is in

the aingle hand of the king. Lucilla's statement has an implied meaning that Commodus should not dream to change the kingdom because it will not happen, no matter how hard Commodus try to make it happens. Lucilla thinks that Commodus is too much thinking and dreaming about something that never happens. This fact makes Lucilla says, "I think it's time for you to rest now."

Commodus and Lucilla have close relationship as brother and sister. They feel that their father has given the kingdom of Rome as an heir that should be taken care as well as possible. Commodus and Lucilla work together to take care of this kingdom by discussing, consulting, and giving their best for the sake of Rome. There is only one thing that makes Commodus and Lucilla different. Commodus wants the authority is in the single hand of the king, there is no interference of Senate when the king decides something. This is the reason why Commodus wants to dissolve Senate. On the other hand, Lucilla has different understanding on Senate and the king. Lucilla thinks that Senate and king should cooperate well to rule the Rome together. Everything should be discussed first with Senate, and it makes the authority is in the hand of king and Senate. Lucilla has the perception that the king can not rule the kingdom alone. This perception leads Lucilla to flout the Maxim of Relevance to emphasize that to separate Emperor from Senate is something impossible to do.

It is described that Commodus wants to dissolve the Senate from the kingdom of Rome. Lucilla very understands what Commodus wants that he is trying to make the authority in the single hand of the king. For Lucilla, it is impossible to do because Senate and king should cooperate well for the glory of Rome. Commodus understands the character of Lucilla, and in the other hand, Lucilla also understands who Commodus is. The mutual understanding between them makes the communication runs smoothly although the flouting Maxim of Relevance occurs in it. By flouting the Maxim of Quantity, Lucilla wants to give emphasize that what Commodus wants is something impossible to happen.

Datum 13/ CD II/ 27:36

Lucilla : Rich matrons pay well to be pleased by the bravest champions.

Maximus : I knew your brother would send assassins. I didn't know he would send his best.

Lucilla : Maximus, he doesn't know.

Maximus : My family was burned and crucified while they were still alive.

Lucilla : I knew nothing about it.

Maximus : Don't lie to me!

Lucilla : I wept for them.

Maximus : As you wept for your father? As you wept for your father?

Lucilla : I have been living in a prison of fear since that day. To be unable to mourn your father for fear of your brother. To live in terror every moment of every day, because your son is heir to the throne. Oh, I have wept.

Maximus : My son was innocent.

Lucilla : So is mine. Must my son die too before you can trust me?

Maximus : What does it matter if I trust you or not?

Lucilla : The gods have spared you. Today I saw I slave become more powerful than the Emperor of Rome.

Maximus : The gods have spared me? I am at their mercy with the power only to amuse a mob.

Lucilla : That is power. The mob is Rome. And while Commodus controls them he controls everything. Listen to me. My brother has enemies, most of all in the senate. But while the people follow him, no one would dare stand up to him – until you.

Maximus : They oppose him, yet they do nothing.

Lucilla : There are some politicians who have dedicated their lives to Rome. One man above all. If I can arrange it, will you meet him?

Maximus : Do you not understand? I may die in this cell tonight or in the arena tomorrow. I am a slave! What possible difference can I make?

Lucilla : This man wants what you want.

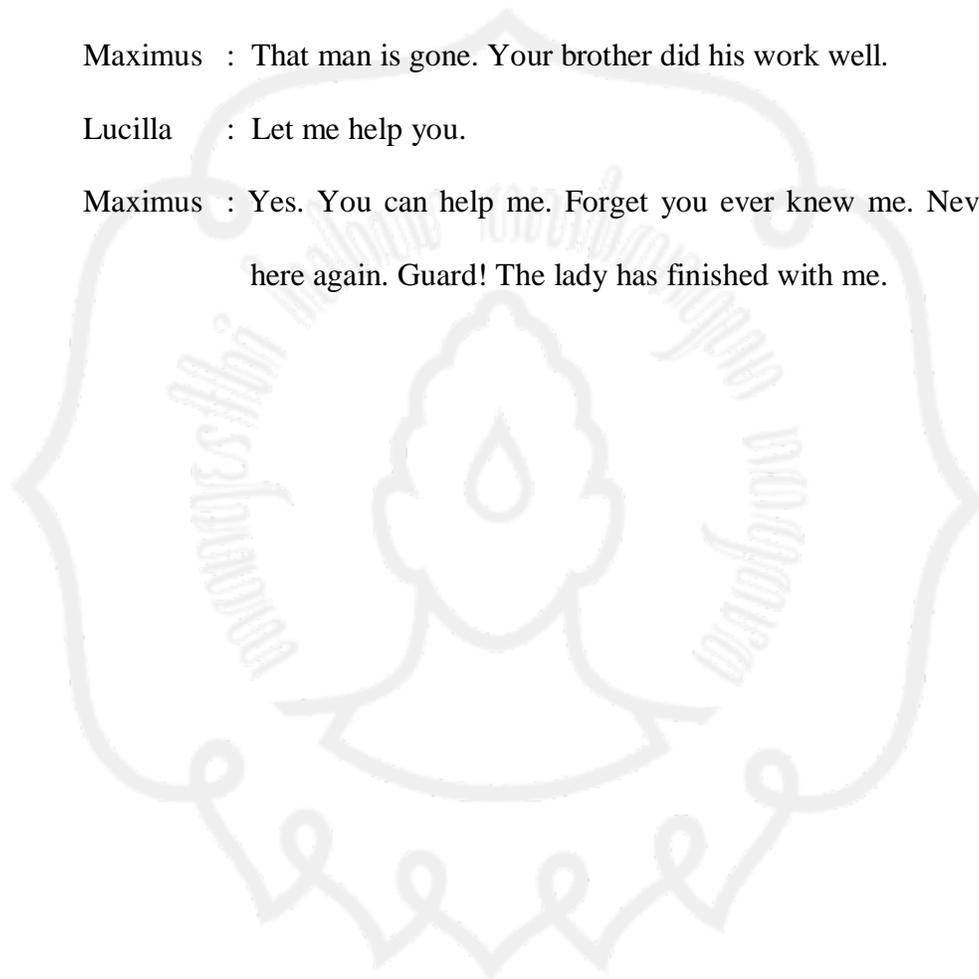
Maximus : Then have him kill Commodus!

