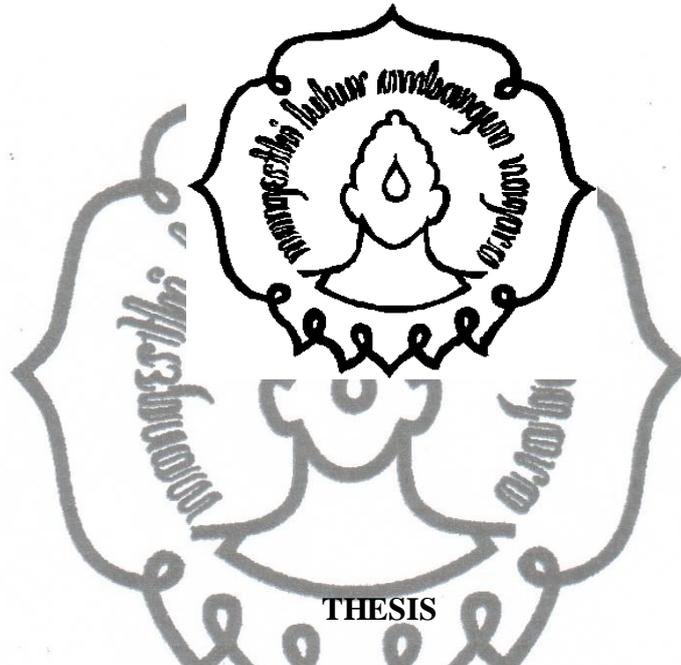


**THE MAXIMS FLOUTED IN THE FILM “THE QUEEN”**

**(A Pragmatics Study)**



**THESIS**

**Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for Sarjana Degree at  
English Department of Faculty of Letters and Fine Arts  
Sebelas Maret University**

**By:**

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**2010**

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## PRONOUNCEMENT

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I wholeheartedly declare that I myself write the thesis entitled: The Maxims Flouted in the film “The Queen” (A Pragmatics Approach). It is neither a plagiarism, nor made by others. Any information or things related to other people’s works are written in quotations and included within the bibliography.

If the pronouncement is proven incorrect in the future, I am ready to accept the responsibility, including the withdrawal of my academic title.

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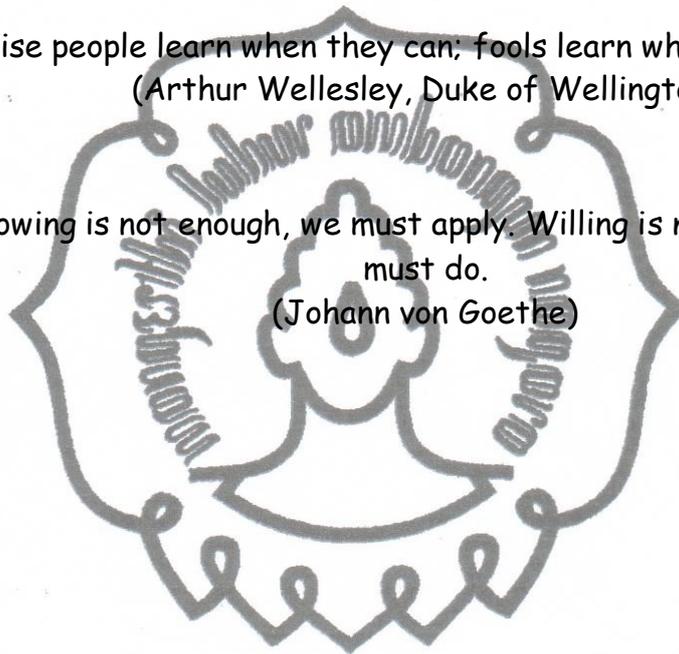
Maya Apriliani A.K.

## MOTTOS

❖ Reach for the stars, even if you have to stand on a cactus.  
(Susan Longacre)

❖ Wise people learn when they can; fools learn when they must.  
(Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington)

❖ Knowing is not enough, we must apply. Willing is not enough, we  
must do.  
(Johann von Goethe)



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*DEDICATION*

*I wholeheartedly dedicate this thesis to:*

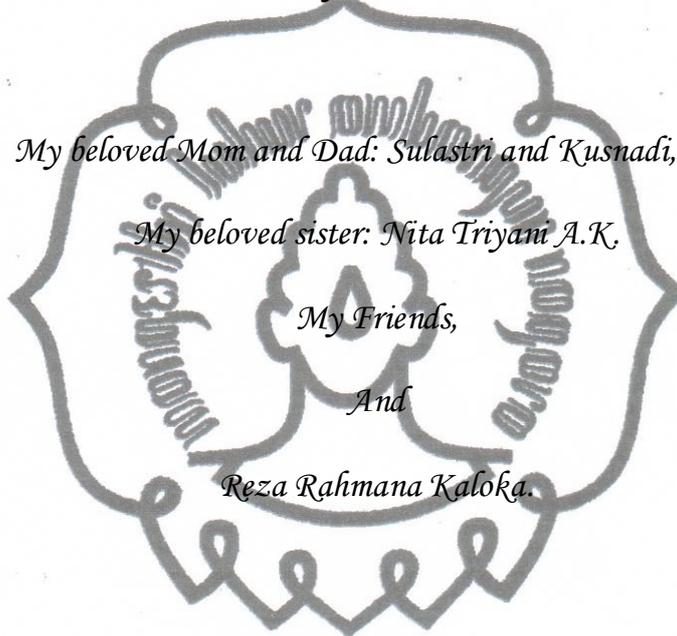
*My beloved Mom and Dad: Sulastri and Kusnadi, S.P.*

*My beloved sister: Nita Triyani A.K.*

*My Friends,*

*And*

*Reza Rahmana Kaloka.*



*commit to user*

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I believe that this thesis is still far from being perfect. Any criticisms from the readers are encouraged in order to make a better construction in the future.

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## ABSTRACT

**Maya Apriliani Aria Kusnani. C0305003. 2010. *The Maxims Flouted in the Film "The Queen" (A Pragmatics Approach)*. Thesis: English Department, Faculty of Letters and Fine Arts, Sebelas Maret University, Surakarta.**

The research is a descriptive qualitative research using Pragmatics approach. It analyzes the flouting of maxim of Quality, Quantity, Relation, and Manner.

The source of data in this thesis is the film "*The Queen*." The data are the dialogues flouting the four conversational maxims in the conversation. There are 43 data in the research. The aims of the research are to find out the implicature in the dialogue of the characters in the film and the intention of the speakers in flouting the maxims in their utterances.

The result of the analysis can be seen as follows: First, it is found that all the maxims are flouted by the characters. They are the maxims of Quality, Quantity, Relation, and Manner. Those flouting of maxims have their own implicature related to the context of each dialogue which shows the intention of the speakers in flouting the maxims.

Second, one intention can be achieved by flouting and overlapping different maxims. There are 4 same intentions which can be achieved by flouting and overlapping different maxims i.e. to show the speakers' feeling, to assure someone about something, to give extra information, and to express the speakers' opinion. Further, one category of the maxim flouted can express more than one intention. This is due to such factors as the social stratum, the closeness of the relation between the speakers and the hearers, the level of age of the speakers and the hearers, and the information contained in the speakers' utterance itself.

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Research Background

Communication happens everytime and everywhere. It happens in all parts of human life. People use language to communicate each other. Language is a gift given by God which distinguishing people from other God's creatures. Wardaugh (1992: 8) states that in communication, language used to express what we want, need, and feel. He further states that language allows people to say things to each other and express needs. Thus, when people express their anger, regret, sorry, happiness, gratitude, etc, they use language as the medium to express it. It can be said that language cannot be separated from people's life.

In having a communication with others, people do not always directly say what they mean. Thomas (1995: 56) says that there are times when people say exactly what they mean, but generally they are not totally explicit. Following is the example, "*We must remember your telephone bill*", *she said*. In this example, she is hinting that she wants to close the telephone conversation (Thomas, *ibid*).

As people do not always directly say what they mean, their utterances may contain hidden meaning. This hidden meaning employed in the conversation is called implicature. Implicature is an additional conveyed meaning (Yule, 1996: 35). Communication is said to be succesful when both of the speaker and hearer understand what is meant by each other. Grice's theory (1975: 41- 45) suggests at explaining how a

hearer gets from what is said to what is meant, from the level of expressed meaning to the level of implied meaning.

Grice further distinguishes two different sorts of implicature, i.e, conventional implicature and conversational implicature. They have in common the property that they both convey an additional level of meaning, beyond the semantic meaning of the words uttered. They differ in that in the case of conventional implicature, the same implicature is always conveyed, regardless of context, whereas in the case of conversational implicature, what is implied varies according to the context of utterance (Thomas, 1995: 59).

Thomas (ibid) said that to imply is to hint, to suggest or to convey some meaning indirectly by means of language. Still according to Thomas, an implicature is generated intentionally by the speaker and may (or may not) be understood by the hearer. There are times when the hearer understands what is meant by the speaker, but there are also times when the hearer does not understand what is exactly meant by the speaker.

The mechanism by which people interpret the conversational implicature can be explained by Grice's four conversational maxims. They are maxim of Quality, maxim of Quantity, maxim of Relation, and maxim of Manner.

However, there are also times when people fail to observe the maxims. When it happens, Grice suggested five ways of failing to observe a maxim, i.e, Flouting a maxim, Violating a maxim, Infringing a maxim, Opting out a maxim, and Suspending a maxim (Thomas, 1995: 64).

Each of the maxims flouted has its own implicature that may be interpreted differently by the hearer. According to Thomas (1995: 65) 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 speaker blatantly fails to observe a maxim, not with any intention to deceive or mislead, 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. Based on that reason, the researcher intends to develop a deeper research about the maxims flouted in the movie entitled “*The Queen*” which is written by Peter Morgan, directed by Stephen Frears, and produced by Pathé Pictures and Granada Productions (ITV Productions).

The movie is chosen as the source of data because its dialogues contain many implicatures. The movie tells about the life of the Royal Family during Diana’s death in 1997 with the central character is the Queen Elizabeth II played by Helen Mirren. Beside, Helen Mirren has successfully portrayed the cold and uncaring queen that can be seen through her utterances in the dialogue.

As stated before, there are many hidden meanings in the conversations of the movie. Followings are the examples:

Example 1:

Elizabeth : Hmm,  
The queen watches as he paints.  
Elizabeth : **I rather envy you being able to vote. (a beat) Not the actual ticking of the box, although, I suppose, it would be nice to experience that ONCE. (a beat) But the sheer joy of being partial.**  
Mr. Crawford : Yes. One forgets that as Sovereign you are not entitled to vote.

The conversation above occurs in a State Room at Buckingham Palace in British’s Election Day 1997. The election is to elect the new British’s Prime Minister where Tony Blair, a candidate of prime minister, becomes the winner. The conversation happens between the Queen Elizabeth II, The British Sovereign, who is wearing formal robes of

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the Garter and posing for an official portrait, and an elderly black Portrait Artist, Mr. Crawford. The dialog occurs at noon. Mr. Crawford is the painter of Buckingham Palace who is painting the queen, while Tony Blair is a candidate of the Prime Minister who becomes the queen's Prime Minister on the next day. The Queen Elizabeth II and Mr. Crawford are talking about the election.

The conversation above has flouted the maxim of Manner. Elizabeth statements' *"I rather envy you being able to vote. (a beat) Not the actual ticking of the box, although, I suppose, it would be nice to experience that ONCE. (a beat) But the sheer joy of being partial."* is long winded and convoluted. It generates an implicature that she is unable to vote.

Example 2:

Elizabeth : Not a modernizer, then?  
Mr. Crawford : **Certainly not. We're in danger of losing too much that's good about this country as it is.**

The dialog takes place in Buckingham Palace at noon, one day where the queen is posing for an official portrait by an elderly black Portrait Artist. It is an election day to elect the Prime Minister of United Kingdom.

In the dialog above, the maxim of Quantity is constituted by Mr. Crawford. He gives additional information in his answer towards Elizabeth's question by saying, *"We're in danger of losing too much that's good about this country as it is."* The Artist is an old person who grew up in a Monarchy system. His answer generates an implicature that he does not want Tony Blair to be the new prime minister because Mr. Crawford assumes that if Tony Blair, as a person of today, becomes the new prime minister, he will modernise the country and change the Monarchy system into Republic. If Tony Blair

changes the Monarchy system into Republic, Mr. Crawford will lose many good things from Britain as the Monarchy country, where he has got used to live since he was born.

“*The Queen*” is one of the examples of movies which have real communication in a real social context. The genre is drama, where the language used in the dialog has an important role in creating dramatic situation. There are many maxims flouted in the dialogue as shown in the two examples above. Thus, I intend to conduct a research entitled: **The Maxims Flouted in the Film “*The Queen*” (A Pragmatics Approach).**

### **B. Problem Limitation**

I intentionally make the limitation of the research in order not to make the research becomes broad and out of discussion. The research will only be focused on finding out the maxims flouted by the characters in the movie entitled “*The Queen*”, since Flouting a maxim is different from Grice’s other categories of non-observance of the conversational maxim i.e. Violating a maxim, Infringing a maxim, Opting out a maxim, and Suspending a maxim. It differs in the case that in flouting a maxim, the speaker has no intention to deceive or mislead but only wishes to prompt the hearer to look for a meaning which is different from, or in addition to, the express meaning. Thus, this research will only concern on the flouting of maxim of Quality, Quantity, Relation, and Manner.

### **C. Problem Statements**

Based on the reasons stated in the research background previously, here are the problems of research which are tried to be analyzed by the researcher:

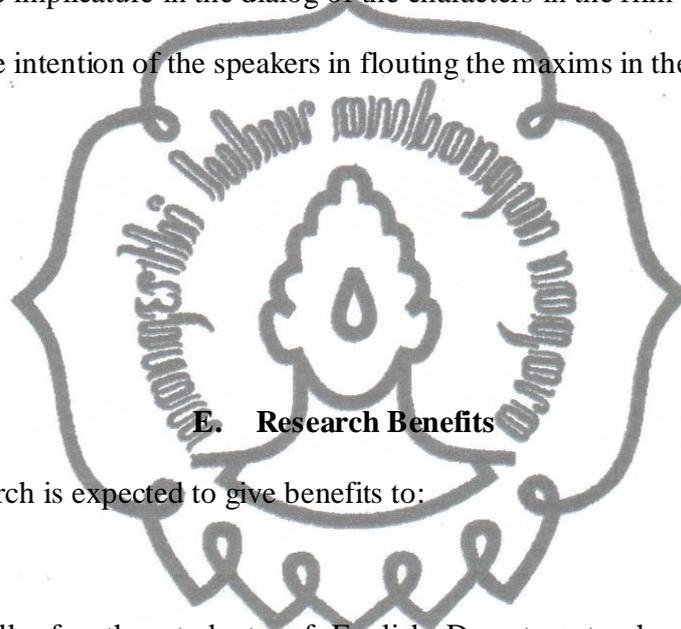
1. What is the implicature in the dialogue of the characters in the film of “*The Queen*?”

2. What is the intention of the speakers in flouting the maxims in their utterances?

#### **D. Research Objectives**

The research is conducted to answer the problems stated previously in research problem, i.e:

1. to find out the implicature in the dialog of the characters in the film of “*The Queen.*”.
2. to find out the intention of the speakers in flouting the maxims in their utterances.



#### **E. Research Benefits**

The research is expected to give benefits to:

1. Students

It is especially for the students of English Department who are interested in Pragmatics. The research is expected to help them in exploring the subject so that they can study more about the maxims flouted in the daily conversation or in the film dialogue.

2. Other Researchers

The research is expected to give contributions to other researchers who are interested to make another research about flouting a maxim since this research can be used as a stimulator that will lead them to conduct a more comprehensive research about the maxims flouted in the conversation.

### 3. Movie Spectators

The research is expected to make the movie spectators aware of the maxims flouted in a film dialogue and help them to understand the implicatures implied in the film so that they will understand the intended meaning of the speakers in the film.

#### **F. Research Methodology**

The research will be a descriptive qualitative research because in doing the research, the researcher follows some steps such as collecting the data, analyzing the data, interpreting the data and drawing the conclusion. Descriptive means describing the situation of the data in brief. Qualitative means that there is no numerical measurement of the data. The further discussion will be discussed in Chapter III.

#### **G. Thesis Organization**

The research is sistematically arranged as follow:

CHAPTER I covers Introduction consisting of the Research Background, Research Limitation, Problem Statements, Research Objectives, Research Benefits, Research Methodology, and Thesis Organization.

CHAPTER II covers Literature Review consisting of the Definition of Pragmatics, Conversational Implicature, The Cooperative Principle, The Four Conversational Maxims, The Flouting Maxims, Context, Reviews of Other Related Study, and Synopsis of the Film.

CHAPTER III covers Methodology consisting of the Research Methodology, The Source of Data, Technique of Collecting Data, Technique of Coding Data, and Technique of Analyzing Data.

CHAPTER IV covers Data Analysis consisting of the Introduction, Data Analysis, and Discussion.

CHAPTER V covers the Conclusion and Suggestion.



## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### A. Definition of Pragmatics

According to Yan Huang (2007: 1), Pragmatics is a rapidly growing field in contemporary linguistics. In recent years, it has not only become a centre of intense interest in linguistics and the philosophy of language, it has also attracted a considerable amount of attention from anthropologists, artificial intelligence workers, cognitive scientists, psychologists, and semioticians. In short, it has attracted many people's attention, although those people are coming from different background knowledge.

There are many answers to the question of what pragmatics is. George Yule (1996: 3) gives four definitions of pragmatics, they are:

- a. Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning.

Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). It has more to do with the analysis of what people mean by their utterances than what the words or phrases in those utterances might mean by themselves.

- b. Pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning.

This type of study necessarily involves the interpretation of what people mean in a particular context and how the context influences what is said. It requires the consideration of how speakers organize what they want to say in accordance with who they are talking to, where, when, and under what circumstances.

- c. Pragmatics is the study of how more gets communicated than is said

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This approach also necessarily explores how listeners can make influences about what is said in order to arrive at an interpretation of the speaker's intended meaning. This type of study explores how a great deal of what is unsaid is recognized as part what is communicated. We might say that it is the investigation of invisible meaning.

d. Pragmatics is the study of the expression of relative distance.

This perspective then raises the question of what determines the choice between the said and the unsaid. The basic answer is tied to the notion of distance. Closeness, whether it is physical, social, or conceptual, implies shared experience. On the assumption of how close or distant the listener is, speakers determine how much needs to be said.

Thus, pragmatics is a study related to the hidden meaning of the speaker which might or might not be understood by the hearer because it is not clearly seen in the speaker's utterances. In addition, it becomes a frustrating area to study because it deals with what is on other people's mind, and sometimes those people do not express it explicitly.

Thomas (1995) defines pragmatics as follows:

a. Pragmatics as speaker meaning

The term *speaker meaning* tends to be favoured by writers who take a broadly social view of the discipline; it puts the focus of attention firmly on the producer of the message, but at the same time obscures the fact that the process of interpreting what we hear involves moving between several levels of meaning, i.e, utterance meaning and force.

b. Pragmatics as utterance interpretation

The term *utterance interpretation* tends to be favoured by those who take a broadly cognitive approach, but at the cost of focusing too much on the receiver of the message, which in practice means largely ignoring the social constraints on utterance production. It focuses almost exclusively on the process of interpretation from the point of view of the hearer.

c. Pragmatics as meaning interaction

This reflects the view that meaning is not something which is inherent in the words alone, nor is it produced by the speaker alone, nor by the hearer alone. Making meaning is a dynamic process, involving the negotiation of meaning between speaker and hearer, the context of utterance (physical, social, and linguistic) and the meaning potential of an utterance.

From the definitions above can be obtained a generalization that pragmatics is a study of meaning produced by the speaker and interpreted by the hearer. However, the speaker and the hearer need to negotiate each other in order to understand the meaning in an utterance related to particular context.

## B. Conversational Implicature

The theory of implicature was first introduced by Grice. He introduced this theory in 1967, when he was invited to give the William James lectures at Harvard University. As stated in Thomas (1995), Grice's theory is an attempt at explaining how a hearer gets from what is said to what is meant, from the level of expressed meaning to the level of implied meaning.

Further, there are two kinds of implicature namely conventional implicature and conversational implicature. Both of them convey an additional level of meaning, beyond the semantic meaning of the words uttered. They differ in that in the case of conventional implicature the same implicature is always conveyed, regardless of context, whereas in the case of conversational implicature, what is implied varies according to the context of utterance. In this subchapter, I will merely focus in conversational implicature which is related to the research.

It is important to note that implicature is generated by the speaker and the inference is produced by the hearer. In brief, conversational implicature is the meaning conveyed by speakers and recovered as a result of the hearer's inferences.

According to Yule (1996), there are two kinds of conversational implicatures, they are:

1. Generalized conversational implicatures

Generalized conversational implicatures happens when no special knowledge is required in the context to calculate the additional conveyed meaning. It means, there is no special knowledge of context is required by the hearer in order to understand what is meant by the speaker. Consider the following example:

*A. Doobie : Did u invited Bella and Cathy?*

*B. Mary : I invited Bella.*

(Yule, 1996: 40)

The example above implicates that Cathy is not invited by Mary because she only invites Bella. The hearer can easily understand the implicature on the conversation above although there is no special context of situation.

## 2. Particularized conversational implicatures

In most of the time, conversations take place in very specific context in which locally recognized inferences are assumed. Such inferences are required to work out the conveyed meanings which result from particularized conversational implicatures. In other words, particularized conversational implicature happens when there is special knowledge of context is required by the hearer in order to understand what is meant by the speaker in the conversation. Consider the following example:

*Leila* : *Whoa! Has your boss gone crazy?*

*Mary* : *Let's go get some coffee.*

(Yule, 1996: 42-43)

In the example above, Leila will have to infer why Mary makes an irrelevant answer towards her question. Mary's answer implicates that she cannot answer Leila's question relevantly because some of the reasons such as her boss is nearby. Those who are not understand the context of situation might be confused in understanding the conversation above.

### C. The Cooperative Principle

Grice in Thomas (1995) introduced four conversational maxims and the Cooperative Principle (CP) in order to explain the mechanisms by which people interpret the conversational implicature. The CP runs as follows:

*"Make your contribution such as required, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you are engaged."*

In daily life, people are not always being cooperative in having conversation with others. Thus, the hearer must be good on interpreting what is meant by the speaker in the conversation. Consider the following example:

*The speaker has accidentally locked herself out of her house. It is winter, the middle of the night and she is stark naked.*

*A: Do you want a coat?*

*B: No, I really want to stand out here in the freezing cold with no clothes on.*

(Thomas, 1995: 61-63)

In the example above, B's response can be said to be untrue and uncooperative. She gives sarcastic reply towards A's question which is easily interpreted that she needs the coat offered by A.

The hearer is said to follow the Cooperative Principle when he or she gives just the right amount of information, relevant to the question, truthful, and clear, as shown in the example below:

*X. Do you find the place is warm enough?*

*Y. Yes, oh yes. Very comfortable I think.*

(Wilson and Murie in Cutting, 2000)

In the example above, X answers Y question honestly, keeping to the topic established by Y, and not saying anything that is ambiguous. Thus, X is following the conversational maxims of the cooperative principle.

According to Grice in Cutting (2000), the hearers assume that the speakers observe the cooperative principle, and it is the knowledge of the four maxims that allows hearers to draw inferences about the speaker's intentions and implied meaning. In short, the four conversational maxims help the hearer to establish what the implicature might be.