Lucilla : I knew a man once. A noble man. A man of principles, who loved my father and my father loved him. This man served Rome well.

Maximus : That man is gone. Your brother did his work well.

Lucilla : Let me help you.

Maximus : Yes. You can help me. Forget you ever knew me. Never come here again. Guard! The lady has finished with me.



Data Description:

Lucilla meets Maximus in the jail. She wants to clarify about what happened in the past after Marcus Aurelius died.

Data Interpretation:

In the conversation of datum 13, Lucilla talks with Maximus to clarify about what actually happened in the past. Lucilla said that she wept for the death of Maximus' wife and son but Maximus does not believe it. Maximus asks Lucilla whether she wept for his wife and son as she wept for the death of her father or not. In order to obey the maxim of conversation, Lucilla should answer Maximus' question by saying "Yes, I did" or "No, I did not". In fact, Lucilla does not provide the simple answer. Lucilla gives the fact that Maximus should know and this is considered as flouting Maxim of Quantity because Lucilla provides the answer which is more informative than what is required. In her answer, Lucilla states that she has been in sorrow because of his brother, Commodus. The fact that makes Lucilla flouts the Maxim of Quantity is that Maximus' question "As you wept for your father?" makes Lucilla realize that she can not mourn her father because of fear of Commodus. She feels so sorry for herself. Lucilla wants to make Maximus believes that she is in sorrow because of Commodus. This fact is proven by the sixth Lucilla's statement. Lucilla asks Maximus whether her son should die because of Commodus in order Maximus believes that Lucilla is in the deep sorrow after the death of her father. Although Lucilla provides the

answer which is considered as flouting Maxim of Quantity, in which the answer is more informative than what is required, both Maximus and Lucilla run the communication smoothly. Here, we can see that the flouted maxim is aimed at the description of Lucilla's feeling on her anxious on Commodus. It is possible to occur because Lucilla and Maximus have already known who Commodus is. Commodus wants to be the only one emperor, and he will give his best to kill all his competitors to be the great ruler of Rome.

Lucilla and Maximus are close friends although they are from different status. All Lucilla's problems are shared with Maximus. After the death of the father, Lucilla lost the man whom she can share with. Lucilla lost the one whom able to help her to solve all the problems. Fortunately, Lucilla still has the man whom able to help her. He is Maximus. In that story, it is narrated that Lucilla and Maximus were in love each other. However, Maximus felt that he is an army that should do his duty, not to fall in love with the king's daughter. Finally, he broke his relationship and made his position lower than Lucilla, something that he should do since a long time ago. In fact, Lucilla keeps her love to Maximus until now. It makes her sure that Maximus is the one who can understand her a lot, better than her own brother. This condition makes Lucilla feel comfortable to speak with Maximus, express her deep feeling to him. It leads Lucilla to flout the Maxim of Quantity which the intention is to give emphasis to Maximus that she is in sorrowful for being the sister of killer of her father.

For Lucilla, Maximus is the only one man who can understand her deep feeling because both of them were in love each other. It becomes the reason why Lucilla shares her feeling with Maximus only. Lucilla feels enjoy to tell MAXimus what she feels on something rather that to her own brother. On the other side, Maximus is the only man who knows the sorrow of Lucilla of being the sister of murderer. It becomes the factor that makes the communication runs smoothly although the flouting Maxim of Quantity occurs in the conversation between Lucilla and Maximus.

Datum 14/CD II/ 38:44

Lucilla : Rich matrons pay well to be pleased by the bravest champions.

Maximus : I knew your brother would send assassins. I didn't know he would send his best.

Lucilla : Maximus, he doesn't know.

Maximus : My family was burned and crucified while they were still alive.

Lucilla : I knew nothing about it.

Maximus : Don't lie to me!

Lucilla : I wept for them.

Maximus : As you wept for your father? As you wept for your father?

Lucilla : I have been living in a prison of fear since that day. To be unable to mourn your father for fear of your brother. To live in terror

every moment of every day, because your son is heir to the throne. Oh, I have wept.

Maximus : My son was innocent.

Lucilla : So is mine. Must my son die too before you can trust me?

Maximus : What does it matter if I trust you or not?

Lucilla : The gods have spared you. Today I saw I slave become more powerful than the Emperor of Rome.

Maximus : The gods have spared me? I am at their mercy with the power only to amuse a mob.

Lucilla : That is power. The mob is Rome. And while Commodus controls them he controls everything. Listen to me. My brother has enemies, most of all in the senate. But while the people follow him, no one would dare stand up to him – until you.

Maximus : They oppose him, yet they do nothing.

Lucilla : There are some politicians who have dedicated their lives to Rome. One man above all. If I can arrange it, will you meet him?

Maximus : Do you not understand? I may die in this cell tonight or in the arena tomorrow. I am a slave! What possible difference can I make?

Lucilla : This man wants what you want.

Maximus : Then have him kill Commodus!

Lucilla : I knew a man once. A noble man. A man of principles, who loved my father and my father loved him. This man served Rome well.

Maximus : That man is gone. Your brother did his work well.

Lucilla : Let me help you.

Maximus : Yes. You can help me. Forget you ever knew me. Never come here again. Guard! The lady has finished with me.

Data Description:

Lucilla and Maximus are two people who want to end the reign of Commodus. Both of them are close friends who understand each other. In the conversation above, Lucilla is insisting Maximus to help her to make changes of life of Rome.

Data Interpretation:

Lucilla meets Maximus in the jail to get Maximus' help to stop the reign of Commodus. Different to Lucilla, Maximus thinks that he is unable to help her. The reason is that Maximus is in the jail. Lucilla does not care about it, and she insists Maximus to help her. It makes Maximus angry at Lucilla which leads him to flout the Maxim of Relevance. Maximus' flouting maxim has the intention that Maximus wants to deny what Lucilla's statement. Through her statement, it can be concluded that Lucilla thinks that Maximus can help her. Lucilla realizes that Maximus is in the jail, but she insists to get help from Maximus.

The smooth of communication, although the flouting of the Maxim of Relevance occurs in the conversation, happens because of the same understanding between speaker and hearer about setting/situation. Maximus is speaking in the jail, the place in which he can not help Lucilla. This setting/situation is also well understood by Lucilla as the hearer. After Maximus gave a statement which flouts the Maxim of Relevance, Lucilla realizes that Maximus can do nothing because he is in the jail.

Datum 15/ CD II/ 44:04

Maximus : Cicero my old friend! I thought I had seen you for the last time.

Cicero : We thought you were dead!

Maximus : Close. How long have the men been in Ostia?

Cicero : All winter.

Maximus : How do they look?

Cicero : Fat and bored.

Maximus : Who is in command?

Cicero : Some fool from Rome.

Maximus : How long before they can be ready to fight?

Cicero : for you, tomorrow.

Maximus : I need you to do something for me.

Data Description:

Cicero, one of Maximus' soldiers, meets his master in the school of gladiator. Both Maximus and Cicero have not met each other since the last battle against the Barbarians. Maximus asks Cicero about his men.

Data Interpretation:

Cicero meets his general, Maximus, in the school of gladiator. Maximus asks him about the condition and the readiness of the army to fight for their general. Maximus' question is, "How long before they can be ready to fight?" This question asks something about the duration of length of time which is needed by the army to be ready for the battle. This question is uttered by Maximus because Cicero tells him that the army is fat and bored. Cicero answers this question by saying, "For you, tomorrow." It is considered as flouting Maximus of Quantity because Cicero does not provide the answer as informative as required. The fact that Cicero flouts a maxim of conversation is that Cicero wants to communicate more than what he is actually said as the answer of Maximus' question. By stating "For you, tomorrow", Cicero wants to make clear that the army is still loyal to the general Maximus until now and they are ready to fight for the sake of Maximus whenever Maximus asks them to fight.