#### D. The Four Conversational Maxims

Grice in Thomas (1995) proposed the four maxims, they are the flouting maxims of Quantity, the flouting maxims of Quality, the flouting maxims of Relation, and the flouting maxims of Manner, which were formulated as follows:

- Quality

The maxim of quality says:

- 1) Do not say what you believe to be false.
- 2) Do not say that for which you lack adequate evidence.

Consider the following example:

A. *I'll ring you tomorrow afternoon.*

B. *Erm, I shall be there as far as I know, and in the meantime have a word with Mum and Dad if they're free. Right, bye-bye then sweetheart.*

A. *Bye-bye, bye.*

(BNC: kc8 Gillian, 1991)

B says "*as far as I know*", meaning "*I can't be totally sure if this is true*", so that if A rings B and B is not there, B is protected from accusation of lying by the

fact that A did make it clear when saying that A was uncertain. Most hearers assume that speakers are not lying, and most speakers know that.

In short, in observing the maxim of quality, the speakers are expected to be sincere, to be saying something that they believe corresponds to reality.

- Quantity

The maxim of Quantity says:

- 1) Make your contribution as informative as is required (for the current purpose of the exchange).
- 2) Do not make your contribution more informative than is required.

Consider the following example:

*Alastair* : *Where will you do it?*

*Tony Blair* : *I thought at church. On the way in.*

(Taken from: [www.script-o-rama.com/thequeen](http://www.script-o-rama.com/thequeen))

In the example above, Tony Blair has given the right amount of information as is required by Alastair.

In observing the maxim of quantity, the speaker should be aware about how much information that is required by the hearer. He or she should also be aware about the information which can be bothered their hearer. The speaker who gives too little information risk their hearer not being able to identify what they are talking about because they are not explicit enough, and the speaker who gives too much information to the hearer risk of boring them.

- Relation

The maxim of relation says:

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- 1) Be relevant

Consider the following example:

A. *There's somebody at the door.*

B. *I'm in the bath.*

(Cutting, 2007: 35)

B expects A to understand that his present location is relevant to her comment that there is someone at the door, and that he cannot go and see who it is because he is in the bath.

In short, in observing the maxim of relation, the speaker should be saying something which is relevant to what has been said before.

- Manner

The maxim of manner says:

- 1) Avoid obscurity of expression
- 2) Avoid ambiguity
- 3) Be brief (avoid unnecessary prolixity)
- 4) Be orderly

Consider the following example:

*“Thank you, Chairman. Jus – just to clarify one point. There is a meeting of the Police Committee on Monday and there is an item on their budget for the provision of their camera.”*

(BNC, j44 West Sussex Council Highways Committee Meeting, 1994)

In the example above, the speaker has said briefly and orderly, and there is no obscurity and ambiguity.

In short, in observing the maxim of manner, the speaker should say what he or she meant straight to the point in order to avoid ambiguity.

Following is the example of conversation which observing the four conversational maxims:

*Elizabeth* : *You must be very proud.*

*Cherrie* : *Yes.*

*Elizabeth* : *And exhausted, I imagine. Where will you be spending the summer?*

*Cherrie* : *France.*

(Taken from: [www.script-o-rama.com/thequeen](http://www.script-o-rama.com/thequeen))

In the dialog above, Cherrie has answered the Queen Elizabeth's question clearly (Manner), truthfully (Quality), has given just the right amount of information (Quantity), and has directly addressed the queen's goal in asking the question (Relation). Cherrie has said precisely what she meant, no more and no less, and has generated no implicature.

In addition, these four maxims specify what participants have to do in order to have a conversation rationally, efficiently, and in a cooperative way. Furthermore, they should say sincerely, relevantly, and clearly while providing sufficient information.

### **E. The Flouting of Maxims**

Thomas (1995: 65) states that the situations which chiefly interested Grice were those 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. Grice called

this additional meaning as ‘conversational implicature’ and termed the process by which it is generated as ‘flouting a maxim’.

It means, a flout occurs when the speaker tries to lead the hearer to see the implicature inside the speaker’s utterances without any intention of lying. Therefore, the four kinds of the flouting maxims are as follows:

1. The flouting of maxim of Quality

A speaker may flout the maxim of Quality in several ways. First, when the speaker says something which is blatantly untrue or for which he or she lacks adequate evidence. In other words, the speaker simply say something which does not represent what they think. Consider the following example:

*Late on Christmas Eve 1993 an ambulance is sent to pick up a man who has collapsed in Newcastle city centre. The man is drunk and vomits all over the ambulanceman who goes on to help him. The ambulanceman says:  
'Great, that's really great! That's made my Christmas!'*

(Thomas, 1995: 67)

It is not true that being vomitted all over the body in a Christmas is a great thing and really made his Christmas. In fact, he must be very annoyed to in the situation of being vomitted all over the body by the drunken man. In this example, the ambulanceman flouts the maxim of quality because he is unable to fulfill the maxim of quality, since he is not being sincere.

Exaggerating expression as in hyperbole also belongs to this category. The following utterance is the example of exaggerating expression:

*'I could eat a horse'*

(Cutting, 2000: 37)

It is not true that the speaker in the utterance above can really eat a horse when he or she is hungry.

A speaker can flout the maxim of Quality by using a metaphor. Consider the following example:

*'My house is a refrigerator in January.'*

(ibid.)

It is not true that the speaker's house is a refrigerator in January. Instead, the speaker is trying to say that his or her house is very cold as in his or her country, the snow might be falling heavily in January.

Conventional euphemisms can also be put into this category. Followings are the example:

*'He kicked the bucket.'*

(ibid.)

It is not true 'He' in the utterance above really kicks the bucket. Instead, it has a meaning that 'He died.'

Thus, a speaker who says something which is false or untrue and lack of adequate evidence about his or her saying is said to flout the maxim of quality.

## 2. The flouting of maxim of Quantity

A flout of the maxim of Quantity occurs when a speaker blatantly gives more or less information than the situation requires.

Consider the following example:

*The speaker was a BBC continuity announcer.*

*"At the time of recording, all the cast were members of the BBC Drama Group."*

(Thomas, 1995: 69)

From the example above, the speaker's utterance implicates that by the time the play was broadcast, one or more of the cast had left the BBC Drama Group. By not mentioning the members who left the BBC Drama Group, the speaker flouts the maxim of quantity because he gives less information to the hearer.

In short, a speaker who gives too little or too much information than is required by the hearer is said to flout the maxim of quantity.

### 3. The flouting of maxim of Relation

The maxim of Relation is exploited by making a response or observation which is very obviously irrelevant to the topic in hand (e.g. by abruptly changing the subject, or by overtly failing to address the other person's goal in asking a question). Consider the following example:

*Cherrie : It's not a mother thing, is it? Think about it. If she were still alive, wouldn't Hazel be exactly the same age? Whenever you talk about your mother, you mention her stoicism. Her frugality. Her sense of duty. The fact she was brought up in the way. Well c'mon..? (a beat) Who does THAT sound like?*

*Tony smiles.*

*Tony Blair: I'm going to do the washing up.*

(Taken from: [www.script-o-rama.com/thequeen](http://www.script-o-rama.com/thequeen))

In the example above, Tony Bair flouts the maxim of Relevance because he suddenly changes the topic. By saying that he is going to do the washing up, he implicates that he does not want to continue his conversation with Cherrie.

Thus, when a speaker says something which is irrelevant to the topic of the conversation, then, he or she is said to flout the maxim of relevance.

#### 4. The flouting of maxim of Manner

The following is an example of a flout of the maxim of Manner:

- A. *Where are you off to?*  
B. *I was thinking of going out to get some of that funny white stuff for somebody.*  
A. *Ok, but don't be long. Dinner's nearly ready.*

(Cutting, 2007: 39)

In the example above, B speak ambiguously by saying “*funny white stuff*” and “*somebody*.” He uses those words to replace “ice cream” and “Michelle”, so that his little daughter does not become excited and ask for the ice ceam before the dinner.

From the example above, it can be said that the flouting maxim of manner occurs when a speaker makes a response ambiguously and he or she is unable to speak briefly and orderly.

### F. Context

Context plays an important role in understanding the meaning of utterances. In Firth's view (Halliday & Hasan, 1985: 8), all linguistics was the study of meaning and all meaning was function in text.

Leech (1983: 13) states that context is relevant aspects of the physical or social setting of an utterance. Context is a background knowledge shared by the speaker and the hearer in both delivering and understanding their utterances. An Anthropologist named Brainslaw Mallinowsky has proven the involvement of context in understanding the language by studying Kiriwinian language in Trobiand Island. In Halliday and Hasan (1985: 8), he found that this kind of language was very much Pragmatics language. It was language in function and it was impossible to understand the messages unless one knew what was going on and the cultural background behind the utterance event.

Then, Mallinowsky introduced two ideas of context, they are context of situation and context of culture. According to Cutting (2002: 3), the situational context is the immediate physical co-presence, the situation where the interaction is taking place at the moment of speaking. It means, context of situation is the situation in the surrounding which the conversation happens. While context of culture is the cultural or historical setting the participant have. Thus, one should know and understand the cultural background of the language in order to understand the meaning in utterances. The cultural background of the language includes participants or people who are involved, time, place, social environment, political condition, etc.

Context of situation, as it is further explained by Firth in Halliday and Hasan (1985: 8), consists of:

- The participants in the situation

It refers to the persons and personalities or the status and the role of them.

- The action of the participants

It refers to what they are doing, including both of their verbal and non-verbal action.

- The relevant features of the situation

It refers to the surrounding object and events.

- The effect of verbal action

It refers to the changes brought about by what the participants say.

In spoken language, the function of the context is to help the speaker and the hearer to deliver and receive meanings of utterances. It has an important role in determining the meaning of expression. For example, the utterance “you” can have some meanings. It may be understood as the expression to point someone, to make the order of line, or as an anger expression. The context in this situation is an absolute requirement for one to know the exact meaning of the utterances.

While Mey (1993: 38) states that context is dynamic, not a static concept: it is to be understood as the surroundings, in the widest sense, that enable the participants in the communication process to interact, and that make the linguistic expressions of their interaction intelligible.

In brief, context is the surrounding which helps the speaker and the hearer to understand the meaning of the utterances in the conversation.

### **G. Reviews of Other Related Study**

There are some related studies based on Grice's Maxims and Cooperative Principles. One previous research based on Grice's Cooperative Principles was done by Camelia Kusproborini (2001) in her thesis entitled *Analysis of Humor Types and Grice's*

*Maxims Found in "Laughter, The Best Medicine" In Reader's Digest.* The data that had been collected were classified and analyzed to describe the kinds of humor found in the data based on the humor types theory by Anthony L. Audrieth, and Grice's maxims which was applied in each types of humor. The data analysis found that the types of humor used in *"Laughter, The Best Medicine" in Reader's Digest* violated all kinds of maxims.

Muh. Supardi (2002) conducted similar research in his thesis entitled *An Analysis of Joke Texts Based on Grice's Cooperative Principles and Implicature* (Based on Pragmatics Approach). This study used Pragmatics approach based on Grice theory of Implicature covering of Cooperative Principles and its Maxims namely maxim of Quality, Quantity, Relation, and Manner. Meanwhile, the data of this research were the Cooperative Principles and its maxims and the implicature applied in the joke texts.

The result of the study showed that the joke texts tended to be in balance with their fulfillment of the Cooperative Principle. It means that not all the participants in the texts have shared sufficient, relevant, and true messages constructed orderly and appropriately. Concerning the Implicature, the evidence revealed that it was not the only element of creating "joke effect", for the violating of maxim was proved to be potential in igniting "the laughter".

The next research was conducted by Tety Ratna Artanti (2006) in her research entitled *An Analysis of the Flouting Maxims in Princess Diaries 2: ROYAL ENGAGEMENT film Based on Grice's Cooperative Principle (A Pragmatics Study)*". The result of this study showed that there are flouting maxims employed in *"Princes Diaries 2: Royal Engagement"* film. Grice's Cooperative Principle is not perfectly fulfilled by the characters in their dialog. The results also showed that based on the analysis of flouting a

maxim, there were three flouting maxims employed by the characters, i.e, flouting maxim of quality, quantity, and manner. Furthermore, the research showed that there were two phenomena found, the first was that most of flouted maxims in the data had low information content and high affective content. It showed that the characters tended to express the affective (the implicatures of their utterances) rather than the information of their utterances. The second phenomena found was that there were overlapping incidents which means that there were two or more maxims flouted in one utterance.

#### **H. Synopsis of The Film**

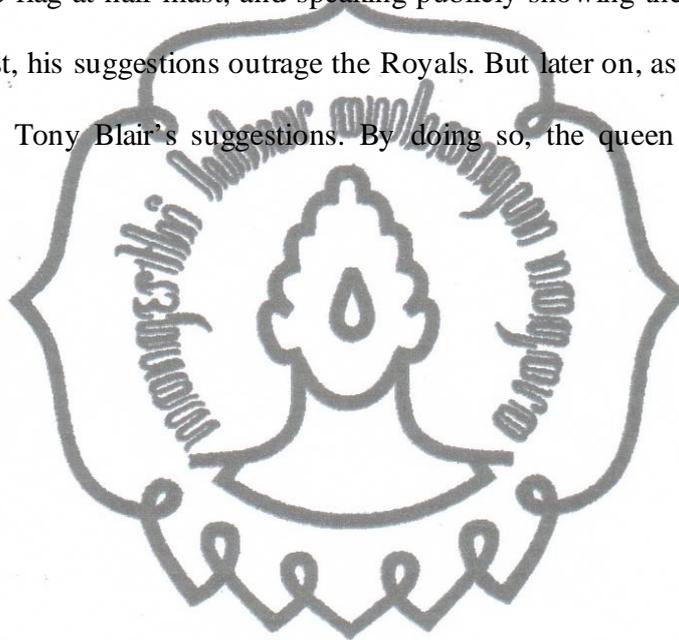
The film begins on the eve of the 1997 British general election, where Tony Blair won the election. While posing for an official portrait, the Queen talks with the artist and expresses her regret about not being allowed to vote. She is a bit worried of the new prime minister and his policy to “modernise” the country.

Three months later, when Diana is in Paris, she is killed in a car accident in the Pont de l’Alma tunnel. Blair’s director of communications, Alastair Campbell, immediately prepares a speech in which he describes her as “the people’s princess.” Over the next few days, the British people are in grief and leave floral tributes and notes to show their grief.

Meanwhile, the Royal Family is still on holiday at Balmoral Castle. Diana’s death sparks division among senior members of the family. The Queen thinks that since Diana divorced from Charles a year earlier, she is no longer a member of the Royal Family. Consequently, she insists that the funeral arrangements are a private matter and are left to the princess’ own family, the Spencers. However, Prince Charles thinks that the funeral

should be held publicly because Diana is the mother of a future King of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The lack of public statement from the Royals makes the public hates the Royals. It makes the queen's popularity declines. In fact, there are some people who have the idea of changing British becomes Republic. Blair tries to save the queen by suggesting public funeral, flying the flag at half-mast, and speaking publicly showing the Royals's grief to the public. At first, his suggestions outrage the Royals. But later on, as public gone wild, the queen agrees Tony Blair's suggestions. By doing so, the queen has regained her popularity back.



## CHAPTER III

### METHODOLOGY

#### A. Research Methodology

Research methodology deals with the method used in reaching the goals of the research. The goals of this research are to analyze the implicature implied in the dialog of the characters in the movie, and the reason which makes the speakers flout the maxims in their utterances.

This research is a descriptive qualitative research. Descriptive research deals with the description of events and situations (Bogdan and Taylor in Moleong, 2001). Further, the steps of the research are collecting data, analyzing data, and drawing conclusion. While Surachmad (1982: 139) states that the implementation of descriptive methods is not only limited to the data collecting and data composing, but also covering data analyzing and data interpretation. The purpose of description itself is to take the readers into the setting. The data do not include judgments about whether or not what occurred was good or bad, appropriate or inappropriate, or any other interpretive judgments. The data simply describe what occurred (Patton, 1984: 36).

Moreover, it is a qualitative research because this research aims at describing a non-statistical or descriptive data. It refers to the research procedure, which brings about descriptive data in the form of both spoken and written from people and behavior which can be observed (Bogdan and Taylor in Moleong, 2000: 4).

## B. The Source of Data

According to Arikunto (1998: 107), what is meant by the source of data in the research is the subject from which the data is obtained. The source of data in this research is a movie entitled “*The Queen*” which was released on 2006. It is a British-based drama film, directed by Stephen Frears, written by Peter Morgan and starred by Helen Mirren as the title role, HM Queen Elizabeth II.

Since this is a qualitative research, the primary source of data is words, and the rest is additional data such as documents, etc (Lofland and Lofland in Moleong, 1984: 112). The data of this research are taken from the dialogues of the movie which contains implicature or hidden meaning flouted by the speakers. The data are in the form of words and sentences uttered by the characters. There are some reasons why the movie is chosen as the source of data:

1. The utterances uttered by the characters in the movie contain many implicatures.
2. The movie became the most critically acclaimed film of 2006 with Helen Mirren became the most critically acclaimed actress of the year. It has 96% positive reviews on the film critics-aggregate site Rotten Tomatoes, a website devoted to reviews, information, and news of films.
3. The movie portrayed the queen’s feeling as the sovereign, the mother and the grandmother which are opposite of each other. During her reigning time, actually, she experiences disappointment and hurt. Those feelings can be seen through her dialog in the film.

## C. Technique of Collecting Data

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There are some steps taken by the researcher to collect the data in this research:

1. Watching the movie entitled “*The Queen*” for several times.
2. Finding and copying the script of the movie from the internet on <http://www.script-orama.com>.
3. Taking notes on all of the utterances in the dialog which flout the maxims.
4. Taking all of the utterances which flout the maxims as the data of the research.
5. Transcribe all the data in a form of dialog list.
6. Classifying the data based on the types of the maxims flouted.
7. Giving the codes for each datum.

#### **D. Technique of Coding Data**

The technique of coding data is aimed at making the classification and the analysis of the data becomes easier. The data coding is based on the number of datum, the speaker who flouts the maxim, and the exact time of the utterances containing the flouting of maxim occurred. Followings are the coding of the data in this research:

1. The number of datum.
2. The speakers who flout the maxim. They are abbreviated based on the initial of their name, for instance Tony Blair is abbreviated into TB.
3. The exact time where the dialogues occurred

To make the data coding clearer, following is the example:

01 / Mr. C / 00:02:36

This coding means that the datum is number 01 in the data found in the movie entitled “*The Queen*”. The speaker who flouts the maxim is Mr. Crawford, and the dialogue occurs in the minute of 02 and in the seconds of 36.

### **E. Technique of Analyzing Data**

Followings are the procedures of analyzing the data:

1. Describing the context of situation in which the speaker flouts the maxim.
2. Analyzing the data based on Grice’s Cooperative Principles and the four maxims, namely: maxim of Quality, maxim of Quantity, maxim of Relevance, and maxim of Manner to find out which maxim is flouted by the speaker.
3. Analyzing the data to find out the implicature in the utterances of the speaker.
4. Analyzing the intention of the speakers to flout the maxim in their dialog.

## CHAPTER IV

### DATA ANALYSIS

#### A. Introduction

This chapter is the point of the research since it contains the data analysis of the research which is conducted based on the theory presented in Chapter II and the problem statements stated in Chapter I.

The data are analyzed to describe how the Cooperative Principle is employed by the characters in the film entitled "*The Queen*." The Cooperative Principle is necessary to collect as the guide for the researcher to analyze data of the research and its problem statements. Thus, the kinds of the maxims flouted in the film can be analyzed.

In the previous chapter, it is stated that the goal of the research is to reveal the phenomenon of the maxims flouted in the film entitled "*The Queen*", based on Grice's Cooperative Principle. It covers the kinds of the flouting of maxims employed in film, the description of how the Cooperative Principle is employed by the characters in the film "*The Queen*", and the intention of the speakers to flout the maxim in their dialogues.

In achieving the goal, the analysis is arranged as follows:

##### 1. Data Description

It shows the dialogues between the participants containing the flouting of maxim.

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## 2. Context of Situation

It contains the description of the context of situation in the dialogues.

## 3. Data Interpretation

It contains the description of how the Cooperative Principle is employed in the film, the analysis of the kinds of the maxim flouted by the characters, and the intention of the speakers to flout the maxims in their dialogues.

### B. Analysis

**Data 01 / Mr. C / 01:05**

#### 1. Data Description

Elizabeth : Have you voted yet, Mr. Crawford?

Mr. Crawford : **(proudly dabbing palette) Yes, Ma'am. I was there when they opened. First in line. Seven o'clock.**

#### 2. Context of Situation

The conversation takes place in a State Room at Buckingham Palace in British's Election Day 1997. The election is to elect the new British's Prime Minister, where Tony Blair, one of the candidates of the Prime Minister, becomes the winner. The conversation happens between the Queen Elizabeth II, the British Sovereign, who is wearing formal robes of the Garter and posing for an official portrait, and an elderly black Portrait Artist, named Mr. Crawford, whom the queen pose for. The dialog occurs at noon. Mr. Crawford is the painter of Buckingham Palace who is painting the queen on a canvas, while Tony Blair is a candidate of the British Prime Minister who becomes the queen's Prime Minister later on. Along the activity of painting, the queen

Elizabeth II and Mr. Crawford have a small talk about the election which occurs on that day.

### 3. Data Interpretation

#### a. The Maxim Flouted

On the conversation above, although the Mr. Crawford has given his answer to the Queen's question that he has already voted for the new Prime Minister, he gives more information than what the Queen needs by saying, "*I was there when they opened. First in line. Seven o'clock.*" His utterance generates an implicature which has an implied meaning that he has voted for the new Prime Minister very early in the morning as he says he becomes the first person in line. Thus, through his utterance, Mr. Crawford is said to flout the maxim of Quantity.

#### b. The Intention

As it is mentioned before, Mr. Crawford has flouted the maxim of Quantity in the dialog above. The Queen Elizabeth II asks whether Mr. Crawford has voted yet or not, since there is a political election to vote for a new prime minister on that day. Mr. Crawford answers the queen's question by saying, "*Yes, Ma'am.*", and flouts the maxim of Quantity by giving additional information, "*I was there when it's opened. First in line. Seven o'clock.*" He flouts the maxim of Quantity on his answer to justify his previous statement that he has voted for the election very early in the morning at seven o'clock so that the Queen Elizabeth II is convinced that he has given his voice on the election. His next line at 01:10, "*And I don't mind telling you*  
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*it wasn't for Mr. Blair.*” supports his statement that he has given his voice for the election, yet he does not vote for Tony Blair, as everybody knows that Tony Blair is one of the candidates of the prime minister who becomes the elected prime minister later on.

**Data 02 / EL / 01:16**

1. Data Description

Mr. Crawford : And I don't mind telling you, it wasn't for Mr. Blair.

Elizabeth : **Not a modernizer then?**

Mr. Crawford : Certainly not. We're in danger of losing too much that's good about this country as it is.

2. Context of Situation

The conversation still occurs in a State Room at Buckingham Palace in British's Election Day 1997. The election is to elect the new British's Prime Minister where Tony Blair, a candidate of British Prime Minister, becomes the winner. The conversation happens between the Queen Elizabeth II, The British Sovereign, who is wearing formal robes of the Garter and posing for an official portrait, and an elderly black Portrait Artist, named Mr. Crawford. The dialog occurs at noon. Mr. Crawford is the painter of Buckingham Palace who is painting the queen, while Tony Blair is a candidate of the Prime Minister who becomes the queen's Prime Minister on the next day. The queen and Mr. Crawford are having a small talk about the election of British's Prime Minister.