Maximus is close to Cicero. He is one position lower than General Maximus and being the most trusted army of his General. During the battle against Barbarians, General Maximus discussed the strategy only with Cicero because he is the most talented army than others. Beside that, Cicero is the

only one person who knows the condition of the army troops. Cicero understands that all the army troops are still loyal to General Maximus. Knowing the army's loyalty the the General Maximus, it leads Cicero to flout the Maxim of Quantity by adding, "*For you*, tomorrow". The intention of Cicero to flout the Maxim of Quantity is to show to Maximus that the army is still loyal to the General.

Maximus and Cicero are from the same element of Rome, Emperor. It makes them to have the same pattern of thinking in case of loyalty and war although Maximus is the General and Cicero is in the lower position. In the film of *Gladiator*, Maximus and Cicero are close friends and the always discuss everything related to the war together. Both of them also understand what the meaning of loyalty is. Maximus and Cicero have the same understanding that loyalty is something that the army holds for the leader. Knowing the concept of "loyalty", makes both speaker and hearer in the conversation above understand what the implied meaning of "*For you*, tomorrow".

4.2 Discussion

In this session, I will discuss about what I can share to the readers related to the discussion of my research on the flouting maxim of Cooperative Principles. First, I will describe what the intention of the speaker in the movie

of Gladiator to flout the maxim of Conversational Principles. Next, I will describe what factors that make the smooth of communication while the flouting maxim occurs in the conversation.

4.2.1 Intention of Flouting the Maxim of Conversation

In this part, I will show to the readers about what is the intention of the flouting of the Maxim of Quantity and Maxim of Relevance in the film of Gladiator. I found that the intention of the flouting of the Maxim of Quantity is different from the intention of the flouting of Maxim of Relevance. In this case, I will separate the table of the intention of flouting the Maxim of Quantity from the table of intention of flouting the Maxim of Relevance. The first table will show the readers about the intention of flouting the Maxim of Quantity.

Table 4.2.1: Intention of Flouting the Maxim of Quantity

No	Maxim flouted	Intention of the flouting of the maxim
	Maxim of Quantity	
1.	Datum 1	Emphasizing the truth
2.	Datum 2	Emphasizing the anger of the speaker
3.	Datum 3	Emphasizing the loyalty
4.	Datum 5	Emphasizing what the speaker is missing about

5.	Datum 7	Emphasizing the disappointment
6.	Datum 10	Emphasizing the truth
7.	Datum 11	Emphasizing the truth
8.	Datum 13	Emphasizing the sorrow
9.	Datum 15	Emphasizing the loyalty

Based on the table 4.1.1, nine dialogs flout the Maxim of Quantity. Participants of the conversation, who flout the Maxim of Quantity, have the intention to flout this maxim. The intention is to emphasize the message they are trying to convey to the hearers, in which it leads to the expression which is more informative than what is required. The additional information, which is added in the statement of the speaker who flouts the Maxim of Quantity, makes the hearer know about the importance of the message the speaker is trying to inform to the hearer in a conversation.

From that illustration, giving the additional information in a statement is not a big problem in a conversation. The most important point is that how the speaker flouts the Maxim of Quantity to emphasize the message in order the hearer knows what the speaker is talking about. In this case, I see the flouting of the Maxim of Quantity as the positive act of the speaker to help the hearer to know the message. Although the speaker provides the expression which is more informative than what is required, the hearer is being helped by

knowing the intended message which is expressed by the flouting of the Maxim of Quantity. Flouting of this maxim is not a big deal as long as the message behind it is processed by the hearer well. I will take datum 5 as the example.

Datum 5/ CD I/ 18:15

Quintus : General!

Maximus : Still alive?

Quintus : Still alive.

Maximus : The Gods must have a sense of humour.

Quintus : The Gods must love you.

Valerius : Back to your barracks, General, or to Rome?

Maximus : Home. The wife, the son, the harvest.

Quintus : Maximus the farmer. I still have trouble imagining that.

Maximus : You know, Quintus, dirt cleans off a lot easier than blood.

Commodus: Here he is.

Maximus : Highness.

Commodus: Senator Gaius, Senator Falco. Beware of Gaius, he will pour honeyed potion in your ear and you will wake up saying Republic! Republic.

Gaius : Well, Rome was founded as a Republic.

Commodus: Yes and in a Republic, the senate has the power. But Senator Gaius is not influenced by that, of course.

Falco : Where do you stand General, Emperor or Senate?

Maximus : A soldier has the advantage of being able to look his enemy in the eye, Senator.

Gaius : You know, with an army behind you, you could become extremely political.

Commodus: I warned you, but I shall save you, Senator. I'm going to need good men like you.

Maximus : Highness, when your father releases me I intend to return home.

Commodus: Home, well no one has earned it more, don't get too comfortable- I may call on you before long. Lucilla is here – did you know? She has not forgotten you. And now you are the great man.

In datum 5, Maximus flouts the Maxim of Quantity by adding more information than what is required. Behind his flouting of the maxim, Maximus wants to emphasize what Maximus is really missing his home. It can be said that Maximus' emphasize statement helps Valerius to know about what Maximus is missing about. Maximus wants to say to Valerius that Maximus wants to go home for a while to see his wife, son, and the harvest. It has been narrated that Maximus, with his soldiers, has been in battle for 5 years to expand the borderline of Rome.

Flouting the Maxim of Quantity, by giving the additional information of the wife, the son, the harvest, helps Valerius to know that Maximus' wife, son, and harvest, make Maximus miss his home after the long war. For Maximus, war takes time. The mentioning of the wife, the son, and the harvest, emphasizes that Maximus really wants to go home. It will be different when Maximus does not flout the Maxim of Quantity. If Maximus answers the Valerius' question only "Home", Valerius will be probably has different interpretation with what Maximus wants to say. The situation, in that conversation, is that Maximus has accomplished the five year war. By saying "Home", Valerius will interpret that Maximus is tired of war. He wants to take a rest. In fact, Maximus is a good soldier and he will be ready anytime the duty calls. Because of the additional information of "The wife, the son, the harvest", Maximus wants to express his miss about his wife, son, and harvest. Maximus had been far away from home for five years, and this is the time to see his beloved wife, son, harvest. The existence of the flouting of the Maxim of Quantity is because of the existence of the implicit meaning. Three elements; the wife, the son, and the harvest, describe how Maximus misses his home.

When the speaker and hearer are close each other, the speaker feels enjoy to describe all his feelings about something to his close friend. This feeling is possible to make the speaker to flout the Maxim of conversation. In datum 5, Maximus and Valerius are close friends. This condition makes

Maximus enjoy sharing his feeling that he misses his home very much. He really misses his wife, son, and harvest after the long war for the sake of Rome. In this case, Maximus uses the flouting of the Maxim of Quantity as the media to let his close friend knows that he misses his home, to see his wife, son, and harvest.

Table 4.2.1: Intention of Flouting the Maxim of Relevance

No	Data Number	Intention of the flouting of the maxim
1.	Datum 4	Denying the hearer's perception
2.	Datum 6	Denying the hearer's perception
3.	Datum 8	Denying the hearer's perception
4.	Datum 9	Denying the hearer's perception
5.	Datum 12	Denying the hearer's perception
6.	Datum 14	Denying the hearer's perception

The second table above shows the readers about the intention of flouting the Maxim of Relevance. The next part will be the clearer explanation about the intention of the speaker to flout the Maxim of Relevance in the film of Gladiator.

There are six dialogs which flout the Maxim of Relevance. The flouting of this maxim is used to deny the hearer's perception. For the speaker, the flouting of the Maxim of Relevance is used as the soft denial

statement to the hearer's perception about something. The speaker, who flouts the Maxim of Relevance, thinks that what the hearer thinks is wrong. The speaker sees the importance to deny what is in the hearer's mind in order not to get misunderstanding.

4.2.2 Factors of the smooth of the communication

In this part, I will show the readers about the significant aspects that contribute to the smooth of communication where the flouting maxim occurs in the conversation. I found that the speaker should consider these aspects to guarantee that his or her flouting maxim can be interpreted well by the hearer.

Table 4.2.2: Factors of the smooth of the communication

No	Data Number	Maxim Flouted	Factors of the Smooth of Communication
1.	Datum 1	Maxim of Quantity	<p>1. Setting / Situation</p> <p>The conversation happens in the cart when Commodus and Lucilla are on the way to see their father in the battle area. Lucilla has heard Commodus talking mentioning the issue many times. She is sure that what Commodus mentions is not going happen.</p>

			<p>2. Participants</p> <p>Lucilla and Commodus are brother and sister who are close to each other and share all the problems together.</p>
2.	Datum 2	Maxim of Quantity	<p>1. Setting / Situation</p> <p>The conversation happens when Commodus, the son of the king, comes to the battle area when the battle itself has been over. At that time, the king is very angry with Commodus. The reason for that anger is Commodus never join the battle, he comes when the battle is over.</p> <p>2. Participants</p> <p>In the dialog, Commodus is talking to Marcus. Marcus is not only the father, but also the king who should be honored by all the people of Rome. Commodus is a</p>

			<p>prince who wants to get the throne of the kingdom of Rome as soon as possible.</p>
3.	Datum 3	Maxim of Quantity	<p>1. Setting / Situation</p> <p>The conversation happens in the castle of Rome, when the celebration of the victory of Rome is being held. Lucilla, as the Maximus' partner in the dialog, has not known that Maximus will lead the empire of Rome. What Lucilla knows that Maximus is a soldier. Then, when Lucilla asks Maximus' loyalty, Maximus emphasizes that he will always serve Rome, out of context that he will be the king or not. Maximus is trying to show his loyalty, as the soldier shows his loyalty to the ruler.</p> <p>2. Participants</p>