### 3. Data Interpretation

#### a. The Maxim Flouted

On the conversation above, the Queen Elizabeth II has given her response to Mr. Crawford's statement; yet, her response is irrelevant towards the statement since Mr. Crawford has not come to the conversation that Tony Blair is a modernizer until Elizabeth asks him that he is not a modernizer. Mr. Crawford says that he does not vote for Tony Blair. He does not mention anything whether the vote is given to a modernizer or not. Yet, Elizabeth irrelevantly asks that Mr. Crawford does not give his voice to another candidate who is not a modernizer. Her question generates an implicature which has an implied meaning that Mr. Crawford gives his voice to another candidates who is not a modernizer. Therefore, in the conversation above, she flouts the maxim of Relation.

#### b. The Intention

In the conversation above, Elizabeth has flouted the maxim of Relation as she irrelevantly asks about not being a modernizer. Elizabeth flouts the maxim of Relation on her utterance to make sure that Mr. Crawford gives his voice to another candidate who is not a modernizer. On the story of the film, Tony Blair is said to bring the atmosphere of modernity in the country, while The Royals prefer to maintain the old tradition. Mr. Crawford belongs to the second group, since he has used to live with British's old tradition during his life. It is shown in his next statement on the conversation at 01:18, "*Certainly*

*not. We're in danger of losing too much that's good about this country as it is."*

### Data 03 / Mr. C / 01:19

#### 1. Data description

Elizabeth : Not a modernizer, then?

Mr. Crawford : **Certainly not. We're in danger of losing too much that's good about this country as it is.**

#### 2. Context of Situation

The conversation still takes place in a State Room at Buckingham Palace in British's Election Day 1997. The election is to elect the new Prime Minister where Tony Blair, a candidate of the Prime Minister, becomes the winner of the election. The conversation happens between the Queen Elizabeth II who is wearing formal robes of the Garter and posing for an official portrait, and an elderly black Portrait Artist, named Mr. Crawford. The dialog occurs at noon. Mr. Crawford is the painter of Buckingham Palace who is painting the queen, while Tony Blair is a candidate of the Prime Minister who becomes the queen's Prime Minister on the next day. The Queen Elizabeth II and Mr. Crawford are discussing about the election on that day.

#### 3. Data Interpretation

##### a. The Maxim Flouted

On the conversation above, Mr. Crawford has answered the queen's question. However, he adds more information than is needed by the queen. By saying, "*We're in danger of losing too much that's good about this country*"  
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*as it is*". Through his utterance, Mr. Crawford is implying his assumption if Tony Blair is elected as the Prime Minister, he will modernize the Monarchy system of the country which later on, will be losing some good things about the Monarchy system as Mr. Crawford has got used to live since his childhood until the present day. As giving more information than is needed by Elizabeth, Mr. Crawford is said to flout the maxim of Quantity.

b. The Intention

It is stated before that Tony Blair brings the atmosphere of modernity, while The Royals prefer maintaining the old tradition. Mr. Crawford belongs to the second group because he has got used to live with the Monarchy system in his whole life. He flouts the maxim of Quantity in his statement to support his previous statement that he is not a modernizer in order to make the queen certain about it. His previous sentence is, "*And I don't mind telling you it wasn't for Mr. Blair*" which can be seen on the minute 01:10 has shown that he is not a modernizer.

**Data 04 / EL / 01:29**

1. Data Description

Elizabeth : Hmm,  
The queen watches as he paints.

Elizabeth : **I rather envy you being able to vote. (a beat) Not the actual ticking of the box, although, I suppose, it would be nice to experience that ONCE. (a beat) But the sheer joy of being partial.**

Mr. Crawford : Yes. One forgets that as Sovereign you are not entitled to vote.

## 2. Context of Situation

The conversation occurs in a State Room at Buckingham Palace in British's Election Day 1997. The election is to elect the new British's Prime Minister where Tony Blair, a candidate of prime minister, becomes the winner. The conversation happens between the Queen Elizabeth II, The British Sovereign, who is wearing formal robes of the Garter and posing for an official portrait, and an elderly black Portrait Artist, Mr. Crawford. The dialog occurs at noon. Mr. Crawford is the painter of Buckingham Palace who is painting the queen, while Tony Blair is a candidate of the Prime Minister who becomes the queen's Prime Minister on the next day. The Queen Elizabeth II and Mr. Crawford are talking about the election.

## 3. Data Interpretation

### a. The Maxim Flouted

The conversation above has flouted the maxim of Manner. Elizabeth statements' *"I rather envy you being able to vote. (a beat) Not the actual ticking of the box, although, I suppose, it would be nice to experience that ONCE. (a beat) But the sheer joy of being partial."* is long winded and convoluted. It generates an implicature which has an implied meaning that she is unable to vote.

### b. The Intention

In the conversation above, the Queen Elizabeth II flouts the maxim of Manner because her sentences are long winded and convoluted. The queen says that she is jealous with Mr. Crawford as he has just voted for the election.

The Queen Elizabeth II is jealous because as the Sovereign, she is unable to vote. The queen flouts the maxim of Manner in her statement to show her jealousy as she is not allowed to take part in the election. It is evidenced by their next conversation at 01:41, where Mr. Crawford is trying to cheer up the queen by saying, “*One forgets that as Sovereign, you are not entitled to vote. Still, you won't catch me feeling sorry for you. You might not be allowed to vote, Ma'am. (a beat) But it IS your Government.*” Then, being relieved, the queen replies, “*Yes. I suppose that is some consolation.*”

**Data 05 / DR / 03:17**

### 1. Data Description

Elizabeth : And? Was it as expected?  
The queen's hand reaches for spectacles, then for the newspapers. She puts on her glasses.  
Dresser : **Yes, Ma'am. Mr. Blair, by a landslide.**

### 2. Context of Situation

The conversation takes place in the Queen Elizabeth's bedroom at noon. It happens between the Queen Elizabeth II and her dresser who brings a calling tray of Earl Grey tea and a newspaper, the queen routines every morning. The dresser is a person who is waking up the queen every morning and taking care of what she needs everyday.

### 3. Data Interpretation

#### a. The Maxim Flouted

On the conversation above, the dresser gives additional information in her answer, “*Mr. Blair, by a landslide.*” Here, by giving more information

needed by the queen, the dresser is said to flout the maxim of Quantity. Her statement generates an implicature which has an implied meaning that almost all of the British people have voted for Tony Blair so that he won the election. Her statement shows that the numbers of the British people who vote for Tony Blair is numerous.

b. The Intention

The conversation above happens in the morning after the Election Day. As stated before, the dresser flouts the maxim of Quantity in her answer since she gives more information than what is needed by the queen. She flouts the maxim of Quantity to inform Elizabeth about the result of the election, where Tony Blair has won the election as there are many British people vote for him. The next scene in the movie becomes the evidence of her statement. On the next scene at 03:23, the queen lifts up the newspaper which headline says, "IT'S BLAIR!", "LANDSLIDE VICTORY FOR BLAIR."

**Data 06 / RJ / 04:03**

1. Data Description

Elizabeth : He's hard one to read, isn't he?

Robin Janvrin : **Yes. On the one hand his background is quite establishment. Father a Conservative. A public school education at Fettes, where he was tutored by the same man as the Prince of Wales.**

Elizabeth : Yes.

2. Context of Situation

The conversation happens between the Queen Elizabeth II and Janvrin, the queen's private secretary. It takes place in the corridor of Buckingham

Palace at noon. They are talking about Tony Blair, a candidate of a Prime Minister from Labors Party, who is just won the election and becomes the British new Prime Minister by landslide victory.

### 3. Data Interpretation

#### a. The Maxim Flouted

On the conversation above, Janvrin gives additional information on his answer towards Elizabeth's question. By saying "*On the one hand his background is quite establishment. Father a Conservative. A public school education at Fettes, where he was tutored by the same man as the Prince of Wales.*" he flouts the maxim of Quantity. Through his answer, Janvrin implicates that Tony Blair has the same background with The Royals so that he is not supposed to modernize the country.

#### b. The Intention

In the story of the movie, Tony Blair brings the atmosphere of modernization to the country. Unexpectedly, the people of Britain give a very good response so that he won the election. It makes the Royal Family becomes a little bit threatened. In the conversation above, Janvrin flouts the maxim of Quantity to justify his approval towards the queen's question that Tony Blair is hard to read. First, he elaborates Tony Blair's background that he was raised up and tutored the same way as Prince Charles. Then, on his next sentence at 04:17, Janvrin shows the other side of Tony Blair which shows that Tony Blair is a modernizer. His sentence is, "*On the other, his manifesto promises*

*the most radical modernization and shake-up of the Constitution in three hundred years.*” His sentences support the idea that Tony Blair is hard to read.

### Data 07 / RJ / 04:23

#### 1. Data Description

Elizabeth : Oh. Is he going to `modernise' us, do you think?  
 Robin Janvrin : **I wouldn't put it past him. He's married to a woman with known anti-Monarchist sympathies - you may remember her curtsy the first time you met. It could best be described as `shallow'.**

#### 2. Context of Situation

The conversation still takes place in the corridor of Buckingham Palace at noon. And it still happens between the Queen Elizabeth II and Janvrin, the queen's private secretary. They are talking about Tony Blair, the British new prime minister, and his wife, Cherrie.

#### 3. Data Interpretation

##### a. The Maxim Flouted

On the conversation above, even if Janvrin does not want to past Tony Blair to see whether he is going to modernize the country or not, Janvrin gives more information in his sentence. By adding, “*He's married to a woman with known anti-Monarchist sympathies - you may remember her curtsy the first time you met. It could best be described as `shallow'.*” he is hinting that he actually thinks that Tony Blair will modernize the country because his wife, Cherrie, is known as the sympathizer of anti-Monarchy. Janvrin thinks that Cherrie might give her influence to her husband, Tony Blair, who is now, *commit to user*

becomes the British Prime Minister. Thus, Janvrin flouts the maxim of Quantity in his utterances.

Although Janvrin has answered the queen's question through his utterance, *"I wouldn't put it past him. He's married to a woman with known anti-Monarchist sympathies – you may remember her curtsey the first time you met. It could best be described as 'shallow'."* his answer is long winded and convoluted. Actually, his answer can be simplified by simply saying *"Yes/No."* Thus, the maxim of Manner is also flouted in the conversation above.

b. The Intention

In the dialog above, the Queen Elizabeth II asks whether Tony Blair will modernize the country or not due to the modernization he brings to the British people. Janvrin, the queen's private secretary, flouts the maxim of Quantity and Manner in answering the queen's question in order not to make the queen feels irritated if he directly says that he thinks Tony Blair will modernize them. Beside, it is also improper to say it directly to the queen remembering his position that he is her private secretary. It is seen on the next scene at 04:50, when Janvrin says that Tony expects the atmosphere at Downing Street to be very informal and insists to call everyone on the first name, which belongs to the modernization brought by him as the new prime minister; the queen's face puckers in distaste. Following is the dialog:

*Janvrin : And I spoke to the Cabinet Secretary who said he was expecting the atmosphere at Downing Street to be very informal. Everyone on first name terms. (a beat) At the Prime Minister's insistence.*

Elizabeth : What? As in 'Call me Tony?'  
 Janvrin : Yes.  
 The queen's face puckers in distaste.  
 Elizabeth : Oh. I'm not sure I like the sound of that.

### Data 08 / EL / 07:46

#### 1. Data Description

Elizabeth : Well, you are my tenth Prime Minister, Mr. Blair. I'd like to think there weren't too many surprises left. My first was Winston Churchill. He sat in your chair, in frock coat and top hat, and was kind enough to give a shy young girl like me quite an education.

Tony Blair: I can imagine.

Elizabeth : Fifth time, one has hopefully added experience to that education, and a little wisdom - better enabling us to execute our constitutional responsibility. (a pointed addition) To advise, guide and warn the government of the day.

Tony Blair : Advice which I look forward to receiving.

Elizabeth : **Well, we will save that for our weekly meetings. (a beat) Now, if there's nothing else, I believe we have some business to attend to.**

#### 2. Context of Situation

The conversation happens between Elizabeth, the British Sovereign, and Tony Blair, Elizabeth's new prime minister, in the Audience Room of Buckingham Palace at noon. They have a first weekly meeting which is attended by the queen and the Prime Minister to discuss about the country.

#### 3. Data Interpretation

##### a. The Maxims Flouted

In the dialog above, by saying, "*I believe we have some business to attend to.*" Elizabeth has given a lack of information by not mentioning what business exactly that they are going to attend to. Thus, her utterance implicates that actually she wants to ask Tony Blair to be her Prime Minister right away.

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By giving less information to Tony Blair, it can be said that Elizabeth has flouted the maxim of Quantity.

b. The Intention

The conversation happens when Tony Blair and his wife is in a visit to the queen. As the new Prime Minister, Tony Blair must see the queen to ask for her permission to form a government in her name. The meeting where he is accompanied by the queen is termed 'The Presence'. Cherrie, Tony Blair's wife, has to wait outside the room until she is called to come in. She flouts the maxim of Quantity in her utterance to avoid being rude as she only meets The Blairs for fifteen minutes. It is clearly seen in her next conversation to Robin Janvrin in the scene at 09:32, *"Not too short was it? I gave him fifteen minutes. One doesn't want to be rude."*

**Data 09 / CH / 09:46**

1. Data Description

Cherrie : (mimics the queen's manner) "Thank you so much for coming. Now fuck off."

Tony Blair : I know. What was that all about?

Cherrie : **Diana. Apparently she has a new boyfriend.**

2. Context of Situation

The conversation occurs in the corridor of Buckingham Palace at noon after Tony Blair, the new British Prime Minister, meets the Queen Elizabeth II. It happens between Cherrie, Tony Blair's wife, and Tony Blair. They are talking about Diana, the Princess of Wales who was the queen's ex-daughter in law. The Blairs are just attending the meeting with the queen. But the

meeting is immediately ended by the queen as she heard the news about Diana delivered by her private secretary, Robert Janvrin.

### 3. Data Description

#### a. The Maxims Flouted

Although Cherrie has answered Tony's question, "*What was that all about?*" she gives more information than Tony needs by saying, "*Apparently she's got a new boyfriend.*" Her utterance generates an implicature which has an implied meaning that Diana's affairs with some men previously, always make the queen upset. Thus, it can be analyzed as the flouting of maxim of Quantity.

#### b. The Intention

The conversation above happens when the meeting between the queen and Tony Blair has finished. After hearing the news from Robin Janvrin, the queen looks upset and ends the meeting immediately. It makes Cherrie a little bit disappointed. She flouts the maxim of quantity in order to guess what makes the queen upset so that she ends the meeting. She guesses that it is Diana's affair with a man which always makes the queen upset. In the next scene of the film at 10:18, Diana is caught by the camera that she is in Paris on holiday with her new boyfriend, Dodi Al Fayed. They are caught sailing in Dodi Al Fayed's yacht named 'Jonical', coming out from the restaurant in a hotel, and choosing an engagement ring. The news about Diana and her new boyfriend makes the Royals upset as they watch the news on television.

**Data 10 / RJ / 13:25**

## 1. Data Description

Robin Janvrin : **Good evening, Ma'am. I'm sorry to disturb. (He clears his throat) I've just had a call from our Embassy in Paris. It's...the Princess of Wales.**

Prince Phillip appears in the doorway. Irritable.

Prince Phillip : Why? What's she done now?

## 2. Context of Situation

The conversation is between the queen's private secretary, Robert Janvrin, the Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Phillip, the queen's husband. It takes place in the corridor of Balmoral at night, right in front of the queen's bedroom. Janvrin has just got a call from the embassy in Paris that Diana, the Princess of Wales, is having a car accident there. Princess Diana is in Paris for a holiday with her new boyfriend, Dody Al Fayed.

## 3. Data Interpretation

## a. The Maxim Flouted

On the conversation above, the maxim of Manner is flouted by Janvrin. He flouts the maxim of Manner since he is unable to speak briefly. He can simply say the news about Diana that has just been delivered by their Embassy in Paris. His utterance is lengthy, which is why it is said that the maxim of Manner is flouted. Through his utterances, he implies that he is going to deliver terrible news about the Princess of Wales, Diana.

## b. The Intention

The conversation above occurs when Janvrin has just got a call from the Embassy in Paris. As soon as he hears the news, he walks quickly to the

queen's room to deliver her about the news. On their conversation, he flouts the maxim of Manner. He flouts the maxims of Manner in order to be careful in delivering the news about Diana since everything related to her is sensitive. He needs to be careful because he does not want to make the queen angry. It is proven in the scene of the film where Diana's death causes a controversy in the country. The public demands the Royals, especially the queen, to make a public appearance to show her grief. The scene at 22:54 shows that the queen is angry when Tony Blair, her Prime Minister, suggests her to do what her people want. It can be seen through the following conversation,

...

*Elizabeth : This is a family funeral Mr. Blair, not a fairground attraction. I think the Princess has already paid a high enough price for exposure to the press, don't you?*

*Tony Blair: (open his mouth to answer but is cut by the queen's word.)*

*Elizabeth : Now, if there is nothing else, I must get on. The children have to be looked after.*

*Tony Blair: Of course. Well, goodbye Your Majes..*

*(The phone is closed by the queen before Tony Blair finishes his words)*

The scenes where Tony Blair has just about to open his mouth to make a response but is cut by the queen and when the queen closes the conversation without waiting Tony to finish his words show that she is angry. She is seen very uncomfortable if she is engaged in a conversation about Diana.

### Data 11 / TB / 13:47

#### 1. Data Description

Cherie : Is it serious?

Tony Blair : **Apparently... Dodi Fayed is dead.**

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## 2. Context of Situation

The conversation takes place in Tony's bedroom at Myrobella, Trimdon at night. It happens between Tony Blair, the new British Prime Minister, and his wife, Cherrie. Tony has just got a call from his people that Diana, the Princess of Wales, is having a car accident. They are talking about the accident of Diana, and her boyfriend, Dodi Al Fayed, in Paris.

## 3. Data Interpretation

### a. The Maxim Flouted

The maxim of Quantity is disobeyed in the dialog above. Tony has given more information than Cherrie needs by saying, "*Apparently Dodi Fayed is dead.*", towards Cherrie's question. Cherrie asks, "*Is it serious?*" His answer generates an implicature which implies that the car accident happened to Diana and Dodi Fayed is really serious as it causes Dodi Fayed's death.

### b. The Intention

The conversation above happens after the news about the car accident happened to Diana and Dodi Al Fayed in Paris is broadcasted widely in the television. Cherrie wants to confirm the accident by asking whether the car accident is serious or not. Then, Tony Blair flouts the maxim of Quantity by saying that Dodi Al Fayed is dead. He flouts the maxim of Quantity to inform Cherrie how serious the accident is. Later on, on the next scene of the film, it is confirmed that Dodi Al Fayed is dead immediately in the car accident while Diana dies when she is in the hospital as is seen in the minutes of 15:53 when the news anchor says, "*Diana, Princess of Wales, has died, after a car crash*  
*commit to user*"

*in Paris. The French government announced her death just before 5 o'clock this morning.”*

### Data 12 / EL / 14:04

#### 1. Data Description

Prince Phillip : What was she doing in Paris? I thought she was supposed to be in London.  
Elizabeth : **You know what she's like.**

#### 2. Context of Situation

The conversation is conversed by Prince Phillip and the Queen Elizabeth II. Both of them were used to be Diana's mother and father in law when she was Prince Charles's wife. It takes place in the sitting room of Balmoral, at night. Right after Janvrin, the Queen Elizabeth's private secretary, delivers the news about the accident; they immediately turn the TV on in order to watch the latest news.

#### 3. Data Interpretation

##### a. The Maxim Flouted

Although the queen has answered the question asked by Prince Phillip, she gives lack adequate information towards Prince Phillip's question. In fact, her answer does not give any information needed by Prince Phillip. Prince Phillip asks, "*What was she doing in Paris?*", and is answered, "*You know what she's like.*" by the queen. Thus, the maxim of Quantity is flouted by Elizabeth in her utterance. However, through her utterance, she implicates her favor of dislike towards Diana.

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The maxim of Relation is also flouted by the queen through her answer towards Prince Phillip's question. The queen answers Prince Phillip's question irrelevantly. Prince Phillip asks, "*What was she doing in Paris?*" and is answered, "*You know what she's like.*" by the queen. It can be seen that she is failed in addressing Prince Phillip's goal in asking the question about what Diana is doing in Paris.

The maxim of Manner is also disobeyed in the conversation above. Although the answer is brief, the conversation is not arranged clearly. The queen can simply answer what Diana is doing in France, but instead of saying so, she answers, "*You know what she's like.*"

b. The Intention

The conversation takes place in Balmoral's sitting room at night when the accident happened to Diana in Paris is heard by the Royals. When they watch the news, Prince Phillip, as he thinks that Diana is supposed to be in London, asks about what she is doing in Paris. In answering Prince Phillip's question, the queen flouts the maxim of Quantity, Relation, and Manner. She flouts those three maxims to show her dislike towards Diana who is caught by the camera is spending her time in Paris for a holiday with her new boyfriend, Dodi Al Fayed. Diana's affairs with men always put the queen in distaste. The scene where the queen ends the meeting with the Blairs show that she is upset after hearing the news that Diana is caught by the camera that she is in Paris with Dodi Al Fayed for a holiday. It is shown in the scene at 09:42, when Cherrie and Tony Blair leave the Balmoral. Following is their conversation:

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*Cherrie* : (mimics the queen's manner) "Thank you so much for coming. Now fuck off."

*Tony* : I know. What was that all about?

*Cherrie* : Diana. Apparently she has a new boyfriend.

### Data 13 / PC / 14:28

#### 1. Data Description

Prince Charles : I should go to Paris. I told my people to start organizing a jet.

Elizabeth : What? A private one?

Prince Charles : Yes.

Elizabeth : Isn't that precisely the sort of extravagance they attack us for?

Prince Charles : **Well, how else am I going to get to Paris at this time of night? The airport at Aberdeen will be closed.**

#### 2. Context of Situation

The conversation is conversed by Prince Phillip, Prince Charles, and the Queen Elizabeth II. Prince Phillip and the Queen Elizabeth II are Prince Charles's parents. It takes place in the sitting room of Balmoral, at night. They are discussing about Prince Charles's plan to go to Paris in order to bring the coffin of his ex-wife, Diana, back to London.

#### 3. Data Interpretation

##### a. The Maxim Flouted

Although Prince Charles has answered the queen's question, his answer does not contain any information that is needed by the queen. Through his answer, Prince Charles indicates that he does not care with the extravagance that is being attacked by the media to the Royals as is asked by the queen. His answer implicates that there is no way to go to Paris except organizing a private jet since there is no commercial flight at that night. Thus,

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Prince Charles's answer towards the queen's question can be categorized as the flouting of maxim of Quantity.

The maxim of Relation is also flouted by Prince Charles through his utterances. In the conversation above, the queen asks about the sort of extravagance that the press usually attacks the Royals. Irrelevantly, Charles answers about the way to go to Paris at that night since the airport at Aberdeen will be closed.