			<p>Lucilla is talking to Maximus.</p> <p>Lucilla, the king's daughter, wants to know whether Maximus is a good soldier who wants to sacrifice himself or not for the sake of Rome.</p>
4.	Datum 4	<p>Maxim of</p> <p>Relevance</p>	<p>1. Setting / Situation</p> <p>The conversation happens in the castle of Rome. Lucilla still loves Maximus as she did in the past. Maximus thinks that he is not deserved for Lucilla because of his lower status. Different with Maximus, Lucilla still loves Maximus very much. In that dialog, Lucilla tries to give her care to Maximus.</p> <p>2. Participants</p> <p>Lucilla is talking to Maximus, the man whom she loves very much.</p>
5.	Datum 5	Maxim of	1. Setting / Situation

		Quantity	<p>The dialog happens when the soldiers celebrate the victory of Rome against the Barbarians. For Maximus, war is cruel and bloody. When it is accomplished, Maximus wants to go home to see his wife, son, and harvest because it has been 5 years that Maximus is in the war of Rome. Maximus really misses his wife, son, and harvest.</p> <p>2. Participants</p> <p>In this dialog, Maximus is talking to Valerius. He is from Senate and Maximus is from Emperor.</p>
6.	Datum 6	Maxim of Relevance	<p>1. Setting / Situation</p> <p>The conversation happens where the member of Senate, the king, and Maximus have a meeting to conquer another land. Senate offers Maximus to join the</p>

			<p>Senate. Maximus is in the side of Emperor, and Senate wants to make Maximus becomes in the side of Senate. For Senate, Maximus has a power in front of the king, soldiers, and people. Maximus refuses the Senate's offer because he was born as soldier of Emperor and will be forever as the soldier too.</p> <p>2. Participants</p> <p>Maximus is talking to Falco. They are from different elements. Maximus is from Emperor and Falco is from Senate. Falco is close to Maximus because he is the only one whom Falco trusts.</p>
7.	Datum 7	Maxim of Quantity	<p>1. Setting / Situation</p> <p>The conversation happens in the king's room when Marcus</p>

			<p>Aurelius, the king of Rome, has decided to choose someone to be the new king. Having known that he will not be the king, Marcus' son named Commodus, is getting angry to his father. Commodus says that he always tries to be what the father wants, but the father ignores it. The father seems does not care of his son. The father prefers to choose somebody else to succeed him as the king of Rome. It makes Commodus feels disappointed and describe it in details by flouting the Maxim of Quantity.</p> <p>2. Participants</p> <p>Commodus is talking to his father, Marcus Aurelius. The father is the king of Rome who has decided who will be the next</p>
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			king.
8.	Datum 8	Maxim of Relevance	<p>1. Setting / Situation</p> <p>The conversation happens in the Sand of Colloseum when the Senate is welcoming the new king, Commodus. He behaves as if he were a hero who comes from the battle area. One of the Senate members, Gracchus, does not agree the crowned of Commodus. For Gracchus, Commodus is not deserved to be the king because of his low capability. Gracchus does not like Commodus' act as if he were a great man.</p> <p>2. Participants</p> <p>Gracchus is talking to his close friend, Falco. They are in the same status as the members of Senate.</p>

9.	Datum 9	Maxim of Relevance	<p>1. Setting / Situation</p> <p>The conversation happens in the Commodus' room, when he has accomplished the meeting with Senate. When he meets Lucilla, his sister, Commodus shows his anger of Senate. For him, Senate interferes the king a lot. Senate does not care that the power is in the single hand of the king. Lucilla, who understands Commodus a lot, tries to give understanding that Senate just wants to help the king to enroll the kingdom.</p> <p>2. Participants</p> <p>Commodus shares his anger with Lucilla, the one who understands Commodus a lot. They are close each other and share everything together.</p>
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10.	Datum 10	Maxim of Quantity	<p>1. Setting / Situation</p> <p>The conversation happens in the Senate room, the place where all members of Senate gathering to discuss the future of Rome. At that time, Gaius and Gracchus are talking about their king. Many Senate members do not agree with king's plan to held the fight up to death which is called as Gladiator. One of them is Gracchus. Gracchus does not like the way of Commodus to make the people love him. Besides his dislikeness, Gracchus also thinks that Commodus is smart. He knows when to start to make the people love him.</p> <p>2. Participants</p> <p>Gracchus is talking to Gaius, his close friend in Senate. Both of</p>
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			<p>them are the members of Senate who share everything together.</p>
11.	Datum 11	<p>Maxim of Quantity</p>	<p>1. Setting / Situation</p> <p>The conversation happens in the room of Proximo, when the fight among Gladiators is about to start. Maximus dreams about his freedom in order can take revenge to the man who killed his wife and son. Proximo, Maximus' close friend knows what Maximus dreams about. Proximo was also a slave who was forced to fight up to death. Proximo shows Maximus how he won his freedom.</p> <p>2. Participants</p> <p>Proximo is talking to Maximus, his closest friend among the fighters of Gladiator.</p>
12.	Datum 12	<p>Maxim of</p>	<p>1. Setting / Situation</p>

		Relevance	<p>The conversation happens in the Commodus' room in the late of the night. Commodus wants an absolute power without the interference of Senate. For Commodus, nothing is better than dissolve the Senate. Commodus shares it with Lucilla. Lucilla, who understands the system of government, thinks that Commodus is wrong. The king can not dissolve the Senate, Lucilla thinks that Commodus is dreaming about dissolution of the Senate.</p> <p>2. Participants</p> <p>Commodus shares all his problems only to Lucilla, his sister who understands him a lot.</p>
13.	Datum 13	Maxim of Quantity	<p>1. Setting / Situation</p> <p>The conversation happens in the</p>

			<p>jail, when Lucilla meets Maximus to share all of things. Lucilla sees Commodus to share what she is feeling inside regarding her brother. Lucilla is in sorrow for being the sister whose brother killed the father to be the king of Rome. Lucilla has a son, Lucius, who has a big chance to be the king. Commodus always tries to kill Lucius to be the single deserved man to accept the throne of Rome. Lucilla tell all of it to Maximus.</p> <p>2. Participants</p> <p>Lucilla is speaking to Maximus, the one who she loves and becomes the only man whom she trusts.</p>
14.	Datum 14	Maxim of Relevance	<p>1. Setting / Situation</p> <p>The conversation happens in the</p>

			<p>jail, when Lucilla meets Maximus. In this dialog, Lucilla is trying to get Maximus help to kill Commodus for the sake of Lucilla's son and the future of Rome. Lucilla thinks that Maximus is the most capable man who can do this duty. Maximus rejects it. Maximus realizes that he is in the jail and can do nothing. However, Lucilla insists to make Maximus does this duty. It makes Maximus getting angry.</p> <p>2. Participants</p> <p>Lucilla and Maximus are two people who want to end the reign of Commodus. Both of them are close friends who understand each other.</p>
15	Datum 15	Maxim of	1. Setting / Situation

		Quantity	<p>The conversation happens in the school of Gladiator, when Maximus has finished his exercise. Maximus meets one of his soldiers, Cicero, incidentally. Maximus asks about his soldiers. Cicero, who knows the condition of the soldiers, said to Maximus that the soldiers still loyal to Maximus and ready to rise the sword for Maximus.</p> <p>2. Participants</p> <p>Maximus and Cicero are close friends although they have different status. Maximus is the Cicero's general.</p>
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Setting plays an important factor in the smooth of communication when the speaker flouts the maxim of conversation. Speaker should consider the setting or situation to guarantee that the implicit message in flouting the maxim comes to the hearer's mind. Without considering the setting or

situation, the speaker who flouts the maxim will get difficulty to lead the hearer to the intended message that the speaker wants to convey. It means that, Setting or Situation becomes the most important aspect for the speaker to generate a successful communication especially when the speaker flouts the maxim to utter the intended and implicit message to the hearer.

The closeness between participants also becomes one of the factors of the smooth of communication where the flouting of the maxim occurs in a conversation. Two participants in a conversation, which are close each other, feel enjoy to express something which is possible to flout the maxim of conversation. For example, Lucilla and Maximus in the dialog of datum 13. Lucilla feels that Maximus is the only one man who is close to her and can understand her a lot. Lucilla will share all her problems only to Maximus, which leads her dare to flout the Maxim of Quantity. This is the Participant aspect which becomes the factor of the smooth communication where the flouting maxim occurs in the conversation.

In the Table 4.2.2, it is clearly shown that the smooth of communication of the flouting maxim depends on the setting and participant of the conversation. The speaker, who desires to flout the maxim of conversation, should consider the setting of the conversation and the hearer whom he or she talking to. The importance to consider them for the speaker is that he or she will be sure that the intended message is successfully transferred to the hearer's mind without any possibility of misunderstanding. Without any

consideration about setting and participant, it is hard for the speaker to flout the maxim of conversation. When the setting and participant have been considered, the speaker feels sure that what he or she wants to say implicitly will be understood by the hearer well.

I will take the analysis of Datum 13 related to the factors of the smooth of communication as the way to show to the readers about the significant of SPEAKING theory to the smooth of communication of flouting of the maxim.