Another maxim which is being flouted is the maxim of Manner. Prince Charles's answer towards the queen's question is too convoluted. He can simply answer by saying, "Yes / No." His answer indicates that the only way to go to Paris at that night is only by organizing a private jet.

b. The Intention

In the conversation above, Prince Charles says that he has to go to Paris and he has already asked his people to start organizing a private jet. The queen does not agree with his idea by saying that the press usually attacks the Royals for their extravagance such as organizing a private jet to go to Paris. Prince Charles, then, flouts the maxim of Quantity, Relation, and Manner. He flouts those three maxims in his utterances to assure the queen that organizing a private jet is the only way to go to Paris at that night since there is no commercial flight due to the closing of the airport at Aberdeen. On the next scene at 17:06, as he talks to the boys in their room, he tells the queen that his private secretary has found a travel agency which will bring him to Paris.

Following is his conversation with the queen:

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*Prince Charles: They're going to go back to sleep. (Clears his throat, speaks with difficulty) Well, try anyway.*

*The queen goes up to Charles and stiffly, poignantly, tries to touch him. But cannot. Is unable. She withdraws her hand.*

*Prince Charles: (reading the message) My Private Secretary's office has found a travel agency opens in New York that will sell me a flight to Paris with an hour's stop over in Manchester.*

*Charles contains himself with difficulty.*

*Prince Charles: Perhaps now you might consider whether it's still an extravagance to bring back the mother of the future King of England in one of our planes?*

*The queen : (after a long pause) All right.*

### Data 14 / QM / 14:38

#### 1. Data Description

Prince Charles : Well, how else am I going to get to Paris at this time of night? The airport at Aberdeen will be closed.

Presently, a voice from behind.

Queen's Mother: Charles... You can use the Royal Flight. They keep one of the planes on permanent stand-by. (deadpan) **In case I kick the bucket.**

#### 2. Context of Situation

The conversation is conversed by Prince Phillip, Prince Charles, Elizabeth, and the queen's mother. They are the member of the Royal Family. It takes place in the sitting room of Balmoral, at night. The queen's mother is trying to solve his grand son's problem, Prince Charles, about the way to go to Paris since there is no commercial flight at that night because of the closing of the airport at Aberdeen.

#### 3. Data Interpretation

##### a. The Maxim Flouted

In the conversation above, it is not true that the queen's mother has the intention to kick the bucket. Instead, the utterance '*in case I kick the bucket*' is

a euphemism which means *'in case I die'*. Therefore, by using euphemism in her utterance, she flouts the maxim of Quality.

b. The Intention

The conversation above occurs when Charles has the intention to use a private jet to go to Paris as he hears the news that Diana is dead in a car accident with Dodi Al Fayed. But the queen does not agree with Charles's idea. Then, the queen's mother suggests him to use the Royal Flight because one of the planes of the Royal Flight has been always prepared for the queen's mother in case she dies. She flouts the maxim of Quality in her utterance in order to smooth her language since using the word *'in case I kick the bucket'* is smoother than the word *'in case I die'*.

**Data 15 / PP / 14:56**

1. Data Description

Queen's Mother : That's the latest?

Prince Phillip : **I don't know. I can't hear. (Indicates the people around him) Everyone's shouting!**

2. Context of Situation

The conversation still happens between Prince Phillip, Prince Charles, the Queen Elizabeth, and the queen's mother. All of them are the members of the Royal Family. It takes place in the sitting room of Balmoral, still at night. They are watching the news on TV about Diana, Prince Charles's ex-wife.

### 3. Data Interpretation

#### a. The Maxim Flouted

From the conversation above, it can be seen that Prince Phillip gives more information than is needed by the queen's mother through his utterances by saying that he cannot hear the news since everyone in that room is shouting. Thus, he flouts the maxim of Quantity where his utterances implicate that he wants everyone in the room to be quiet in order to hear the news which is being broadcasted on TV.

#### b. The Intention

The conversation above occurs when the Royals are watching the news on the television about Diana as they hear that Diana is having a car accident in Paris with Dodi Al Fayed. When the queen's mother asks whether the news they watch is the latest or not, Prince Phillip answers that he does not know. However, he flouts the maxim of Quantity by giving more information than is needed by the queen's mother. He flouts the maxim of Quantity in order to make everyone in the room to be quiet because he wants to listen to the news. The scene at 14:56 shows that right after he finishes his words, he moves forward closer to the television in order to give more attention to the news on TV.

**Data 16 / PP / 18:21**

## 1. Data Description

Elizabeth : What did she say?  
Prince Phillip : **Something about Diana managing to be even more annoying dead than alive.**

## 2. Context of Situation

The conversation is between Prince Phillip, the queen's husband, and the Queen Elizabeth. It occurs in the queen's bedchamber in Balmoral Castle at very early dawn. Prince Phillip tells the Queen Elizabeth that her sister has just called from Tuscany, Italia.

## 3. Data Interpretation

## a. The Maxim Flouted

The conversation above has disobeyed the maxim of Quality. What is said by Prince Phillip is not true that Diana is managing to be even more annoying dead than alive. Through his answer, Prince Phillip is implying that the queen's sister is also upset about the death of Princess Diana because her death causes controversy.

## b. The Intention

The conversation happens as Prince Phillip wants to tell Elizabeth that her sister calls from Tuscany. When Elizabeth asks what her sister says, Prince Phillip flouts the maxim of quality on his answer. He flouts the maxim of Quality to show that the queen's sister is also upset because Diana has given the Royals many problems, not only when she was alive but also after she is

died. It is clearly seen in the scene when Prince Phillip is smiling when he is recalling Margareth's words at 18:24.

### Data 17 / QM / 20:54

#### 1. Data Description

Robin Janvrin : I'm sorry to disturb, Ma'am, but I've the Prime Minister, for you. From his constituency.  
The queen's mother : (privately rolls eyes, without looking up from newspaper) **Lucky you.**  
Elizabeth : Thank you, Robin. I'll take it next door.

#### 2. Context of Situation

The conversation takes place in Balmoral's dining room. The Queen Elizabeth II, Prince Phillip, and the queen's mother, sit in silence at the table, eating breakfast, stoically listening to radio coverage, soberly flicking through newspapers. The queen is the only one who is fully dressed, and she wears black. She is reading "The Sunday Times."

#### 3. Data Interpretation

##### a. The Maxim Flouted

On the conversation above, the maxim of Quality has been flouted by the queen's mother. She flouts the maxim of Quality as her utterance obviously does not represent what she thinks. When she says, "*Lucky you*" as the queen has a call from Tony Blair, she does not really mean that the queen is lucky. She implicates that actually she means the opposite i.e. the queen is unlucky.

The utterance uttered by the queen's mother has also flouted the maxim of Quantity. The maxim of Quantity requires the two interlocutors to make their contribution as informative is required for the current purpose of the exchange. The statement above does not contain any information related to the topic of the conversation brought by Janvrin. That is why; the queen's mother's utterance can be categorized as flouting the maxim of Quantity.

The maxim of Relation is also flouted in the conversation above. The responds made by the queen's mother is not relevant to the topic of the conversation which is brought by Robin Janvrin.

In the conversation above, the respond made by the queen's mother is obscure as she does not really mean that the queen is lucky. Her statement shows that she feels pity for the queen as she knows that the queen will receive an insistence to hold a public funeral for Diana again. Thus, the maxim of Manner is flouted in the conversation above.

#### b. The Intention

The conversation above occurs in the dinning room of Balmoral Palace when the Royals are having breakfast. Robin Janvrin enters the room, and says that there is a call from Tony Blair for the queen. Hearing that Tony Blair is calling the queen, the queen's mother responds by flouting all the maxims. She flouts all the maxims to show compassionate feeling over the queen as she knows that Tony Blair will insist her to hold a public funeral over Diana so that she feels less enthusiastic to the call. It can be seen from her gesture which is shown at 20: 54, where she privately rolls her eyes and says it

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without looking up the newspaper. Following is the conversation of Tony Blair and the queen by phone on 21:46,

- Tony Blair : I don't suppose anyone has had time to think about the funeral yet?*
- Elizabeth : We've spoken to the Spencer family, and it's their wish.. (a beat) ..their express wish, that it should be a private funeral. With a memorial service to follow in a month, or so.*
- Tony Blair : Right.*
- Elizabeth : Given that Diana was no longer a member of the Royal Family we have no choice but to respect their wishes.*
- Tony Blair : I see. You don't feel that in view of her high profile and popularity..(choosing his words carefully)...it might be an idea to pay tribute to her life and achievements? (a beat) Or even just to her as a mother.*
- Elizabeth : As I said. That's the Spencers' wish.*
- Tony Blair : And the public, Ma'am? The British People? You don't think a private funeral would be denying them a chance..*
- Elizabeth : Chance to what?*
- Tony Blair : To share in the grief?*
- Elizabeth : It's a family funeral, Mr. Blair. Not a fairground attraction. (a beat) I think the Princess has already paid a high enough price for exposure to the press, don't you? Now, if there is nothing else I must get on. The children have to be looked after.*

From the conversation above, it can be seen that Tony Blair stubbornly insists the queen to hold a public funeral in order to show her grief and show it to her people.

### **Data 18 / EL / 18:34**

#### 1. Data Description

- Elizabeth : Just make sure the boys never hear you talk like that.*
- Prince Phillip : Of course.*
- Phillip produces a bottle of pills from his dressing-gown pocket, and shakes them.*
- Prince Phillip : Something to help you go down?*
- Elizabeth : **No. I think I'll write my diary a little longer.***  
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## 2. Context of Situation

The conversation is still between Prince Phillip and his wife, the Queen Elizabeth II. It occurs in the queen's bedchamber in Balmoral Castle at very early dawn. After telling that the queen's sister has just called, Prince Phillip offers some pills for the Queen Elizabeth to make her feel better.

## 3. Data Interpretation

### a. The Maxim Flouted

Although she has given answer to Prince Phillip's question, she gives more information than is needed by Prince Phillip. She answers, "No. I'm going to do my diary a little longer." Thus, on her answer, she flouts the maxim of Quantity. However, her answer generates an implicature which has an implied meaning that she wants to be alone writing her diary in order to help her go down.

### b. The Intention

In the conversation above, Prince Phillip is telling the queen that her sister has just called from Tuscany. Seeing that the queen is in tension, Prince Phillip offers her some pills. Refusing Prince Phillip's offer, the queen flouts the maxim of Quantity. She flouts the maxim of Quantity in order to show her husband that she wants to be left alone writing her diary to make her feel better. On the minute 18:41, as Prince Phillip gets the message, he responds, "I'm going to bed", then he kisses the queen on the forehead and leave the room.

**Data 19 / EL / 21:34**

## 1. Data Description

Tony Blair : Is it your intention to make some kind of appearance. Or statement?

Elizabeth : **Certainly not. No member of the Royal family will speak publicly about this. It is a private matter and we would all appreciate it if it could be respected as such.**

## 2. Context of Situation

The conversation is by phone between Tony Blair, the queen Elizabeth's Prime Minister, in his study room at Trimdon and the queen in Balmoral. It happens at noon. Tony Blair is calling as he just saw the news about the mood of the British people which is getting worse.

## 3. Data Interpretation

## a. The Maxim Flouted

The maxim of Quantity is flouted by Elizabeth in her utterances as she refuses to make some kind of statements towards the public. On her answer towards Tony Blair's question, she gives more information than is needed by Tony. All that Tony needs is that she is going to make any statement to the public or not. Elizabeth has answered that she is not going to make any statement to the public. However, she adds that no member of the Royal Family will make any statement. Her utterances implicate that neither she nor the member of the Royal Family have any intention to make any statement to the public because they want to keep it as family business.

## b. The Intention

The conversation above occurs by phone. Tony Blair initiates that the queen makes a statement towards the public. On her answer towards Tony Blair's question, she flouts the maxim of Quantity. Here, she flouts the maxim of Quantity to answer Tony Blair's curiosity whether Elizabeth intends to make some appearance or statement to the public or not since she represents the Royals and wants to keep it as a private matter. Her next utterances, *"We've spoken to the Spencer family, and it's their wish...their express wish, that it should be a private funeral. With a memorial service to follow in a month, or so."*, proves that on the name of the Spencers, she will hold Diana's funeral privately.

Data 20 / TB / 22:08

### 1. Data Description

Elizabeth : Given that Diana was no longer a member of the Royal Family we have no choice but to respect their wishes.

Tony Blair : **I see. (Tony shoots a look at Cherrie) You don't feel that in view of her high profile and popularity.. (choosing his words carefully)...it might be an idea to pay tribute to her life and achievements? (a beat) Or even just to her as a mother?**

### 2. Context of Situation

The conversation is still by phone between Tony Blair, the British new Prime Minister, in his study room at Trimdon and the Queen Elizabeth II, the British Sovereign, in Balmoral. It happens at noon. Tony Blair is insisting his queen to hold a public funeral for the Princess of Wales, Diana.

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### 3. Data Interpretation

#### a. The Maxim Flouted

In the conversation above, Tony Blair has flouted the Maxim of Manner because he is unable to speak briefly. His utterances are long winded and convoluted. However, his utterances implicate that he wants the queen to give the last appreciation for Diana.

#### b. The Intention

As the Royal Family does not want to make any appearance to the public about Diana's death, Tony Blair, as the Prime Minister, thinks that he needs to do something to save the queen from her own people who start to hate her for not making any appearance to the public. He suggests the queen to make a statement to the public, but accepts a refusal from her. Her intention which makes him flouts the maxim of Manner is to persuade the queen to make an appearance to the public. It is can be seen on the next scene at 43:58, where Alaistair, Tony's private secretary, shows him the news on the television. Following is the interview of a journalist to the mourners outside Buckingham Palace, which showing the public's distaste over the Royals:

*Journalist : I don't like their behaviour. Very disgraceful. What do you think, Madam?*

*Old Woman : I think it's very disgusting, that they have not appeared or said a word relating to all f this.*

Seeing that the people there is no respect from the people to the queen, Tony Blair looks upset and says, “*Will someone please save these people from themselves?*”

### Data 21 / PC / 27:48

#### 1. Data Description

Tony Blair : I'm so sorry, Sir. And if there's anything I or my Government can do...

Charles appears distracted. Miles away..

Prince Charles : **They stood up as we drove past...in cafes...in restaurants. Removed their hats. This was Paris. One of the busiest cities in the world...and you could hear a pin drop.**

Tony Blair : I imagine it will be the same here.

Prince Charles : Yes...I imagine it will.

#### 2. Context of Situation

The conversation takes place in RAF Northolt at noon. It happens between Tony Blair, the British Prime Minister, and Prince Charles, the Queen Elizabeth's son. Prince Charles or the Prince of Wales has just come back from Paris in order to bring his ex-wife's coffin, Diana, back to London.

#### 3. Data Interpretation

##### a. The Maxim Flouted

In the conversation above, it is not true that in Paris, which is as one of the busiest cities in the world, they can hear the sound of a pin drop. However, Prince Charles's utterances implicates that the people in Paris are also in grief for the death of Diana. That the people in Paris are also in grief can be seen from their silence. Their silence shows how much they appreciate Diana.

Thus, his utterances flout the maxim of Quality because he is unable to give evidence that in Paris, they can hear the sound of a pin drop.

Another maxim which is also flouted in the conversation above is the maxim of Relation. Prince Charles responds Tony's statement irrelevantly. Tony Blair is saying about how sorry he is over the loss of Diana and trying to offer his help. Irrelevantly, Prince Charles responds by giving depiction about the situation in Paris when his car passes and how they really respect Diana.

In the conversation above, Prince Charles is trying to describe how Diana is respected very much in Paris. In many parts of Western countries, standing up and removing hats are showing salute. However, his utterances are long winded and convoluted. He can simply say that in Paris, people give much respect for Diana. Thus, his utterances flout the maxim of Manner.

#### b. The Intention

The conversation above occurs in RAF Northolt when Prince Charles has just come back from Paris in order to bring Diana's coffin back to England. When he is conversing with Tony Blair, he flouts the maxim of Quality, Relation, and Manner on his utterances. He flouts the three maxims to depict how people in Paris respect Diana so much. He gives the depiction because he wants Diana to be respected in British as well as in Paris. It is irritating him that in his own country, the Royals, who is still have family relation with Diana, do not want to make any appearance to respect her. He thinks if the funeral is held privately as the queen's plan, it will make the funeral for Diana becomes an ordinary thing. On his next sentence, he asks

Tony Blair's opinion if the funeral is held privately. Following is the conversation in the next scene at 27:59,

*Prince Charles: The Palace would still prefer to see it as a private funeral. What are your feelings on that?*

*Tony Blair : I... I think that would present us with difficulties.*

*Prince Charles : So do I. My mother.....the Queen, comes from a generation not best equipped to.....she grew up in the war... I think what we need, what the COUNTRY needs is to be led by someone.."of today". If you follow? Balmoral is.. (he gestures, 'another world')*

*Tony Blair : I think I understand.*

The conversation above shows that Prince Charles actually does not agree with the idea of private funeral. He wants the funeral of Diana becomes an extraordinary thing which showing some respects to her.

**Data 22 / TB / 28:07**

#### 1. Data Description

*Prince Charles : The Palace would still prefer to see it as a private funeral. What are your feelings on that?*

*Tony Blair : **I... (a diplomatic smile) I think that would present us with difficulties.***

#### 2. Context of Situation

The conversation takes place in RAF Northolt at noon. It happens between Tony Blair, the British Prime Minister, and Prince Charles, the queen's son. Prince Charles has just come back from Paris in order to bring Diana's coffin back to London. He is asking Tony Blair about his opinion that the palace still wants to hold a private funeral for his ex-wife, Diana.

### 3. Data Interpretation

#### a. The Maxim Flouted

On his statement, Tony Blair does not give adequate information. In other words, the information contained in his statement is very implicit. Through his statement, Tony is hinting that he does not agree with the idea of public funeral over Diana's death. Since he does not give adequate information in his utterance, it can be said that he flouts the maxim of Quantity.

In the conversation above, Tony Blair is unable to speak briefly and orderly. His utterance is not clearly, since he does not mention what are the difficulties which will be faced by them if they hold a private funeral for Diana. Therefore, he flouts the maxim of Manner through his utterances.

#### b. The Intention

The conversation above takes place in RAF Northolt where Prince Charles has just come back from Paris to bring Diana's coffin back to London. On the conversation between Prince Charles and Tony Blair above, Tony Blair has flouted the maxim of Quantity and Manner. He flouts the maxim of Quantity and Manner on his utterance in order to show that he does not agree with the idea of holding a private funeral for Diana, yet, he needs to say it carefully because he is talking to Prince Charles, the Prince of Wales, one of the members of The Royal Family. It is proven on the next scene where he persuades the queen to hold a public funeral for Diana in order to give her the last respect which can be seen on 21:34. Following is the conversation:

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*Tony Blair : I don't suppose anyone has had time to think about the funeral yet?*

*Elizabeth : We've spoken to the Spencer family, and it's their wish..(a beat)..their express wish, that it should be a private funeral. With a memorial service to follow in a month, or so.. Given that Diana was no longer a member of the Royal Family we have no choice but to respect their wishes.*

*Tony Blair : I see. (Tony shoots a look at Cherrie) You don't feel that in view of her high profile and popularity.. (choosing his words carefully)...it might be an idea to pay tribute to her life and achievements? (a beat) Or even just to her as a mother?*

*Elizabeth : It's a family funeral, Mr. Blair. Not a fairground attraction.(a beat) I think the Princess has already paid a high enough price for exposure to the press, don't you?*

**Data 23 / PC / 28:15**

## 1. Data Description

*Prince Charles : The Palace would still prefer to see it as a private funeral. What are your feelings on that?*

*Tony Blair : I... (a diplomatic smile) I think that would present us with difficulties*

*Prince Charles : **So do I. My mother..(corrects himself)...the Queen, comes from a generation not best equipped to... (tailing off)...she grew up in the war... (a beat) I think what we need, what the COUNTRY needs is to be led by someone..”of today”. If you follow? (a beat) Balmoral is..(he gestures, `another world`)***

*Tony Blair : I think I understand.*

## 2. Context of Situation

The conversation still takes place at Raf Northolt at noon between Prince Charles, the Prince of Wales, and Tony Blair, the British Prime Minister. Prince Charles has just come back from Paris to bring the Princess of Wales's coffin, Diana, back to London.

### 3. Data Interpretation

#### a. The Maxim Flouted

On his statement, Prince Charles does not give adequate information. In other words, the information contained in his statement is very implicit. Through his statement, he implicates that he is asking Tony Blair for a cooperation to support him organizing a public funeral for Diana. Since he does not give adequate information in his utterance, it can be said that he flouts the maxim of Quantity.

In the conversation above, Prince Charles is unable to speak briefly and orderly. His utterances are long winded and convoluted. Therefore, he flouts the maxim of Manner through his utterances.

#### b. The Intention

The conversation above takes place in RAF Northolt where Prince Charles has just come back from Paris to bring Diana's coffin back to London. On the conversation between Prince Charles and Tony Blair above, Prince Charles has flouted the maxim of Quantity and Manner. He flouts the maxim of Quantity and Manner on his utterance in order to ask for Tony's support as the Head of Government to hold a public funeral for Diana. It is proven on the next scene on the conversation when Stephen Lamport calls Tony Blair by phone, on the name of Prince Charles, to thank him for his support, *"The Prince of Wales wanted me to thank you again for your kind words yesterday. He feels you and he...are modern men...of similar men... who could work well together at this difficult time."* It can be seen at 36:55.

**Data 24 / PP / 29:41**

## 1. Data Description

Prince Phillip : Anyway, I thought it might be a good distraction. For the boys.

Elizabeth : What? Stalking? (The Queen looks up..) Isn't it a bit soon?

Prince Phillip : **I think anything that gets them outside is a good idea.**

## 2. Context of Situation

The conversation takes place in Balmoral's large sitting room at night. The Queen Elizabeth and her husband, Prince Phillip, are watching evening news on TV. While watching the television, they have a small talk concerning to their grandchildren, Prince William and Prince Harry.

## 3. Data Interpretation

## a. The Maxim Flouted

On his answer, Prince Phillip does not mention any specific outdoor activity which is good for the children. Thus, he gives less information in his utterance. Since he gives less information than is needed by the queen, it can be said that he flouts the maxim of Quantity. Through his answer, he implicates that taking the boys for stalking at that time is not a bit too soon.

Prince Phillip also flouts the maxim of Relation since his answer towards the queen's question is irrelevant. The queen asks whether stalking is a bit soon or not. Prince Phillip actually can answer the queen's question by saying, "Yes / No." But instead of saying so, he says that anything which gets the children outside is a good idea.

## b. The Intention

The conversation above occurs when the Royals is watching the news on television about the coffin of Diana which has already taken back to London. During the conversation, Prince Phillip expresses his idea about taking the boys for stalking because he thinks that it might be a good distraction for them. Then, the queen asks whether it is a bit soon or not. Prince Phillip answers the queen's question by flouting the maxim of Quantity and Relation. He flouts the two maxims to express his opinion that he thinks the children need to go out of the Buckingham Palace in order to distract their attention from the television which always broadcasting about their mother, Diana. On the minutes of 32:55, Prince Phillip is seen taking the children for stalking. It shows that according to him, taking the children for stalking is not a bit too soon. The queen only watches their leaving through the window because she still worries.

### Data 25 / JA / 34:28

#### 1. Data Description

Robin Janvrin : There is now general agreement, Ma'am, that a public funeral would be more appropriate.

Elizabeth : I see. (The Queen perceptibly bristles..) And what form will it take?

Robin Janvrin : **At the moment, they're suggesting..(clears throat) And of course these are early days..**

Janvrin braces himself. Shoots a nervous look at the queen's mother..

Robin Janvrin : **...basing it on Tave Bridge.**

## 2. Context of Situation

The conversation takes place in Balmoral's large sitting room in the afternoon. The queen's private secretary, Janvrin, the Queen Elizabeth herself, and the queen's mother are on the room. Janvrin is delivering the result of the general meeting related to the decision of the Princess of Wales's funeral, Diana.