Datum 13/ CD II/ 27:36

Lucilla : Rich matrons pay well to be pleased by the bravest champions.

Maximus: I knew your brother would send assassins. I didn't know he would send his best.

Lucilla : Maximus, he doesn't know.

Maximus: My family was burned and crucified while they were still alive.

Lucilla : I knew nothing about it.

Maximus: Don't lie to me!

Lucilla : I wept for them.

Maximus: As you wept for your father? As you wept for your father?

Lucilla : I have been living in a prison of fear since that day. To be unable to mourn your father for fear of your brother. To live in terror every moment of every day, because your son is heir to the throne. Oh, I have wept.

Maximus : My son was innocent.

Lucilla : So is mine. Must my son die too before you can trust me?

Maximus : What does it matter if I trust you or not?

Lucilla : The gods have spared you. Today I saw I slave become more powerful than the Emperor of Rome.

Maximus : The gods have spared me? I am at their mercy with the power only to amuse a mob.

Lucilla : That is power. The mob is Rome. And while Commodus controls them he controls everything. Listen to me. My brother has enemies, most of all in the senate. But while the people follow him, no one would dare stand up to him – until you.

Maximus : They oppose him, yet they do nothing.

Lucilla : There are some politicians who have dedicated their lives to Rome. One man above all. If I can arrange it, will you meet him?

Maximus : Do you not understand? I may die in this cell tonight or in the arena tomorrow. I am a slave! What possible difference can I make?

Lucilla : This man wants what you want.

Maximus : Then have him kill Commodus!

Lucilla : I knew a man once. A noble man. A man of principles, who loved my father and my father loved him. This man served Rome well.

Maximus : That man is gone. Your brother did his work well.

Lucilla : Let me help you.

Maximus : Yes. You can help me. Forget you ever knew me. Never come here again. Guard! The lady has finished with me.

As what has been narrated before, Maximus and Lucilla were a couple. In Lucilla's flouting of the Maxim of Quantity, she wants to emphasize her sorrow for being the sister of a murderer to Maximus.

In case of making the communication to be smoothly run, there are two aspects that can help the hearer to interpret the flouting of the maxim well. Those two aspects are Setting/ Situation, and Participants. The first aspect is Setting/Situation. Lucilla, as the speaker who flouts the Maxim of Quantity, should consider the situation that becomes the background of her flouting maxim. Lucilla is in a deep sorrow for being the sister whose brother has killed the father to become a king. When Lucilla has considered it, and she considers Maximus as her close friend who understands her a lot, the implicit message will be successfully interpreted by Maximus. The hearer, Maximus, will accept Lucilla's flouting maxim as the description about her sorrow for being the sister of a murderer.

In case of Participants, Lucilla has already known Maximus very well and they are a couple. Lucilla feels enjoy to share her problem to Maximus because Maximus is the only one man who can understand her a lot. This is the second factor that makes the communication runs smoothly although the flouting of the Maxim of Quantity occurs in the conversation.

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

In this last chapter, I will explain what I can conclude from my research. I will describe the intention of the flouting of the maxim in the film of *Gladiator*. Next, I will explore what factors that make the smooth of communication while the flouting of the maxim occurs in the conversation. The last, I will give suggestion to the students of English Department and other researcher related to the research I have conducted.

1. The intention of the flouting of the maxim of conversation in the film of *Gladiator*

In the film of *Gladiator*, there are two kinds of maxim that are flouted. The first maxim is the Maxim of Quantity. The intention to flout this maxim is to emphasize the message that the speaker is trying to deliver. The second kind of maxim is the Maxim of Relevance. The intention to flout this maxim is to deny the hearer's perception.

2. The factors that make the smooth of communication while the flouting of the maxim occurs in the conversation

There are two factors that make the smooth of communication although the flouting of the maxim occurs in the conversation. The first factor is the understanding of the speaker and hearer about the setting/situation of the conversation. The second factor is the closeness between speaker and hearer in the conversation which guarantees the smooth of communication while the flouting maxim happens in the conversation.

5.2 Suggestion

In this part, I will give two suggestions. The first is for the students of English Department, and the second one is for other researcher.

1. For the students of English Department

The speaker will not always provide the statement which is true, not less not more, relevant, and in a good manner. Sometimes, there is a condition when the speaker should contribute in a conversation by breaking the maxims of Conversational Principles. Therefore, it is highly necessary that students have the basic understanding about Implicature and Conversational Principles to understand the flouting of the maxim.

2. For the other researcher

In this research, I found that the flouting of the Maxim of Quantity and the Maxim of Relevance will not disturb the smooth of communication. The weakness of this research is that I have not proven that the flouting of the Maxim of Quality and Maxim of Manner will neither disturb the smooth of communication. Therefore, a further study on this area is recommended.

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