## 3. Data Interpretation

### a. The Maxim Flouted

On the conversation between Robert Janvrin and the Queen Elizabeth II above, Janvrin has flouted the maxim of Manner. He flouts the maxim of Manner since he cannot speak briefly and orderly about the point of his utterances. His utterances are long winded and convoluted. On his utterances, he implicates that the funeral place of the queen's mother is replaced for Diana's funeral.

### b. The Intention

The conversation above occurs in the sitting room of Balmoral. Robert Janvrin enters the room carrying a large file about the funeral arrangement for Diana. When he says that according to the general agreement of the meeting, the funeral will be held at Taye Bridge, he flouts the maxim of Manner. He flouts the maxim of Manner in order to be careful in informing that according to the general agreement of the meeting, Diana's funeral will be held at Taye Bridge since Taye Bridge is previously prepared as the place for the queen's mother if she dies. That is why he needs to say it carefully and politely. The

conversation of the next scene below shows that Robert Janvrin is trying very hard to deliver the result of the meeting to the Royals:

*The queen's mother looks up. Horrified.*

*Queen's Mother : Tay Bridge..?*

*Elizabeth : What..?*

*A stunned silence..*

*Queen's mother : B-but that's the code name for my funeral.*

*Janvrin : Indeed, Ma'am. (a beat) But it would be for practical reasons only. (Janvrin is dying) It's the only one which has been.. (Treads delicately).. `rehearsed'. The only one that could be put together in time.*

*The queen's mother needs to sit down..*

*Queen's mother : But I supervised those plans myself.*

*Janvrin : Indeed, and the Lord Chamberlain was at pains to stress the spirit of the occasion will be quite different.*

**Data 26 / JA / 36:08**

#### 1. Data Description

*Elizabeth : What Flowers?*

*Robin Janvrin : **The flowers that have been left outside Buckingham Palace. At the moment they're blocking the path through the main gate, and will make things difficult for the changing of the guards.***

#### 2. Context of Situation

The conversation happens between the Queen Elizabeth II and her private secretary, Janvrin. It occurs on a large sitting room of Balmoral Castle in the afternoon. Janvrin is informing about the numerous flowers on the gate of Buckingham Palace which are brought by the mourners.

#### 3. Data Interpretation

##### a. The Maxim Flouted

Although Janvrin has answered the queen's question, "What flowers?" he gives more information than is needed by the queen by saying, "Currently

they blocking the path through the main gate, and will make things difficult for the changing of the guards.” Thus, his utterances generate an implicature that the flowers which have been left outside the Buckingham Palace are numerous. The flowers show how the people of the country love Diana so much and leave them outside the Buckingham Palace as a symbol of their grief. Thereby, the conversation above has flouted the maxim of Quantity.

b. The Intention

The conversation above discusses about the flowers left outside the Buckingham Palace by the mourners. On that conversation, Janvrin flouts the maxim of Quantity. He flouts the maxim of Quantity in order to inform the queen that the flowers which have been left by the mourners are numerous and resulting the difficulty of the changing guards in the main gate. On the scene in minutes 30:40-31:08, it is seen that many people bring the flowers and cry in front of the Buckingham Palace.

**Data 27 / AI / 36:42**

1. Data Description

Aide : Stephen Lamport on one.  
 Tony looks up. Irritated at being disturbed..  
 Tony Blair : Who?  
 Aide : **The Prince of Wales's private secretary. In Balmoral. (covering phone) He said it was urgent.**

2. Context of Situation

The conversation happens between Tony Blair, the British Prime Minister, and his aide in Tony Blair's office. It happens at noon. An aide is  
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speaking to Tony Blair that he has a call from Prince Charles private secretary, Stephen Lamport.

### 3. Data Interpretation

#### a. The Maxim Flouted

In the conversation above, Aide has given more information than is needed by Tony Blair. By adding, "*He said it was urgent*" he flouts the maxim of Quantity as he gives more information. His answer implicates that the Prince of Wales's private secretary, Stephen Lamport, is insisting to talk to Tony Blair right away as the matter which he is going to talk to Tony is urgent.

#### b. The Intention

The conversation above is by phone between Aide and Stephen Lamport. Stephen Lamport is calling because Prince Charles asks him to thank Tony for his kind words. Aide flouts the maxim of Quantity on his utterances in order to suggest Tony Blair to pick up Stephen Lamport's call. It is proven by his words which say that the call from Stephen Lamport is urgent. On the scene at 36:48, Tony Blair is seen picking up the phone and speaking to Stephen Lamport.

### Data 28 / SL / 36:59

#### 1. Data Description

Tony Blair : Good morning.  
Steven Lamport : Good morning, Prime Minister. The Prince of Wales wanted me to thank you again for your kind words yesterday. *commit to user*

- Tony Blair : Not at all.  
 Stephen Lamport : **He feels you and he...are modern men...of similar mind...(a beat)...who could work well together at this difficult time.**  
 Tony Blair : Well, please thank his Highness, and assure him that he can count on my full support. At all times. (a beat) Was that it?  
 Stephen Lamport : Yes.

## 2. Context of Situation

The conversation above happens between Stephen Lamport, Prince Charles private secretary, and Tony Blair, the British Prime Minister, by phone. Stephen Lamport is calling Tony Blair on the name of the Prince of Wales, Prince Phillip, to thank Tony for his kind words, when Tony is giving speech to the public over the Princess of Wales's death, Diana.

## 3. Data Interpretation

### a. The Maxim Flouted

On the conversation above, Stephen Lamport is unable to speak briefly when he says, "*He feels you and he...are modern men...of similar mind...(a beat)...who could work well together at this difficult time.*" His utterance is long winded and convoluted. Through his utterance, he implicates that Prince Charles is approaching Tony Blair for political business. As unable to speak briefly, Stephen Lamport is said to flout the maxim of Manner.

### b. The Intention

On the conversation above, Stephen Lamport is calling Tony Blair to say that Prince Charles wants to thank him for his kind words as Tony has given a public speech over Diana's death. Prince Charles also wants to ask for

Tony's cooperation in facing the situation in Britain which becomes critical at that time as the queen refuses to make public appearance. In saying that, Stephen Lamport flouts the maxim of Manner. He flouts the maxim of Manner in order to be careful in saying that Prince Charles wants to approach Tony Blair for political reason i.e. asking him an extra protection for Prince Charles. He needs to say it carefully because he does not want Tony Blair refuse Prince Charles's request. Following is the conversation between Tony and his Aides right after the call is ended which can be seen at 37:33,

*Tony Blair : Bizzare. Why is Charles doing this?*  
*Aide : What?*  
*Tony Blair : Creeping up to me like this. He did it at the airport when he asked me to 'deal' with his mother.*  
*Aide #2 : Because he knows that if the Queen continues to get it wrong over Diana, it won't be long before the Royals become public enemy no one. (a beat) Terrified of being shot, apparently.*  
*Tony Blair : Who, Charles?*  
*Aide : His people have already been onto us asking for extra protection.*  
*Aide #2 : He probably thinks if he's seen to be on our side, the Queen will be the one left in the firing line, not him.*  
*Tony Blair : What? So it's OK for his mother to take the bullet, not him? (shakes head) What a family!*

#### **Data 29 / EL / 38:30**

##### 1. Data Description

Prince Charles : Want me to drive?  
 Elizabeth : Certainly not.  
 Charles's at the rough interior of the car, the mud-spattered windows, and the hard, uncomfortable ride.  
 Prince Charles : I thought you were going to get a new one of these?  
 Elizabeth : **What for? It's perfectly all right.**  
 The engine splutters as she changes gear. The car lurches forward.

## 2. Context of Situation

The conversation is between Prince Charles, the Queen Elizabeth's son, and the queen herself. It takes place in the courtyard of Balmoral Castle at noon. They are riding the queen's Range Rover and going for stalking.

## 3. Data Interpretation

### a. The Maxim Flouted

The conversation between Prince Charles and his mother, the Queen Elizabeth II, above occurs in a car when they are about to go for stalking. When Prince Charles asks whether the queen is about to get the new car, she answers by flouting the maxim of Quality. What she says that the car is alright is not true. She cannot provide adequate evidence to prove that the car is in a good condition as in the conversation above, it is seen that Prince Charles is having "*the hard, uncomfortable ride.*" She implies on her utterance that she does not have any intention to get the new car.

### b. The Intention

On the conversation above, Prince Charles and the queen are about to go for stalking. They are riding a jeep with several dogs on it. As it is mentioned before, the queen flouts the maxim of Quality in her utterance. She flouts the maxim of Quality in order to assure Charles that she thinks the car is alright and she does not need to get the new one of it. During the film, the queen is seen always riding the same car every time she goes for stalking.

**Data 30 / EL / 39:07**

## 1. Data Description

Prince Charles : I was thinking last night what Diana might have done had it been me that died in the tunnel in Paris.

The queen privately rolls her eyes.

Prince Charles : She would certainly have taken the boys to Paris. I rather regret not doing that now.

Elizabeth : What? And expose them to the media? It would have been a dreadful thing to do. They're much better off here.

Prince Charles : Look, whatever else you may have thought of Diana - she was a wonderful mother. (a beat) She adored those boys. And never let them forget it. (a beat) Always warm.

The queen's hands tighten on the steering wheel.

Prince Charles : And physical. (a beat) Never afraid to show her feelings.

Elizabeth : **Especially whenever a photographer was in sight.**

## 2. Context of Situation

The conversation between Prince Charles and the Queen Elizabeth, Prince Phillip's mother, occurs in the queen's Range Rover when they are about to go for stalking. Along the way, Prince Charles shares his view about Diana, his ex-wife.

## 3. Data Interpretation

## a. The Maxim Flouted

The queen has flouted the maxim of Quantity in the conversation above. On her utterance, she gives more information about Diana. Prince Charles says that Diana is not afraid to show her feeling. The queen, who does not like such of her behavior, adds that Diana is never afraid to show her feeling whenever there is a photographer around. Through her utterance, she implicates that Diana likes to draw attention from the media.

The maxim of Relation is also being flouted by Elizabeth in her utterance as she gives irrelevant response towards Prince Charles's statement. Prince Charles is talking about how warm Diana was, and then Elizabeth irrelevantly responds about photographer.

b. The Intention

In the conversation above, Prince Charles and the queen are going for stalking. Along the way, Prince Charles shares his view about how warm Diana was, since she was never afraid to show her feeling to public. The queen responds through her statement by saying that Diana was never afraid to show her feeling especially when photographers around. By saying so, she flouts the maxim of Quantity. She flouts the maxim of Quantity in order to show her dislike towards Diana's behavior i.e. showing her warmness to public. It can be seen at 43:21 when the television broadcast news about Diana's past life when she showed her warmness to other people through the media. It is seen that she was enjoying her time with children in the orphanage, joking, and laughing with them. It is also seen when she was having a great time with some old people, and she was seen very close to them.

When the queen is watching the news, she looks very uncomfortable. Finally, she decided to turn the television off.

**Data 31 / EL / 39:24**

## 1. Data Description

Prince Charles : Why do they hate us so much?  
The queen mutters under her breath.  
Elizabeth : **Not ‘us’ dear.**

## 2. Context of Situation

The conversation is still conversed by Prince Charles, the Prince of Wales, and his mother, Queen Elizabeth II. It occurs in Balmoral State on a jeep at noon along the way for stalking. They are talking about the people who adore Diana yet hate the Royals.

## 3. Data Interpretation

## a. The Maxim Flouted

Although the queen has given answer towards Charles’s question, she gives less information than is needed by Charles. Charles asks, “*Why do they hate us so much?*”, and has been answered by the queen by saying, “*Not ‘us’ dear*”. Her answer generates an implicature which has an implied meaning that it is not Charles and Elizabeth who are being hated by the people of British but it is only her who is being hated. Thus, in the conversation above, Elizabeth has flouted the maxim of Quantity.

## b. The Intention

The conversation above occurs when the queen and Prince Charles is about to go for stalking. Along the way, Prince Charles shares his view about Diana. On that conversation, the queen flouts the maxim of Quantity. She flouts the maxim of Quantity in order to inform that actually, the one who is

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being hated by the people is her since she refuses to make a public appearance. On the next scene, it is seen that the British people wants her to make an appearance to the public to show her grief. As stated by Tony Blair on his conversation with the queen at 01:31:15,

*Elizabeth* : One in four you said, wanted to get rid of me?  
*Tony Blair* : For about one an half hour. But then you came down to London and all that went away.  
*Elizabeth* : I've never been hated like that before.  
*Tony Blair* : No. And that must have been difficult.  
*Elizabeth* : It was. Very.

**Data 32 / EL / 39:45**

### 1. Data Description

*Elizabeth* : I think I'm going to walk back. I don't feel like stalking.  
*Prince Charles* : Oh, are you sure?  
*Elizabeth* : **I'll take the dogs.**

### 2. Context of Situation

The conversation happens between Prince Charles and his mother, the Queen Elizabeth II. It occurs in Balmoral State on a jeep at noon, when they are going to go for a stalking. The Queen Elizabeth decided to go back as she lose her mood for stalking after Prince Charles shares his view about his ex-wife, Diana.

### 3. Data Interpretation

#### a. The Maxim Flouted

The maxim of Quantity is flouted by the queen. Her answer does not give adequate information towards Prince Charles's question. In fact, her answer does not answer the question asked by Prince Charles at all. Through

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her answer, she implicates that she is sure about going back as she has lost her mood to continue the stalking.

Another maxim which is also flouted in the conversation above is the maxim of Relation. She has failed to address Prince Charles's goal in asking the question, "Are you sure?" Elizabeth irrelevantly answers by saying that she is going to take the dogs out. Since her answer is irrelevant to the question asked by Prince Charles, thus, she is said to flout the maxim of Relation.

In the conversation above, the queen can simply answer Prince Charles's question briefly by saying, "Yes / No." But instead of saying so, she says that she is going to take the dogs out. As she does not give brief answer which fulfills Prince Charles's question, it can be said that she flouts the maxim of Manner in her utterance.

#### b. The Intention

During the ride for stalking, Prince Charles shares his view about how wonderful Diana was. It makes the queen's mood for stalking gone. Then, she flouts the maxim of Quantity, Relation, and Manner in order to show that she has lost her mood to continue stalking so that she is sure about walking back with her dogs to the palace. The next scene at 39:52 shows the queen is taking the dogs out and walking back with those dogs. Prince Charles himself moves his seat and continues driving.

**Data 33 / TB / 49:08**

## 1. Data Description

- Tony Blair : Well, maybe now I've grown up. (a beat) It's unimaginable this country being a republic. Certainly in her lifetime.  
 Cherrie : Why?  
 Tony Blair : **Because...no would wear it. (can't help laughing at the idea) No one WANTS it. (gestures) It's just...daft.**

## 2. Context of Situation

The conversation takes place in Tony Blair's house on Downing Street. It is 10 o'clock in the evening. Tony Blair, the British Prime Minister, and his wife, Cherrie, are watching television at night. They are watching the news which broadcasting about the Princess of Wales's death, Diana.

## 3. Data Interpretation

## a. The Maxim Flouted

The maxim of Manner has been flouted by Tony Blair in the conversation above. He flouts the maxim of Manner since he is unable to speak briefly. His utterance is lengthy. Through his utterance, Tony Blair implicates that on his opinion, changing the Monarchy system in British into Republic is a crazy idea.

## b. The Intention

In the conversation above, Tony Blair is having a conversation with his wife, Cherrie. They are talking about the idea of changing British into Republic. In answering Cherrie's question about why it is unimaginable that the country becomes Republic, Tony flouts the maxim of Manner. He flouts the maxim of Manner in order to show that he does not agree with the idea of

changing British into Republic and he thinks that the idea is crazy. It can be seen through his next utterance in a conversation with his wife. Following is their conversation,

*Cherrie* : *People do really want a change. And want you to give it to them.*

*Tony Blair* : *And do what? Cut off their heads?*

*Cherrie* : *Apparently, one in six people now support the idea of getting rid of the Monarchy.*

*Tony Blair* : *(Irritated gesture) That's just the papers spoiling for a fight.*

Through the last utterance, Tony disputes the issue of changing British into Republic. He said that it was the papers which tend to stir the mood of the people. His utterance shows that he does not agree with the idea.

### Data 34 / TB / 49:33

#### 1. Data Description

*Cherrie* : Think about it. If she were still alive, wouldn't Hazel be exactly the same age? Whenever you talk about your mother, you mention her stoicism. Her frugality. Her sense of duty. The fact she was brought up in the way. Well c'mon..? (a beat) Who does THAT sound like?

Tony smiles.

*Tony Blair* : **I'm going to do the washing-up.**

#### 2. Context of Situation

The conversation is between Cherrie and her husband, Tony Blair. It takes place in their house located on Downing Street at 10 o'clock in the evening. They are arguing about the changing of Tony Blair, the British Prime Minister, who is now, becomes the Monarchy sympathizer.

### 3. Data Interpretation

#### a. The Maxim Flouted

Tony's answer towards Cherrie's question has less information than is needed by Cherrie. Cherrie asks, "*Who does that sound like?*" and has been answered, "*I'm going to do the washing-up.*" by Tony. In fact, his answer does not contain any information that is needed by Cherrie. As he does not give any adequate information towards Cherrie's question, it is said that he flouts the maxim of Quantity. However, his utterance generates an implicature that he does not want to continue his conversation with Cherrie.

The maxim of Relation is disobeyed in the conversation above. Cherrie's question is answered irrelevantly by Tony through his utterance, "*I'm going to do the washing-up.*" It can be seen in his answer that he has failed to address Cherrie's goal in asking the question, "*Who does that sound like?*" Since he does not keep the topic of the conversation, which is why the maxim of relation is disobeyed by Tony in the conversation above.

Actually, in the conversation above, Tony Blair can simply answer Cherrie's question by saying that it sounds like the queen Elizabeth. But instead of saying so, he answers, "*I'm going to do the washing-up.*" His answer is brief, yet, it does not contain any information needed by Cherrie. Thus, it can be said that the maxim of Manner is also flouted by Tony in the conversation above.

## b. The Intention

In the conversation above, Tony Blair and Cherrie is arguing about the queen and her way of life. Then, Cherrie starts to compare the queen to Tony's mother. Being reluctant to continue the conversation, Tony flouts the maxim of Quantity, Relation, and Manner on his utterance. He flouts those three maxims in order to indicate that he does not want to continue their conversation. On the next scene at 49:34, Tony is seen to bring the plates to the kitchen and come out of the room where Cherrie is sitting and watching television. Whether he is washing the plates or not is not shown in the next scene.

**Data 35 / EL / 45:14**

### 1. Data Description

Elizabeth : Robin had a call from the Prime Minister. Who expressed his concern..

Phillip turns an exasperated look.

Prince Phillip : About what?

Elizabeth : **The flag above Buckingham Palace. He thinks it should be flying at half-mast.**

### 2. Context of Situation

The conversation takes place in Balmoral Estate at noon in lunch time. The Royal Family is gathered for a barbeque lunch. It happens between Prince Phillip and his wife, Elizabeth. They are talking about the call from Tony Blair, the British Prime Minister.

### 3. Data Interpretation

#### a. The Maxim Flouted

The conversation above has flouted the maxim of Quantity. On her utterances, the queen has given more information than is needed by Prince Phillip. She gives additional information by saying, “*He thinks it should be flying at half-mast.*” Her utterances implicate that in Tony Blair’s opinion, the Royals need to show their grief by flying the flag at half-mast.

#### b. The Intention

On the conversation above, the queen tells his husband, Prince Phillip, that Robin has just had a call from Tony Blair related to Diana’s death. The queen, in answering Prince Phillip’s question, flouts the maxim of Quantity. She flouts the maxim of Quantity in order to inform Prince Phillip that in Tony Blair’s opinion they should fly the flag at half-mast in order to fulfill the demand of the British people that the Royals show their grief. This information makes Prince Phillip upset because flying the flag at half-mast is a sensitive case since lowering the flag for someone is never happened before. The scene which shows that Prince Phillip is angry can be seen in the scene at 45:25.

### Data 36 / EL / 51:45

#### 1. Data Description

Tony Blair : Good afternoon, Your Majesty. I’m sorry to disturb. I was just wondering whether you’d seen any of today’s newspapers?  
 Elizabeth : **We’ve managed to look at once or two.**  
*commit to user*

## 2. Context of Situation

The conversation takes place in the Queen Elizabeth's study at Balmoral. It is late afternoon. The queen and her private secretary, Janvrin, are working in one corner, going through her red boxes. In another corner, Prince Phillip, the Queen Elizabeth's husband, sits watching the television.

## 3. Data Interpretation

### a. The Maxim Flouted

Although the queen has answered Tony's question, she gives more information than is needed by Tony by mentioning the number of the headlines she has read. Her answer generates an implicature that she has seen the headlines of the newspapers on that day. By giving more information than is needed by Tony, the queen is said to flout the maxim of Quantity.

### b. The Intention

On the conversation above, Tony Blair calls the queen as he finds out that the situation in Britain is getting critical. One in four of the British people want to get rid of her. On the conversation, he asks whether the queen has seen the headlines or not. On answering Tony's question, the queen flouts the maxim of Quantity. She flouts the maxim of Quantity in order to inform Tony Blair that she has seen the headlines of the newspapers where all the headlines insist her to make a public appearance. On the scene at 51:45, while answering Tony's question, the queen is looking at the headline of a newspaper in the table which says, "*SHOW US THERE'S A HEART IN THE HOUSE OF WINDSOR.*"

**Data 37 / EL / 52:01**

## 1. Data Description

- Tony Blair : In which case, my next question would be - whether you felt some kind of response might be necessary?
- Elizabeth : **No. I believe a few over-eager editors are doing their best to sell newspapers..and it would be a mistake to dance to their tune.**

## 2. Context of Situation

The conversation is between Tony Blair, the British Prime Minister, and Elizabeth, the British Sovereign. It takes place in the queen's study at Balmoral. Tony Blair calls the queen as he watches the television and sees that there is no flag above Buckingham Palace. This condition stirs up the mood of the British people.

## 3. Data Interpretation

## a. The Maxim Flouted

On the conversation above, the queen flouts the maxim of Quantity. She flouts the maxim of Quantity since she gives more information than is needed by Tony Blair. According to the queen's opinion, what is broadcasted in the media is only the effort of the editors to rise up the selling of their newspaper so it is not necessary for her to hold a kind of clarification in order to response the media. Her utterance implicates that she prefers to keep silent because she thinks that it is useless to make a response to the media.

## b. The Intention

The conversation above occurs by phone between Tony Blair and the queen. Realizing that the situation of British is getting more critical due to the *commit to user*

refusal from the Royals to make a public appearance, Tony Blair calls the queen to suggest her to make a response to the media. On that conversation, she flouts the maxim of Quantity. She flouts the maxim of Quantity in order to answer Tony Blair's curiosity whether Elizabeth intends to make a response to the media and come down to London to make a public appearance or not. Elizabeth refuses coming down to make an appearance to the public because she does not want to break what has become the tradition. On the minutes of 53:07, Elizabeth refuses coming down to make an appearance explicitly by saying,

*“If you're suggesting that I drop everything and come down to London before I attend to two boys that have just lost their mother..you're mistaken. I doubt there are many who know the British more than I do, Mr. Blair, nor who has greater faith in their wisdom and judgement. And it is my belief that they will soon reject this `mood' which has been stirred up by the press...in favour of a period of restrained grief, and sober, private mourning. (a beat) That's the way we do things in this country. Quietly. With dignity. (a beat) It's what the rest of the world has always admired us for.”*

#### **Data 38 / TB / 55:14**

##### 1. Data Description

- Tony Blair : I think we should leave God out of it. It's just not helpful.  
 Robin Janvrin : She won't have seen anything like this since the Abdication. (a beat) And I cannot emphasize enough what affect that had on her. Unexpectedly becoming King as good as killed her father.  
 Tony Blair : All right – but first we have to deal with these terrible headlines. I'll see what I can do with the Press.  
 Robin Janvrin : I'm most grateful, Prime Minister.  
 Tony Blair : **But I can't promise anything. It's not me they want to see.**

## 2. Context of Situation

The conversation takes place in the office of the queen's private secretary, Robert Janvrin, in Balmoral. It happens between Tony Blair, the British Prime Minister, and Janvrin. It is noon. Janvrin calls Tony as he listening Tony's conversation with the Queen Elizabeth by phone when Tony suggests her to make statements related to the awful headlines and fly the flag at half-mast above Buckingham Palace.

## 3. Data Interpretation

### a. The Maxim Flouted

The maxim of Quantity is flouted in the conversation above. Tony has given less information than is needed by Janvrin, by not mentioning who is the person whom the people want to see. Through his utterance, he implicates that it is the queen whom the people want to see.

On the conversation above, Tony Blair has flouted the maxim of Relation. Instead of saying, "You're welcome" as Janvrin thanks him, he irrelevantly says that he cannot promise Janvrin anything because it is not him that the people want to see. Since he does not give relevant response, he is said to flout the maxim of Relation.

### b. The Intention

Listening that the queen refuses Tony's suggestion, Robert Janvrin calls Tony in order to ask him to see the whole thing through the queen's perspective. Tony agrees and says that he will do something with the terrible headlines. On that conversation, Tony flouts the maxim of Quantity and *commit to user*

Relation. He flouts those two maxims in order to assert that the British people are expecting the queen's appearance to show her grief. He needs to insist the queen to make a public appearance in order to save her from her own people who start to hate her. In the conversation between the queen and Tony Blair on the minutes of 01:31:17, the queen asks, "*One in four, you said? Wanted to get rid of me?*" and Tony Blair answers, "*For about half an hour. But then you came down to London and all that went away.*" It is told in the movie that after the public appearance, the queen gains her popularity back.

**Data 39 / PP / 01:01:57**

1. Data Description

Elizabeth : How are the boys?

Prince Phillip : **Not so good tonight. A lot of slamming doors. (A beat) I think they saw the papers.**

2. Context of Situation

The conversation happens between the Queen Elizabeth II and her husband, Prince Phillip. In the country, the Queen is the head of state, but in the family, Prince Charles is the one who becomes the head. The conversation takes place in the queen's room in Balmoral Castle at noon. They are watching the news on TV about Diana, the Princess of Wales. While watching the TV, they have a conversation with their grandchildren as the topic.

### 3. Data Interpretation

#### a. The Maxim Flouted

Although Prince Phillip has answered the queen's question, he gives more information than the queen needs through his utterances, "*Not so good tonight. A lot of slamming doors. I think they saw the papers.*" Thereby, his utterances generate an implicature that the boys are really upset after they see the news on the newspapers and television. By giving more information than is needed by the queen, Prince Phillip has flouted the maxim of Quantity.

#### b. The Intention

On the conversation above, the queen is watching the news about Diana in television. Prince Phillip comes in, the queen asks about the condition of the boys. Prince Phillip answers by flouting the maxim of Quantity. He flouts the maxim of Quantity in order to inform the queen about the latest condition of the boys. The condition of the boys is not good since they are really upset after they see the headlines about their mother, Diana. That they are upset is seen from the doors which are slammed by them. On the minutes of 01: 02: 04, Prince Phillip says, "*I'll take them out early again, tomorrow morning. Let them take it out on the stag.*" He takes the boys out in order to distract their attention from the press in order to make them feel better.

**Data 40 / TB / 01:10:38**

## 1. Data Description

Cherrie : It's fish-fingers. Want any?  
Tony Blair : **Be right there.**

## 2. Context of Situation

The conversation occurs in Blair's flat at Downing Street. It happens between Cherrie and Tony Blair at their flat on Downing Street. Cherrie, Tony's wife, is preparing the supper for the kids in the kitchen and Tony Blair, the British Prime Minister, is in the sitting room, sits with his feet up, doing his boxes, signing papers, and half watching television at the same time.

## 3. Data Interpretation

## a. The Maxim Flouted

On the conversation above, Tony's answer does not give any information towards Cherrie's question. Cherrie asks whether he wants the fish fingers or not, and is answered by Tony by asking Cherrie to stay in the kitchen. Through his answer, Tony implicates that he wants the fish fingers offered by Cherrie. Thus, the maxim of Quantity is said to be flouted by him in the conversation above, as he does not give adequate information needed by Cherrie in his utterance.

The maxim of Relation is also flouted by Tony in the conversation above. He answers Cherrie's question irrelevantly. Cherrie asks whether Tony wants the fish fingers or not, and is answered by Tony by asking his wife to stay in the kitchen. By not giving relevant answer towards Cherrie's question in the conversation above, Tony is said to flout the maxim of Relation.

In the conversation above, although Tony has answered Cherrie's question briefly, his answer is ambiguous. He can simply answer Cherrie's question by saying, "Yes / No." Instead of saying so, he says, "*Be right there*" which shows an obscurity whether he wants the fish fingers or not. Thereby, the maxim of Manner is not fulfilled in the conversation above.

b. The Intention

In the conversation above, Tony Blair is watching the news on TV about the queen and the other members of the Royals who are finally willing to make a public appearance and come down to London to show their grief. His wife, Cherrie, is in the kitchen cooking fish fingers with the children. As the fish fingers are ready, she offers Tony whether he wants some or not. In answering Cherrie's question, Tony flouts the maxim of Quantity, Relation and Manner. He flouts those three maxims in order to indicate that he wants the fish fingers but he still wants to continue seeing the news. On the minute 01:10:45, not long afterwards, he walks to the kitchen and joins his children and his wife to eat the fish fingers as the news about the queen has over.

**Data 41 / AL / 01:15:56**

1. Data Description

Secretary : I've got a copy of the Queen's speech. (She passes it over to Alastair.) Shall I give Tony a copy?

Alastair : **Let me have a look at it first.**

## 2. Context of Situation

The conversation takes place in Alastair's office on Downing Street at noon. When Alastair, Tony's private secretary, is on his desk, the secretary is coming in. She gives him a copy of the queen's speech which will be delivered by the Queen Elizabeth via television in the next day.

## 3. Data Interpretation

### a. The Maxim Flouted

The maxim of Manner is flouted in the conversation between Alastair and the secretary above. Although Alastair has answered the secretary's question; he does not answer it clearly. He can answer her question by simply saying "Yes / No". Through his utterance, he implicates that he wants to edit the queen's speech which will be broadcasted the next day.

### b. The Intention

In the conversation above, the secretary is giving a copy of the queen's speech over Diana's death which will be broadcasted via live television on the next day. She asks Alastair, Tony's private secretary, whether she should give Tony a copy or not. In answering the question, Alastair has flouted the maxim of Quantity. He flouts the maxim of Quantity in order to edit the queen's speech before it is broadcasted in the next morning. He feels that he has to make some changing on the content of the speech to make it better. On the scene at 01:16:33, it is seen that Alastair is making some changes to the queen's speech and on the scene at 01:17:41; he gives it to Tony Blair and says, "*They sent a copy of the queen's speech. Well, commit to user*"

*let's get the frost off at first. I've phoned them with a couple of suggestions to make it sound like it came from a human being."* The scene shows that he has edited the queen's speech.

### Data 42 / CH / 01:22:48

#### 1. Data Description

Tony Blair: That's not the point. What she's doing is extraordinary. (Points to the TV) That's how you survive.

Cherrie turns, and stares..

Cherrie : **Listen to you! A week ago you were the great modernizer, making speeches about the "People's Princess", now you've gone weak at the knees.**

#### 2. Context of Situation

The conversation is between Tony Blair who is the British Prime Minister and his wife, Cherrie. They are watching television in the living room in their apartment at Downing Street. The television is broadcasting the queen who is delivering the speech about her grief towards the Princess of Wales's death, Diana. The Princess of Wales is the queen's ex daughter in law.

#### 3. Data Interpretation

##### a. The Maxim Flouted

On the conversation above, Cherrie has flouted the maxim of Quality. She says something which she has no adequate evidence. It is not true that Tony Blair's knees are weak. On her utterance, Cherrie implicates that Tony Blair is not great modernizer like the previous week anymore, as he has melted and changed his mind.

The maxim of Relation is also flouted in the conversation above. Cherrie has changing the topic of the conversation where in the beginning of the conversation she is talking about the queen. Later on, as Tony Blair has given his response towards Cherrie's utterance, Cherrie starts to talk about Tony Blair whom she thinks her husband is not a great modernizer like the previous week anymore. Since she is changing the topic of the conversation, Cherrie is said to flout the maxim of Relation.

b. The Intention

The conversation above occurs when Tony Blair and Cherrie are watching television at their apartment on Downing Street. They are watching the queen's speech. The queen is delivering her grief via national-broadcasted television. Cherrie thinks that the queen has no heart while Tony Blair seems to give his sympathy for the queen. He thinks that making a public speech is an extraordinary thing done by the queen in order to survive. On that conversation, Cherrie flouts the maxim of Quality and Relation. She flouts the maxim of Quality and Relation in order to express her opinion that Tony Blair has changed his mind. She says that way because Cherrie is an anti-monarchy sympathizer. In the beginning of the film scene, Tony Blair brings the atmosphere of modernity in British. But later on, as the public is starting to hate the queen, Tony Blair becomes the one who saves the queen's face where eventually, she gains her popularity back after does Tony's suggestions to make a public appearance, lower the flag above Buckingham Palace, and make a speech via live television to share her grief to the public.

**Data 43 / TB / 01:27:11**

## 1. Data Description

- Cherrie : So?  
Off to see your girlfriend?
- Tony Blair : **Now, now....**
- Cherrie : I hope she shows you some respect this time. It's quite a debt of gratitude she owes you, Mr. "Saviour of the Monarchy."

## 2. Context of Situation

The conversation takes place in Tony Blair's flat located on Downing Street at evening. The conversation happens between Tony Blair and his wife, Cherrie. It happens before Tony Blair, the British Prime Minister, starts a weekly meeting with his queen, the Queen Elizabeth II. In the conversation above, Cherrie is helping Tony wearing his tie.

## 3. Data Interpretation

## a. The Maxim Flouted

The maxim of Quantity is flouted by Tony in the conversation above. His answer does not contain any information which is needed by Cherrie. From his answer, he implicates that he does not want to have joke with Cherrie as he has to see the queen for a weekly meeting immediately.

The maxim of Relation is also flouted by Tony Blair in the conversation above. When Cherrie teases him by asking whether he is going to see his girlfriend, he irrelevantly answers, "Now, now." By not giving answer which is related to the topic of the conversation, that is why the maxim of Relation is said to be flouted.

#### b. The Intention

On the conversation above, Cherrie is helping his husband, Tony Blair, with his tie. Tony Blair is about to visit the queen in Buckingham Palace. During the conversation they have, Tony flouts the maxim of Quantity and Relation. He flouts the maxim of Quantity and Relation in order to refuse joking with Cherrie as he has no time to joke with her since he is going to meet the queen for a weekly meeting. In the scene of the movie on the minutes of 01:27:27 right after having the conversation with his wife, Tony Blair is seen to come out of his car and visit the queen in the audience room to start their weekly meeting. They are having a lot of conversation until the movie is finished.

### C. Discussion

The result of the data analysis will be discussed in this subchapter to find out the whole result of the analysis. The discussion deals with the employment of the flouting of maxims and some findings obtained from all the analyzed data. This includes the employment of the Cooperative Principle which covers the maxim of Quality, Quantity, Relation, and Manner, and the flouting of maxims of 43 data which have been analyzed in the data analysis.

#### 1. The Flouting of Maxims

Based on the data analysis, it can be seen that there are times when the characters in the dialogues do not observe the Cooperative Principle. They do not

observe the Cooperative Principle by flouting the maxims. The following table shows the maxims flouted in 43 data:

*Table 4.1.1 The Maxims Flouted*

Data No	Maxim Flouted
1	Quantity
2	Relation
3	Quantity
4	Manner
5	Quantity
6	Quantity
7	Quantity and Manner
8	Quantity
9	Quantity
10	Manner
11	Quantity
12	Quantity, Relation, and Manner
13	Quantity, Relation, and Manner
14	Quality
15	Quantity
16	Quality
17	Quality, Quantity, Relation, and Manner
18	Quantity
19	Quantity
20	Manner
21	Quality, Relation, and Manner
22	Quantity and Manner
23	Quantity and Manner
24	Quantity and Relation
25	Manner
26	Quantity
27	Quantity
28	Manner
29	Quality
30	Quantity and Relation
31	Quantity
32	Quantity, Relation, and Manner
33	Manner
34	Quantity, Relation, and Manner
35	Quantity
36	Quantity
37	Quantity <i>commit to user</i>
38	Quantity and Relation

39	Quantity
40	Quantity, Relation, and Manner
41	Manner
42	Quality and Relation
43	Quantity and Relation

Table 4.1.1 above shows that there are 43 data flouted in the film “*The Queen.*” The following table shows the number of the data flouted and the maxims flouted:

Table 4.1.2. Maxim(s) Flouted and the Number of Data

No.	Maxim(s) Flouted	Number of Data	Data Number
1.	Quality	6	14, 16, 17, 21, 29, 42
2.	Quantity	30	1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 43
3.	Relation	13	2, 12, 13, 17, 21, 24, 30, 32, 34, 38, 40, 42, 43
4.	Manner	17	4, 7, 10, 12, 13, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 28, 32, 33, 34, 40, 41

Table 4.1.2. above shows that most speakers flout the maxim of Quantity on their utterances. The maxim of Manner is in the second rank of being flouted by the speakers in the film. The third rank is the maxim of Relation, and the last rank of the maxim which is being flouted is the maxim of Quality. The number of data which can be found in different categories of the maxim flouted shows that the data overlaps the maxims. *commit to user*

Each of the maxim flouted has different implicature related to the context in the conversation. Following is the table of the maxim(s) flouted and its implicature:

*Table 4.1.3 Maxims Flouted and its Implicatures*

Data No	Maxim Flouted	Implicature
1	Quantity	Mr. Crawford has voted very early in the morning.
2	Relation	Tony Blair is a modernizer
3	Quantity	Mr. Crawford assumes if Tony Blair is elected as the Prime Minister, he will modernize the Monarchy system of the country which later on, will be losing some good things about the Monarchy system as he has got used to live since his childhood until the present day.
4	Manner	The queen is unable to vote
5	Quantity	Almost all of the British people have voted for Tony Blair so that he won the election.
6	Quantity	Tony Blair has the same background with The Royals so that he is not supposed to modernize the country.
7	Quantity and Manner	Janvrin actually thinks that Tony Blair will modernize the country because his wife, Cherrie, is known as the sympathizer of anti-Monarchy.
8	Quantity	The queen wants to ask Tony Blair to be her Prime Minister right away.
9	Quantity	Diana's affairs with some men previously always make the queen upset.
10	Manner	Janvrin is going to deliver terrible news about The Princess of Wales, Diana.
11	Quantity	The car accident happened to Diana and Dodi Fayed is really serious as it causes Dodi Fayed's death.
12	Quantity, Relation, and Manner	The queen does not like Diana's behavior.
13	Quantity, Relation, and Manner	There is no way to go to Paris except organizing a private jet since there is no commercial flight at that night.
14	Quantity	In case the queen's mother dies.
15	Quantity	Prince Phillip wants everyone in the room to be quiet.
16	Quantity	The queen's sister is also upset about the death of Princess Diana because her death causes controversy.
17	Quantity, Quality,	The queen is unlucky. <i>commit to user</i>

	Relation, and Manner	
18	Quantity	The queen wants to be alone writing her diary in order to help her go down.
19	Quantity	Neither she nor the members of the Royal Family have any intention to make any statement to the public because The Royals want to keep it as family business.
20	Manner	Tony Blair wants the queen to give the last appreciation for Diana.
21	Quality, Relation, and Manner	The people in Paris are also in grief for the death of Diana.
22	Quantity and Manner	Tony Blair does not agree with the idea of public funeral over Diana's death.
23	Quantity and Manner	He is asking Tony Blair for a cooperation to support him organizing a public funeral for Diana.
24	Quantity and Relation	Taking the boys for stalking at that time is not a bit too soon.
25	Manner	The funeral's place of the queen's mother is replaced for Diana's funeral.
26	Quantity	The flowers which have been left outside the Buckingham Palace are numerous.
27	Quantity	The Prince of Wales's private secretary, Stephen Lamport, is insisting to talk to Tony Blair right away as the matter which he is going to talk to Tony is urgent.
28	Manner	Prince Charles is approaching Tony Blair for political business.
29	Quality	The queen does not have any intention to get the new car.
30	Quantity and Relation	Diana likes to draw attention from the media.
31	Quantity	It is not Charles and Elizabeth who are being hated by the people of British but it is only the queen who is being hated.
32	Quantity, Relation, and Manner	The queen is sure about going back as she has lost her mood to continue stalking.
33	Manner	On Tony's opinion, changing the Monarchy system in British into Republic is a crazy idea.
34	Quantity, Relation, and Manner	Tony Blair does not want to continue his conversation with Cherrie.
35	Quantity	In Tony Blair's opinion, the Royals need to show their

		grief by flying the flag at half-mast.
36	Quantity	The queen has seen the headlines of the newspapers on that day.
37	Quantity	The queen prefers to keep silent because she thinks that it is useless to make a response to the media.
38	Quantity and Relation	It is the queen whom the people want to see.
39	Quantity	The boys are really upset after they see the news on the newspapers and television.
40	Quantity, Relation, and Manner	He wants the fish fingers offered by Cherrie.
41	Manner	Alastair wants to edit the queen's speech which will be broadcasted in the next day.
42	Quality and Relation	Tony Blair is not great modernizer like the previous week anymore, as he has melted and changed his mind.
43	Quantity and Relation	Tony Blair does not want to have joke with Cherrie as he has to see the queen for a weekly meeting immediately.

From table 4.1.3, there are 3 dialogues which flout the maxim of Quality. They are data number 14, 16, and 29. The maxim of Quality is flouted by the characters in the dialogues since their statements are untrue or for which they lack adequate evidence. Their statements generate an implicature which expresses their intended meaning and also their true feeling. From the data which have been previously analyzed, it is found that most of their utterances have low information and high affective content. By flouting the maxim of Quality, the characters in the dialogues tend to express the affective content (the implicature of their utterances) rather than the referential content (their utterances). For example in data 14, the queen's mother flouts the maxim of Quality to say the reason why Prince Charles can use the Royal flight to fly him to Paris at that night in order to bring Diana's coffin back to London since one of the Royal flights is kept permanently stand-by in case the queen's mother dies. Instead of saying, "*In case I die,*" the queen's

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mother says, “*In case I kick the bucket.*” It is absolutely not true that the queen’s mother is expressing the referential content of her utterance that she has an intention to kick the bucket someday; yet, she is actually expressing the affective content on her utterance since the words, “*I kick the bucket,*” is an idiom, which is used as a euphemism, used by the queen’s mother to smoothen her language in saying, “*In case I die.*” She uses the words “*In case I kick the bucket*” instead of “*In case I die*” because all the people in the room are English people. It is a common thing for the English to use that idiom since the idiom “*Kick the bucket*” is an English idiom. Following is the dialogue:

*Prince Charles: Well, how else am I going to get to Paris at this time of night?  
The airport at Aberdeen will be closed.*  
*Queen’s mother: Charles... You can use the Royal Flight. They keep one of the planes on permanent stand-by. In case I kick the bucket.*

Besides smoothing one’s language in expressing something, the speaker in the film also flouts the maxim of Quality to show one’s feeling. It can be seen in data 16, where on Prince Phillip’s utterance, Elizabeth’s sister named Margareth is seen that she is also upset because Diana has given the Royals many problems, not only when Diana was alive, but also after Diana died. It is absolutely not true that Diana is more annoying when she died rather than when she was alive.

Following is the dialogue in data 16:

*Elizabeth : What did she say?*  
*Prince Phillip : **Something about Diana managing to be even more annoying dead than alive.***

On data 29, the maxim of Quality is flouted in order to assure someone about something. In the dialogue, Elizabeth is assuring Prince Charles that she does not need to get the new car. Following is the dialogue in data 29:

*Prince Charles: Want me to drive?*

*Elizabeth : Certainly not.*

*Prince Charles: I thought you were going to get a new one of this?*

*Elizabeth : **What for? It's perfectly all right.***

Elizabeth's last utterance is absolutely not true since on the scene, it is seen that Prince Charles is having the hard and uncomfortable ride. Further, the engine splutters as Elizabeth changes the gear and the car lurches forward.

There are 17 dialogues which flout the maxim of Quantity. They can be found in the data number 1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 16, 18, 19, 26, 27, 31, 35, 36, 37, and 39. The maxim of Quantity is flouted by the characters in their utterances due to the intention of giving more or less information than the situation requires. It is also found that most of their statements have low information and high affective content, which means, by flouting the maxim of Quantity, the characters tend to express the affective content (the implicature of their utterances) rather than the referential content (their utterances). For example in data number 1, when Elizabeth asks Mr. Crawford whether he has voted yet or not, Mr. Crawford answers by saying that he was there when the voting booths were opened, he was in the first line and being there at seven o'clock. Rather than informing the referential content i.e. that Mr. Crawford was there when the voting booths were opened, and being in the first line at seven o'clock, he is actually justifying his previous statement that he has voted through the affective content of his utterance i.e. that he has voted very early in the morning. The maxim of Quantity which is flouted to justify one's previous statement can be found in data 1, 3, and 6. Following is the dialogue in data 1:

*commit to user*

*Elizabeth* : *Have you voted yet, Mr. Crawford?*  
*Mr. Crawford* : *Yes, Ma'am. I was there when they opened. First in line. Seven o'clock.*

Besides justifying one's previous statement, the maxim of Quantity is flouted in order to give extra information to someone. It can be found in data 5, 11, 26, 31, 35, 36, and 39. For example on data 5, the queen's dresser is informing Elizabeth that Tony Blair has won the election by landslide, which means that most of the British people have voted for Tony Blair. Following is the dialogue:

*Elizabeth* : *And? Was it as expected?*  
*Dresser* : *Yes, Ma'am. Mr. Blair, by a landslide.*

One can avoid being rude by flouting the maxim of Quantity. It is found in data 8, where Elizabeth gives lack adequate information on her utterance by not mentioning what business they about to attend, to ask Tony Blair to be her Prime Minister right away. Following is the dialogue:

*Elizabeth* : *Well, you are my tenth Prime Minister, Mr. Blair. I'd like to think there weren't too many surprises left. My first was Winston Churchill. He sat in your chair, in frock coat and top hat, and was kind enough to give a shy young girl like me quite an education.*  
*Tony Blair* : *I can imagine.*  
*Elizabeth* : *Fifth time, one has hopefully added experience to that education, and a little wisdom - better enabling us to execute our constitutional responsibility. (a pointed addition) To advise, guide and warn the government of the day.*  
*Tony Blair* : *Advice which I look forward to receiving.*  
*Elizabeth* : *Well, we will save that for our weekly meetings. (a beat) Now, if there's nothing else, I believe we have some business to attend to.*

On data 9, the maxim of Quantity is flouted by the speaker to guess what makes other person feels upset. The speaker on the dialogue is attending the meeting with Elizabeth, but it is suddenly ended by Elizabeth as she hears the news about

Diana which is delivered by her Private Secretary. Following is the dialogue in data 9:

*Cherrie* : (mimics the queen's manner) "Thank you so much for coming. Now fuck off."  
*Tony Blair* : I know. What was that all about?  
*Cherrie* : **Diana. Apparently she has a new boyfriend.**

The maxim of Quantity is also flouted in order to make someone do something. It is represented in data 15, 18 and 27. In data 18, Elizabeth is hinting that she wants to be left alone. She flouts the maxim of Quantity to make her husband, Prince Phillip, leaves her alone writing her diary in order to help her goes down. Following is the dialogue:

*Prince Phillip* : Something to help you go down?  
*Elizabeth* : **No. I think I'll write my diary a little longer.**  
 As getting the message, Prince Phillip leaves his wife alone writing her Diary.

The maxim of Quantity can also be flouted in order to answer one's curiosity. It is represented in data 19 and 37. In data 19, Elizabeth is answering Tony Blair's curiosity whether Elizabeth intends to make some kind of appearance or statement or not. Following is the dialogue:

*Tony Blair* : Is it your intention to make some kind of appearance. Or statement?  
*Elizabeth* : **Certainly not. No member of the Royal Family will speak publicly about this. It is a private matter and we would all appreciate it if it could be respected as such.**

In the analysis of the flouting of maxim of Relation, it can be seen that there is only one dialogue which flout the maxim of Relation. It can be found in the data number 2. The maxim of Relation which is flouted by the character in the dialogue signifies that the second person has failed to directly address the first  
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person's goal in asking the question. The character in the dialogue flouts the maxim of Relation by changing the topic of the conversation. The employment of the flouting of maxim of Relation in the dialogues shows that the utterance has low information and high affective content. It means, by flouting the maxim of Relation, the characters tend to express the affective content (the implicature of their utterances) rather than the referential content (their utterances). On data number 2, Elizabeth flouts the maxim of Relation. Rather than asking that Mr. Crawford is not a modernizer through the referential content of her utterance, she implicates that Tony Blair is a modernizer through the affective content of her utterance. Following is the dialogue:

*Mr. Crawford : And I don't mind telling you it wasn't for Mr. Blair.*

*Elizabeth : Not a modernizer then?*

*Mr. Crawford : Certainly not. We're in danger of losing too much that's good about this country as it is.*

On the conversation above, Elizabeth is flouting the maxim of Relation in order to make sure that Mr. Crawford is not a modernizer.

Showing one's feeling can be expressed by flouting the maxim of Quantity and Relation. It is seen in data 30, where Elizabeth is showing her dislike towards Diana's behavior i.e. showing her warmth to public. Following is the dialogue:

*Prince Charles: I was thinking last night what Diana might have done had it been me that died in the tunnel in Paris.*

*The queen privately rolls her eyes.*

*Prince Charles: She would certainly have taken the boys to Paris. I rather regret not doing that now.*

*Elizabeth : What? And expose them to the media? It would have been a dreadful thing to do. They're much better off here.*

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*Prince Charles: Look, whatever else you may have thought of Diana - she was a wonderful mother. (a beat) She adored those boys. And never let them forget it. (a beat) Always warm.*  
*The queen's hands tighten on the steering wheel.*  
*Prince Charles: And physical. (a beat) Never afraid to show her feelings.*  
*Elizabeth : Especially whenever a photographer was in sight.*

Meanwhile, there are 7 dialogues which flout the maxim of Manner. Those dialogues can be seen in the data number 4, 10, 21, 26, 29, 33, and 41. That the maxim of Manner is flouted by the characters in the dialogues can be seen from their lengthy and unclear utterances which tend to express the affective content (the implicature of their utterances) rather than the referential content (their utterances) where it also means that in flouting the maxim of Manner, the character's utterances have low information and high affective content. For example in data number 4, Elizabeth says that she is rather envy to Mr. Crawford as he is able to vote. Rather than expressing the referential content i.e. that it is not the actual ticking of the box which makes her jealous but the sheer joy of being partial, she actually expresses the affective content through her utterance i.e. that she is unable to vote. Following is the dialogue:

*Elizabeth : Hmm, I rather envy you being able to vote. Not the actual ticking of the box, although, I suppose, it would be nice to experience that ONCE. But the sheer joy of being partial.*  
*Mr. Crawford : Yes. One forgets that as Sovereign you are not entitled to vote.*

In data 20, Tony Blair implicates that he wants Elizabeth to give the last appreciation for Diana. He delivers his intention by flouting the maxim of Manner to persuade Elizabeth to make an appearance to the public. Following is the dialogue:

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- Elizabeth* : Given that Diana was no longer a member of the Royal Family, we have no choice but to respect their wishes.
- Tony Blair* : ***I see. You don't feel that in view of her high profile and popularity...it might be an idea to pay tribute to her life and achievements? Or even just to her as a mother?***

The maxim of Manner is also flouted to inform something carefully. It is represented in data 10, 25, and 28. On data 10, the queen's private secretary, Robert Janvrin, is unable to speak briefly. He is about to inform the queen and Prince Phillip about Diana's car accident in Paris at that night. Through his utterance, he implicates that something terrible happens to Diana. Following is the dialogue:

- Robert Janvrin*: ***Good evening, Ma'am. I'm sorry to disturb. (He clears his throat) I've just had a call from our Embassy in Paris. It's.....the Princess of Wales.***
- Prince Phillip* : ***Why? What's she done now?***

Expressing one's opinion can also be done through flouting the maxim of Manner. It is seen in data 33, where Tony Blair thinks that changing the Monarchy system in British into Republic is a crazy idea. Following is the dialogue:

- Tony Blair* : ***Well, maybe now I've grown up. (A beat) It's unimaginable this country being a Republic. Certainly in her lifetime.***
- Cherrie* : ***Why?***
- Tony Blair* : ***Because...no one would wear it. (Can't help laughing at the idea) No one WANTS it. (Gestures) It's just.....daft.***

Another intention in flouting the maxim of Manner is to do something privately. In data 41, Tony Blair's private secretary, Alastair, is flouting the maxim of Manner to edit the queen's speech before the secretary gives it to Tony Blair. Following is the dialogue:

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*Secretary* : *I've got the copy of the queen's speech. Shall I give Tony a copy?*  
*Alastair* : *Let me have a look at it first.*

The secretary leaves the copy of the speech on Alastair desk, yet, on the next scene, Alastair is seen making some changes on the speech.

From the discussion above, it is clearly seen that all the maxims are flouted by the characters in the dialogues. They are the maxim of Quality, Quantity, Relation, and Manner. The maxims flouted in the dialogues have their own implicatures related to the context of each dialogue which shows the intention what makes the speakers flout the maxim in their utterances

## **2. Overlaps between the Maxims**

There are times when the speakers flout more than one maxim in their dialogue. This situation is called overlap. So, overlap is a situation where there are more than one maxims flouted in an utterance.

Besides finding the four kinds of the flouting of maxims in the data analysis, I also found that there are 6 overlaps. The first overlap is between the maxim of Quality and Relation at data number 42. The overlap happens since the character is unable to give adequate evidence on her utterance. Beside, she is also failed in maintaining the topic of the conversation. On data number 42, Tony Blair and his wife, Cherrie, are watching the television which is broadcasting the queen's speech over Diana's death. On her utterance, Cherrie says, "*Listen to you! A week ago you were the great modernizer, making speeches about the "People's Princess", now you've gone weak at the knees.*" By saying that Tony Blair has gone weak at the knees, she flouts the maxim of Quality. The referential content is

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not true that Tony Blair's knees are weak. Yet, she tends to express the affective content on her utterance i.e. that Tony Blair has melted and changed his mind related to the modernization he brings on the beginning of the story. Besides flouting the maxim of Quality, Cherrie also flouts the maxim of Relation. She flouts the maxim of Relation since she changes the topic of the conversation where they are previously talking about the queen. After hearing Tony Blair's statement that he sounds like being in the queen's side, Cherrie starts to talk about Tony Blair whom she thinks has gone weak at the knees. She flouts the maxim of Quality and Relation to express her opinion that Tony Blair has changed his mind. Following is the dialogue:

*Tony Blair* : *That's not the point. What she's doing is extraordinary. (Points to the TV) That's how you survive.*  
*Cherrie turns and stares..*  
*Cherrie* : ***Listen to you! A week ago you were a great modernizer, making speeches about the "People's Princess", now you've gone weak at the knees.***

The second overlap is between the maxim of Quantity and Relation at data number 24, 30, 38, and 43. The overlap happens since the characters do not give the right amount of information and they are failed to maintain the topic of the conversation. For example on data number 24, the Queen Elizabeth II is asking her husband, Prince Phillip, whether stalking is too soon for the boys. Instead of answering whether stalking is too soon or not, Prince Phillip answers, "*I think anything that gets them outside is a good idea.*" Prince Phillip is flouting the maxim of Quantity since there is no information on his utterance which fulfills Elizabeth's question whether stalking is too soon or not. He also flouts the maxim

of Relation since he answers Elizabeth's question irrelevantly by saying that anything which gets the boys outside is a good idea. It can be seen that there is no relation whether the stalking is a bit too soon or not with anything that gets the boys outside is a good idea. Thus, Prince Phillip is more concerning on the affective content i.e. that he thinks stalking is not a bit too soon for the boys rather than on the referential content i.e. that anything which gets the boys outside is a good idea. He flouts the maxim of Quantity and Relation in order to express his opinion that stalking is not a bit too soon for the boys. Following is the dialogue:

*Prince Phillip : Anyway, I thought it might be a good distraction. For the boys.*

*Elizabeth : What? Stalking? Isn't it a bit soon?*

*Prince Phillip : **I think anything that gets them outside is a good idea.***

On data 30, Elizabeth flouts the maxim of Quality and Relation by not giving the right amount of information and giving irrelevant response. Rather than concerning to the referential content i.e. that Diana is always warm, Elizabeth is concerning to the affective content i.e. that Diana likes to draw public's attention.

Further, there is a favor of dislike in her utterance. Following is the dialogue in data 30:

*Prince Charles: I was thinking last night what Diana might have done had it been me that died in the tunnel in Paris.*

*The queen privately rolls her eyes.*

*Prince Charles: She would certainly have taken the boys to Paris. I rather regret not doing that now.*

*Elizabeth : What? And expose them to the media? It would have been a dreadful thing to do. They're much better off here.*

*Prince Charles: Look, whatever else you may have thought of Diana - she was a wonderful mother. (a beat) She adored those boys. And never let them forget it. (a beat) Always warm.*

*The queen's hands tighten on the steering wheel.*

*Prince Charles: And physical. (a beat) Never afraid to show her feelings.*

*Elizabeth : **Especially whenever a photographer was in sight.***

On data 38, Tony Blair overlaps the maxim of Quantity and Relation on his utterance by not giving the right amount of information and giving irrelevant response. He overlaps those two maxims in order to assert that the British people are expecting the queen's appearance to show her grief to public. Following is the dialogue:

- Tony Blair : *I think we should leave God out of it. It's just not helpful.*  
 Robin Janvrin : *She won't have seen anything like this since the Abdication. (a beat) And I cannot emphasize enough what affect that had on her. Unexpectedly becoming King as good as killed her father.*  
 Tony Blair : *All right – but first we have to deal with these terrible headlines. I'll see what I can do with the Press.*  
 Robin Janvrin : *I'm most grateful, Prime Minister.*  
 Tony Blair : ***But I can't promise anything. It's not me they want to see.***

On data 43, Tony Blair overlaps the maxim of Quantity and Relation on his utterance by not giving the right amount of information and giving irrelevant response. He overlaps those two maxims in order to refuse joking with his wife, Cherrie, as he has no time to joke with her since he is going to meet the queen for a weekly meeting. Following is the dialogue:

- Cherrie : *So? Off to see your girlfriend?*  
 Tony Blair : ***Now, now....***  
 Cherrie : *I hope she shows you some respect this time. It's quite a debt of gratitude she owes you, Mr. "Saviour of the Monarchy."*

The third is an overlap between the maxim of Quantity and Manner at data number 7, 22, and 23. The overlap occurs since the characters do not give adequate information. Furthermore, the information which is given by them is too lengthy and unclear. For example on data 7, when the queen asks whether Robin

Janvrin thinks that Tony Blair will modernize them or not, Robin Janvrin answers, *“I wouldn’t put it past him. He’s married to a woman with known anti-Monarchist sympathies – you may remember her curtsey the first time you met. It could best be described as ‘shallow’.”* Robin Janvrin flouts the maxim of Quantity since he gives more information on his utterance that Tony Blair is married to a woman with known as anti-Monarchist sympathies. Besides, his utterance is lengthy. It is why he also flouts the maxim of Manner on his utterance. Further, by flouting those two maxims, he is more concerning on the affective content i.e. that he also thinks that Tony Blair will modernize them rather than on the referential content i.e. that Tony Blair is married to a woman with known as anti-Monarchy sympathies. On data 7, Robin Janvrin flouts the maxim of Quantity and Manner to avoid irritating someone. Following is dialogue:

*Elizabeth : Oh. Is he going to ‘modernise’ us, do you think?*  
*Robin Janvrin : I wouldn't put it past him. He's married to a woman with known anti-Monarchist sympathies - you may remember her curtsey the first time you met. It could best be described as ‘shallow’.*

On data 22, Tony Blair flouts the maxim of Quantity and Manner by not giving the right amount of information and is unable to speak briefly and orderly. He flouts those two maxims in order to express his opinion that he does not agree with the idea of holding a private funeral for Diana, yet, he needs to say it carefully because he is talking to Prince Charles, the Prince of Wales, one of the member of the Royal Family. Following is the dialogue:

*Prince Charles : The Palace would still prefer to see it as a private funeral. What are your feelings on that?*  
*Tony Blair : I... (a diplomatic smile) I think that would present us with difficulties. commit to user*

On data 23, Prince Charles flouts the maxim of Quantity and Manner by not giving the right amount of information and is unable to speak briefly and orderly since his utterances are long winded and convoluted. He flouts those two maxims in order to ask for Tony Blair's support to hold a public funeral for Diana.

Following is the dialogue:

*Prince Charles* : *The Palace would still prefer to see it as a private funeral. What are your feelings on that?*

*Tony Blair* : *I... (a diplomatic smile) I think that would present us with difficulties*

*Prince Charles* : *So do I. My mother..(corrects himself)...the Queen, comes from a generation not best equipped to... (tailing off)...she grew up in the war... (a beat) I think what we need, what the COUNTRY needs is to be led by someone..”of today”. If you follow? (a beat) Balmoral is..(he gestures, `another world`)*

*Tony Blair* : *I think I understand.*

The fourth is overlap between the maxim of Quantity, Relation and Manner at data number 12, 13, 32, 34 and 40. The overlap happens since the characters in those data are unable to keep the topic of the conversation in hand and the way they utter their utterances is lengthy and obscure. Besides, they do not give the right amount of information in their utterance. For example on data number 12, by saying, “*You know what she’s like.*” Elizabeth does not give the right amount of information towards Prince Phillip’s question, “*What was she doing in Paris? I thought she was supposed to be in London.*” It can be seen that her answer does not give any information needed by Prince Phillip. It is why he is flouting the maxim of Quantity. Prince Phillip also flouts the maxim of Relation since he answers Elizabeth’s question irrelevantly that Prince Phillip knows what

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Diana is like. Besides flouting those two maxims, she also flouts the maxim of Manner as she is not answering Prince Phillip's question clearly. Her answer is not clear since it does not contain any information needed to fulfill Prince Phillip's question. Thus, Elizabeth is trying to express the affective content i.e. her dislike towards Diana's behavior where she likes to show her warmth to public rather than the referential content i.e. that Prince Phillip knows Diana. On data 12 and 32, the speakers flout the maxim of Quantity, Relation, and Manner in order to show their feeling. Following is the dialogue:

*Prince Phillip : What was she doing in Paris? I thought she was supposed to be in London.*  
*Elizabeth : You know what she's like.*

On data 13, Prince Charles flouts the maxim of Quantity, Relation, and Manner by not giving the right amount of information, giving irrelevant answer, and unable to speak briefly. He flouts those maxims in order to assure his mother, Elizabeth. Following is the dialogue:

*Prince Charles : I should go to Paris. I told my people to start organizing a jet.*  
*Elizabeth : What? A private one?*  
*Prince Charles : Yes.*  
*Elizabeth : Isn't that precisely the sort of extravagance they attack us for?*  
*Prince Charles : Well, how else am I going to get to Paris at this time of night? Aberdeen will be closed.*

On data 34, Tony Blair flouts the maxim of Quantity, Relation, and Manner by not giving the right amount of information, giving irrelevant answer, and changing the topic of the conversation. He flouts those maxims in order to stop his conversation with his wife, Cherrie. Following is the dialogue:

*Cherie* : *Think about it. If she were still alive, wouldn't Hazel be exactly the same age? Whenever you talk about your mother, you mention her stoicism. Her frugality. Her sense of duty. The fact she was brought up in the way. Well c'mon..? (a beat) Who does THAT sound like?*

*Tony smiles.*

*Tony Blair* : *I'm going to do the washing-up.*

On data 40, Tony Blair flouts the maxim of Quantity, Relation, and Manner by not giving the right amount of information, giving irrelevant answer, and changing the topic of the conversation. He flouts those maxims in order to accept an offer from his wife, Cherie. Following is the dialogue:

*Cherie* : *It's fish-fingers. Want any?*  
*Tony Blair* : ***Be right there.***

The fifth is an overlap between the maxim of Quality, Relation, and Manner. This can be found in the data number 21. The overlap occurs since the character is unable to give the evidence on the utterance or in other words the speaker is not being sincere on saying their utterance, changing the topic of the conversation, and unable to speak briefly and clearly. On data number 21, Prince Charles is depicting the situation in Paris as he is back from taking the coffin of Diana back to London. By saying, "*They stood up as we drove past...in cafes...in restaurants. Removed their hats. This was Paris. One of the busiest cities in the world...and you could hear a pin drop.*" Prince Charles has flouted the maxim of Quality since it is not true that in Paris, as one of the busiest cities in the world, one can hear the sound of a pin drop. He also flouts the maxim of Relation as Tony Blair is expressing his sorry towards Diana's death. Instead of accepting Tony's sorry, he depicts the situation in Paris. Another maxim which is being

flouted is the maxim of Manner. Prince Charles's utterance is lengthy in saying how the people in Paris very respect Diana. Actually, he can simply say straight to the point that people in Paris respect Diana very much. Thus, on his utterance, he is more concerning to the affective content i.e. that people in Paris are also in grief for the death of Diana rather than on the referential content i.e. that when he drove past in cafes and restaurant, the people in Paris removed their hats so that he can hear the sound of a pin drop there. He flouts the maxim of Quality, Relation, and Manner in order to depict the situation in Paris. Following is the dialogue:

*Tony Blair* : *I'm so sorry, Sir. And if there's anything I or my Government can do...*

*Charles appears distracted. Miles away..*

*Prince Charles* : ***They stood up as we drove past...in cafes...in restaurants. Removed their hats. This was Paris. One of the busiest cities in the world...and you could hear a pin drop.***

*Tony Blair* : *I imagine it will be the same here.*

*Prince Charles* : *Yes...I imagine it will.*

The last overlap is between the maxim of Quality, Quantity, Relation, and Manner. It can be found at data number 17. It happens since the character in the dialogue does not give true information. Also, the information given is not as much as is required, obscure, and lengthy. Furthermore, they are unable to keep the topic of the conversation in hand. Hence, the character is said to flout all the maxims. On data 17, when the queen's private secretary, Robin Janvrin, is delivering the call from Tony Blair to the queen, the queen's mother says something which is untrue that the queen is lucky. By saying so, she flouts the maxim of Quality. She also flouts the maxim of Quantity, as her utterance does not contain any information related to the topic of the conversation brought by

Janvrin. The maxim of Relation is also flouted, since there is no relation between the call from Tony Blair and the queen that is according to the queen's mother is lucky. The last maxim i.e. the maxim of Manner has been also flouted since the queen's mother's utterance is obscure as she does not really mean that the queen is lucky. On data 17, it can be seen that all the maxims are being flouted by the queen's mother through her utterance. Here, the queen's mother is more concerning on the affective content i.e. that she feels compassionate to the queen as she knows that the queen will accept an insistence from Tony Blair to hold a public funeral for Diana rather than on the referential content i.e. that the queen is being lucky. She flouts all the maxims in order to show her compassionate feeling. Following is the dialogue:

*Robin Janvrin* : *I'm sorry to disturb, Ma'am, but I've the Prime Minister, for you. From his constituency.*

*The queen's mother: **Lucky you.***

*Elizabeth* : *Thank you, Robin. I'll take it next door.*

From the data which have been analyzed previously, I found that all the maxims flouted in the data have low information content and high affective content. It signifies that the characters tend to express the affective (the implicatures of their utterances) rather than the information of their utterances (what is said by the characters.)

In percentage, the following table shows the number of the maxims flouted clearly:

*Table 4.2. Percentage of the Maxim(s) Flouted*

No.	Maxim(s) Flouted	Number of Data	Percentage
1.	Quality	3	6.976
2.	Quantity	17	39.535

3.	Relation	1	2.325
4.	Manner	7	16.278
5.	Quality and Relation	1	2.325
6.	Quantity and Relation	4	9.302
7.	Quantity and Manner	3	6.976
8.	Quantity, Relation, and Manner	5	11.628
9.	Quality, Relation, and Manner	1	2.325
10.	Quality, Quantity, Relation, and Manner	1	2.325
Total		43	100 %

### 3. The Intention

The speakers flout the maxim in their utterances not without any intention. Based on the data analysis, there are several intentions which make the speakers flout the maxims in their utterances. The following table shows the speakers' intention in flouting the maxim in their utterances:

*Table 4.3. The Speakers' Intention in Flouting the Maxim*

No.	Maxim(s) Flouted	Data No	Intention
1	Quality	14	To smoothen the language used by the speaker.
		16	To show one's feeling.
		29	To assure someone about something.
2	Quantity	1, 3, 6	To justify one's previous statement
		5, 11, 26, 31, 35, 36, 39	To give extra information
		8	To avoid being rude
		9	To guess something
		15, 18, 27	To make someone do something
		19, 37	To answer one's curiosity
3	Relation	2	To assure someone about something
4	Manner	4	To show one's feeling
		20	To persuade someone
		10, 25, 28	To inform about something carefully
		33	To express one's opinion
		41	To do something
5	Quality and Relation	42	To express one's opinion

6	Quantity and Relation	24	To express one's opinion
		38	To assert something
		30	To show one's feeling
		43	To refuse doing something
7	Quantity and Manner	7	To avoid irritating someone
		22	To express one's opinion
		23	To ask someone for something
8	Quality, Relation, and Manner	21	To depict a situation.
9	Quantity, Relation, and Manner	12, 32	To show one's feeling
		13	To assure someone about something
		34	To stop a conversation
		40	To show that one accepts an offer
10	Quality, Quantity, Relation, and Manner	17	To show one's feeling.

From table 4.3., it is clearly seen that one intention can be expressed by flouting different maxims or overlapping the maxims. In order to make it clearer, following is the table showing different maxims flouted, yet, the intention is the same:

*Table 4.3.1 Different Maxim(s) Flouted showing the same Intentions*

No.	The Intentions	Maxim(s) Flouted	Data No.
1.	To show one's feeling	Quality	16
		Quantity	31
		Manner	4
		Quantity and Relation	30
		Quantity, Relation, and Manner	12, 32
		Quality, Quantity, Relation, and Manner	17
2.	To assure someone about something	Quality	29
		Relation	2
		Quantity, Relation, and Manner	13

3.	To give extra information	Quantity	5, 11, 26, 31, 35, 36, 39
		Manner	25, 28
4.	To express one's opinion	Manner	33
		Quality and Relation	42
		Quantity and Relation	24
		Quantity and Manner	22

1. To show one's feeling.

Table 4.3.1 shows that one's feeling can be expressed by flouting different maxims. The maxims which are flouted are Quality, Quantity, Relation, and Manner. Even, speaker may flout more than one maxim simultaneously.

On data 16, the speaker flouts the maxim of Quality to express one's feeling of dislike. The speaker here is Prince Phillip. He says to her wife, Elizabeth, "*Something about Diana managing to be even more annoying dead than alive.*" He says his utterance to show what has just been said by Margareth, Elizabeth's sister who has just called from Tuscany, after hearing the news that Diana has just been died. Prince Phillip has a close relationship with Elizabeth. Some scenes in the film show that their relationship is intimate. The scenes are when they have breakfast in the dining room, when Prince Phillip is very caring to give her some pills to make her go down, when they discuss the condition of their grandchildren, when they have barbecue picnic near the river with the other members of the Royals, and when Prince Phillip is angry when Elizabeth accepts three insinuations from Tony Blair. If they are not close enough, Elizabeth will not accept, "*Something about Diana managing to be even more annoying dead than alive.*" as an answer towards

her question since she is the queen of the country so that people should speak in a polite way to her. Following is the dialogue in data 16:

*Elizabeth* : *What did she say?*  
*Prince Phillip* : *Something about Diana managing to be even more annoying dead than alive.*

On data 31, the speaker flouts the maxim of Quantity. The speaker here is Elizabeth, the British Sovereign. She is speaking to Prince Charles, her son. She gives lack information on answering Prince Charles's question about why the public hate them very much since along the way of stalking, they are engaged in a conversation about Diana. Elizabeth flouts the maxim of Quantity by giving less information to Prince Charles. Both of them are the members of the Royal Family. By flouting the maxim of Quality, Elizabeth is trying to indicate that it is only her who is being hated by the British people, remembering her position as the queen of the country. Here, it can be said that although Elizabeth and Prince Charles are coming from the same noble family i.e. the Royal Family, Elizabeth has higher social stratum than Prince Charles in the society. It is why, by giving less information than is needed by Prince Charles, Elizabeth will not be considered as being impolite. In the film scene, the British people demand Elizabeth, as their queen, to make an appearance regarding to Diana's death. Following is the dialogue:

*Prince Charles*: *Why do they hate us so much?*  
*The queen mutters under her breath.*  
*Elizabeth* : *Not 'us' dear.*

On data 4, Elizabeth flouts the maxim of Manner to show her jealousy as she is unable to take part in the election. In British, as the head of the country, the queen Elizabeth is not allowed to take part in the election to elect the Prime Minister. However, in expressing her feeling, her utterance is lengthy. It is long winded and convoluted. Elizabeth, as a queen, has a higher social stratum than Mr. Crawford, an artist. Yet, Mr. Crawford is older than her. Since she is talking to someone older than her while their relationship is not close, it makes her to be careful in choosing her language. It can be seen that her language is a bit more formal and lengthy in expressing her feeling of jealousy towards Mr. Crawford. Following is the dialogue:

*Elizabeth* : *Hmm,  
The queen watches as he paints.*

*Elizabeth* : ***I rather envy you being able to vote. (a beat) Not the actual ticking of the box, although, I suppose, I suppose, it would be nice to experience that ONCE. (a beat) But the sheer joy of being partial.***

*Mr. Crawford* : *Yes. One forgets that as Sovereign you are not entitled to vote.*

On data 12, Elizabeth flouts the maxim of Quantity, Relation, and Manner to express her feeling of dislike towards Diana who is caught by the media is having a holiday in Paris with her new boyfriend, Dodi Al Fayed. She flouts those three maxims to answer her husband's question, Prince Phillip, about what Diana is doing in Paris. By saying, "You know what she's like.", as Elizabeth has a close relationship with Prince Phillip, she lets her husband give his own opinion about what Diana doing in Paris is. Both of them are the members of the Royal Family so that they know Diana's  
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behavior well. There are some scenes which indicate their closeness. The scenes are when they have breakfast in the dining room, when Prince Phillip is very caring to give her some pills to make her go down, when they discuss the condition of their grandchildren, when they have barbecue picnic near the river with the other members of the Royals, and when Prince Phillip is angry when Elizabeth accepts three insurances from Tony Blair. Following is the dialogue:

*Prince Phillip* : *What was she doing in Paris? I thought she was supposed to be in London.*  
*Elizabeth* : *You know what she's like.*

On data 17, the queen's mother flouts all the maxims in order to express her compassionate feeling towards her daughter, Elizabeth, as she knows that Tony Blair is calling to insist Elizabeth to hold a public funeral for Diana. Since their mother-and-daughter relationship is close, the queen's mother expresses her feeling by flouting all the maxims. Their closeness can be seen in the scene where Elizabeth is asking her mother's opinion when she feels that she does not understand her people anymore and that her existence has damaged the country. On the scene, it is seen that the queen's mother is trying to calm her. In some other scenes, the queen's mother is seen to always be with her daughter in many activities such as watching the news, having breakfast, having barbecue picnic, and spending their time reading newspaper in the study room. The one who does not have a close relationship with the queen will not ever say "*Lucky you.*" to the queen as it is considered not polite. Following is he dialogue:

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*Robin Janvrin* : *I'm sorry to disturb, Ma'am, but I've the Prime Minister, for you. From his constituency.*

*The queen's mother* : *(privately rolls eyes, without looking up from newspaper) **Lucky you.***

*Elizabeth* : *Thank you, Robin. I'll take it next door.*

In short, speakers tend to express their intention i.e. showing their feeling by flouting different maxims based on the social stratum and the closeness of the relation between the speakers and the hearers.

2. To assure someone about something.

Table 4.3.1 shows that assuring someone can be expressed by flouting different maxims. The maxims which are flouted are Quality, Quantity, Relation, and Manner. Even, speaker may flout more than one maxim simultaneously.

On data 29, Elizabeth is flouting the maxim of Quality to assure Prince Charles that she does not have any intention to get the new car. Prince Charles and Elizabeth are going for stalking. They are riding Elizabeth's old car. Although the car is old, Elizabeth always rides it every time she goes stalking. Prince Charles offers his mother to drive the car, but Elizabeth refuses it. When he is sitting beside Elizabeth who is driving the car, Prince Charles asks whether Elizabeth wants to get a new car as the car is old. In assuring Prince Charles that she does not need to get the new car, Elizabeth says that the car is all right. Her brief as well as cold answer shows that Elizabeth and Prince Charles are not really close as Elizabeth does not need lengthy words to assure Prince Charles. People tend to use lengthy words to assure someone else, especially if they assure older people or people with higher position. Here, as

mother, Elizabeth has a higher position than Prince Charles. Their unclose relationship as mother and son is shown in some scenes. The scenes are when Elizabeth refuses Prince Charles's idea to organize a private jet to take him to Paris in order to take Diana's coffin back to London, when Prince Charles asks Tony Blair's support to help him against Elizabeth in organizing a public funeral for Diana, which means letting Elizabeth being hated by the British people, when Prince Charles shares his view about Diana and Elizabeth responds tastelessly, and when Elizabeth never shares her feeling to Prince Charles, instead, Elizabeth shares it to her mother. Their unclose relationship is influenced by the different way of thinking as they come from different generation. Following is the dialogue:

*Prince Charles: Want me to drive?*

*Elizabeth : Certainly not.*

*Charles's at the rough interior of the car, the mud-spattered windows, and the hard, uncomfortable ride.*

*Prince Charles: I thought you were going to get a new one of these?*

*Elizabeth : **What for? It's perfectly all right.***

*The engine splutters as she changes gear. The car lurches forward.*

On data 2, Elizabeth flouts the maxim of Relation in order to assure herself that Mr. Crawford is not a sympathizer of Tony Blair, who is known as a modernizer. On the dialogue, Mr. Crawford is talking about not giving his voice for Tony Blair. Yet, irrelevantly, Elizabeth is asking about not being a modernizer. Here, Elizabeth flouts the maxim of Relation in assuring herself that Mr. Crawford is not a modernizer since she has a higher position than Mr. Crawford although she is younger than him. Elizabeth is the queen of British and Mr. Crawford is an artist who is painting the queen in the Buckingham

Palace. People who have a lower position with someone rarely flout the maxim of Relation in answering or asking about something since it is considered as impolite. Following is the dialogue:

*Mr. Crawford : And I don't mind telling you, it wasn't for Mr. Blair.*

*Elizabeth : **Not a modernizer then?***

*Mr. Crawford : Certainly not. We're in danger of losing too much that's good about this country as it is.*

On data 13, Prince Charles is assuring his mother, Elizabeth, that the only way to take Diana's coffin from Paris is by organizing a private jet. He overlaps the maxim of Quantity, Relation, and Manner in assuring his mother. The maxim of Quantity, Relation and Manner flouted by Prince Charles show that the relation between Prince Phillip and his mother, Elizabeth, is not close. Along with changing the topic of the conversation, Prince Charles is showing that he is rather upset. It is indicated by the volume of his voice which is higher than before. Another indications that they are not close can be seen in the scenes when Prince Charles asks Tony Blair's support to help him against Elizabeth in organizing a public funeral for Diana, which means letting Elizabeth being hated by the British people, when Prince Charles shares his view about Diana and Elizabeth responds tastelessly, and when Elizabeth never shares her feeling to Prince Charles, instead, Elizabeth shares it to her mother. Following is the dialogue:

*Prince Charles: I should go to Paris. I told my people to start organizing a jet.*

*Elizabeth : What? A private one?*

*Prince Charles: Yes.*

*Elizabeth : Isn't that precisely the sort of extravagance they attack us for?*

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*Prince Charles: Well, how else am I going to get to Paris at this time of night? The airport at Aberdeen will be closed.*

In short, the speakers tend to express their intention i.e. assuring someone else about something by flouting different maxims based on the closeness of the relation between the speakers and the hearers and the level of age of the speakers and the hearers.

3. To give extra information

Table 4.3.1 shows that giving extra information can be expressed by flouting different maxims. The maxims which are flouted are Quality, Quantity, Relation, and Manner. Even, speaker may flout more than one maxim simultaneously.

In the data analysis, there are seven data which flout the maxim of Quantity in order to give information about something. They are data 5, 11, 26, 31, 35, 36, and 39. On data 31, Elizabeth is flouting the maxim of Quantity by giving less information than is needed by her son, Prince Charles. She gives less information on her answer as the information is about a sensitive one i.e. she is informing that she is the one who is being hated by the British people at that time. It becomes sensitive because the information involves her personal feeling. Followings are the dialogues:

*Prince Charles: Why do they hate us so much?*  
*The queen mutters under her breath.*  
*Elizabeth : Not 'us' dear.*

While on data 5, 11, 26, 35, 36, and 39, all the speakers flout the maxim of Quantity by giving more information than is needed by the hearers. They tend

to give more information on their utterance because the information they informed does not involve one's personal feeling like in data 31. On data 5, the dresser informs Elizabeth that Tony Blair has won the election by landslide. On data 11, Tony Blair informs his wife, Cherrie, that the accident of Diana and her new boyfriend, Dody Al Fayed, is very serious since Dody Al Fayed is dead on that accident. On data 26, Robin Janvrin, Elizabeth's private secretary, informs about the huge numbers of flowers left by the mourner outside the gate of Buckingham Palace which cause difficulties in changing the guards. On data 35, Elizabeth informs her husband, Prince Phillip, that the Prime Minister is calling to suggest her flying the flag at half-mast in order to show that the Palace is also in grief over Diana's death. On data 36, Elizabeth informs her Prime Minister, Tony Blair, that she has seen the headlines at that day. While on data 39, Prince Phillip informs his wife, Elizabeth, that the condition of their grandchildren is not good as they have seen the papers. Followings are the dialogues:

*Data 05:*

*Elizabeth : And? Was it as expected?*

*The queen's hand reaches for spectacles, then for the newspapers. She puts on her glasses.*

*Dresser : Yes, Ma'am. Mr. Blair, by a landslide.*

*Data 11:*

*Cherie : Is it serious?*

*Tony Blair : Apparently... Dodi Fayed is dead.*

*Data 26:*

*Elizabeth : What Flowers?*

*Robin Janvrin : **The flowers that have been left outside Buckingham Palace. At the moment they're blocking the path through the main***

*gate, and will make things difficult for the changing of the guards.*

Data 35:

*Elizabeth : Robin had a call from the Prime Minister. Who expressed his concern..*

*Phillip turns an exasperated look.*

*Prince Phillip : About what?*

*Elizabeth : The flag above Buckingham Palace. He thinks it should be flying at half-mast.*

Data 36:

*Tony Blair : Good afternoon, Your Majesty. I'm sorry to disturb. I was just wondering whether you'd seen any of today's newspapers?*

*Elizabeth : We've managed to look at once or two.*

Data 39:

*Elizabeth : How are the boys?*

*Prince Phillip : Not so good tonight. A lot of slamming doors. (A beat) I think they saw the papers.*

On data 25 and 28, the speakers flout the maxim of Manner on their utterance. In informing the information, the speakers in those two data tend to be lengthy. It happens since the speakers in those data have lower position than the hearers and the information is about a sensitive case. On data 25, Robin Janvrin, the queen's private secretary, is informing to Elizabeth and her mother that Diana's funeral will be hold at Taye Bridge, a place which is previously prepared for the Elizabeth's mother funeral. Robin Janvrin is being lengthy since Elizabeth's mother is there. Following is the dialogue:

*Robin Janvrin : There is now general agreement, Ma'am, that a public funeral would be more appropriate.*

*Elizabeth : I see. (The Queen perceptibly bristles..) And what form will it take?*

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*Robin Janvrin : At the moment, they're suggesting..(clears throat) And of course these are early days..*

*Janvrin braces himself. Shoots a nervous look at the queen's mother..*

*Robin Janvrin : ...basing it on Tave Bridge.*

While on data 28, Stephen Lamport, Prince Charles private secretary, is carefully informing Tony Blair that Prince Charles wants to thank Tony Blair for his kind words over Diana's death and that Prince Charles is approaching Tony Blair for a political reason i.e. asking him for an extra protection. Here, Stephen Lamport is talking to a person with a higher position i.e. a Prime Minister. Following is the dialogue:

*Tony Blair : Good morning.*

*Stephen Lamport : Good morning, Prime Minister. The Prince of Wales wanted me to thank you again for your kind words yesterday.*

*Tony Blair : Not at all.*

*Stephen Lamport : He feels you and he...are modern men...of similar mind...(a beat)...who could work well together at this difficult time.*

*Tony Blair : Well, please thank his Highness, and assure him that he can count on my full support. At all times. (a beat) Was that it?*

*Stephen Lamport : Yes.*

In short, speakers tend to express their intention i.e. giving extra information by flouting different maxims based on the social stratum of the relation between the speakers and the hearers, and the information itself.

#### 4. To express one's opinion

Table 4.3.1 shows that one's opinion can be expressed by flouting different maxims. The maxims which are flouted are Quality, Quantity,

Relation, and Manner. Even, speaker may flout more than one maxim simultaneously.

On data 33, Tony Blair flouts the maxim of Manner to express his opinion that changing British into Republic is a crazy idea. Even though the relation between Tony Blair and Cherrie is close, Tony Blair chooses to flout the maxim of Manner which is lengthy. The indications of their closeness are when Cherrie accompanies her husband, Tony Blair, to be asked by Elizabeth to be the Prime Minister, when Cherrie prepares fish-fingers for Tony Blair, when Cherrie helps him wearing his tie, and when they are sharing their opinion in a discussion about the queen. However, the factor which influences him to flout the maxim of Manner in his utterance is that his changing of his mind from a modernizer to someone who is in Elizabeth's side as he has understood Elizabeth's way of thinking. He needs to say it carefully to Cherrie since Cherrie is known as an anti-Monarchy sympathizer. Following is the dialogue:

*Tony Blair* : Well, maybe now I've grown up. (a beat) It's unimaginable this country being a republic. Certainly in her lifetime.  
*Cherrie* : Why?  
*Tony Blair* : **Because...no would wear it. (can't help laughing at the idea) No one WANTS it. (gestures) It's just...daft.**

On data 42, Cherrie flouts the maxim of Quality and Relation in order to express her opinion that Tony Blair is not a great modernizer anymore. As stated before, their relationship is close. The indications of their closeness are when Cherrie accompanies her husband, Tony Blair, to be asked by Elizabeth to be the Prime Minister, when Cherrie prepares fish-fingers for Tony Blair,

when Cherrie helps him wearing his tie, and when they are sharing their opinion in a discussion about the queen. Their closeness encourages Cherrie to flout the maxim of Quality and Relation since someone who is not close, expressing his or her opinion by changing the topic of the conversation and not providing adequate evidence towards her opinion. Following is the dialogue:

*Tony Blair: That's not the point. What she's doing is extraordinary. (Points to the TV) That's how you survive.*

*Cherrie turns, and stares..*

*Cherrie : Listen to you! A week ago you were the great modernizer, making speeches about the "People's Princess", now you've gone weak at the knees.*

On data 24, Prince Phillip flouts the maxim of Quantity and Relation to express his opinion that his grandchildren need to go out to distract them from seeing the news about their mother, Diana. Since Prince Phillip answers his wife's question, Elizabeth, by changing the topic of conversation and not giving the right amount of information, it is shown that their relation is close, as Elizabeth is the queen of the country so that people should speak politely to her. Their closeness can be seen in same scenes in the movie. The scenes are when they have breakfast in the dining room, when Prince Phillip is very caring to give her some pills to make her go down, when they discuss the condition of their grandchildren, when they have barbecue picnic near the river with the other members of the Royals, and when Prince Phillip is angry when Elizabeth accepts three insistences from Tony Blair. Following is the dialogue:

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*Prince Phillip* : Anyway, I thought it might be a good distraction. For the boys.

*Elizabeth* : What? Stalking? (The Queen looks up..) Isn't it a bit soon?

*Prince Phillip* : **I think anything that gets them outside is a good idea.**

On data 22, Tony Blair is flouting the maxim of Quantity and Manner in answering Prince Charles's question about his opinion that the Royals will hold Diana's funeral privately. By saying that it will give them some difficulties yet not mentioning what the difficulties are and expressing his opinion in lengthy utterance, show that the relationship between Tony Blair as the British Prime Minister and Prince Charles is not intimate. That they are not intimate can be seen from the film where they are rarely seen together. The scene showing Prince Charles interacts with Tony Blair is only when Prince Charles asks Tony Blair's help to conduct a public funeral for Diana and when he asks Tony Blair for an extra protection through his private secretary, Stephen Lamport. Following is the dialogue:

*Prince Charles* : The Palace would still prefer to see it as a private funeral. What are your feelings on that?

*Tony Blair* : **I... (a diplomatic smile) I think that would present us with difficulties.**

In short, speakers tend to express their opinion by flouting different maxims based on the closeness of the relation between the speakers and the hearers.

From the discussion above, the maxims flouted in the film have helped the hearers in the film to look for the speaker's intended meaning through the *commit to user*

implicature on their utterances. Besides, the intention of the speakers can also be understood by the hearers through the implicature in their utterances.



## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### A. Conclusions

This final chapter deals with the results of the data analysis and discussion in Chapter IV which constitute the employment in the flouting of maxim in the film entitled “*The Queen*” based on the Cooperative Principle proposed by Grice and some findings obtained from all the data which have been analyzed. It covers the flouting of maxim of Quality, Quantity, Relation, and Manner from the 43 data which have been analyzed in the data analysis.

Based on the result of the analysis on the 43 data, and referring to the problem statements, the conclusions are drawn as follows:

1. The Cooperative Principle proposed by Grice is not perfectly fulfilled by the characters in the dialogues since there are maxims flouted in the film entitled “*The Queen*.” Based on the analysis, all kinds of the maxims are flouted by the characters in the dialogues. They are the flouting of maxim of Quality, Quantity, Relation, and Manner. Those flouting of maxims have their own implicature related to the context of each dialogues which shows the intentions why the characters flout the maxims.

The maxim of Quality which is flouted by the speakers in 3 data shows that their utterances are untrue or for which they lack adequate evidence. Their utterances generate an implicature which expresses their feeling and intended meaning. The maxim of Quality which is flouted by the speakers in the film

contains implicature which implicates the speakers' feeling, the speakers' intention to smoothen their language, and the speakers' assurance.

The maxim of Quantity is mostly flouted by the characters in the dialogues. There are 17 data which flout the maxim of Quantity. Most of their utterances tend to give more information than the situation required which are used to give new information to others or support their previous utterance. The maxim of Quantity which is flouted by the speakers' in the film contains implicature which implicates the speakers' justification, the speakers' intention to give information, the speakers' intention to avoid being rude, the speakers' intention to guess something, the speakers' intention to make someone to do something, and the speakers' curiosity.

There is only one dialogue which flouts the maxim of Relation. It is flouted since the speaker tends to change the topic of the conversation. The maxim of Relation which is flouted by the speakers in the film contains implicature which implicates the speaker's assurance.

The maxim of Manner is flouted on 7 data. They are flouted since the characters in those data tend to be lengthy in saying what is they actually meant on their utterances. The maxim of Manner which is flouted by the speakers in the film contains implicature which implicates the speakers' feeling, the speakers' intention to persuade someone, the speakers' intention to inform something, the speakers' opinion, and the speakers' intention to do something.

In all the maxims flouted, the speakers are more concern on the affective content rather than on the referential content of their dialogues.

2. In expressing an intention, the speakers in the film can achieve it by flouting or overlapping different maxims in an utterance. However, one category of the maxim flouted can express more than one intention.

No.	Maxim(s) Flouted	Intention
1	Quality	To smoothen the language used by the speaker.
		To show one's feeling.
		To assure someone about something.
2	Quantity	To justify one's previous statement
		To give extra information
		To avoid being rude
		To guess something
		To make someone do something
		To answer one's curiosity
3	Relation	To assure someone about something
4	Manner	To show one's feeling
		To persuade someone
		To inform about something carefully
		To express one's opinion
		To do something

There are three intentions which can be achieved by the speakers in the film by flouting the maxim of Quality. The intentions are to smoothen the language used by the speaker, to show the speakers' feeling, and to assure someone about something.

By flouting the maxim of Quantity, the speakers can express more than one intention. The intentions are to justify one's previous statement, to give extra information, to avoid being rude, to guess something, to make someone do something, and to answer one's curiosity.

Since there is only one maxim of Relation flouted, there is only one intention expressed by the speaker. It is to assure someone about something.

The last maxim flouted is the maxim of Manner. The speakers flout the maxim of Manner to express some intentions. They are to show the speakers' feeling, to persuade someone, to inform something carefully, to express the speakers' opinion, and to do something.

There are some factors influencing the situation above. They are the social stratum, the closeness of the relation between the speakers and the hearers, the level of age of the speakers and the hearers, and the information contained in the speakers' utterance itself.

### **B. Suggestions**

I address the recommendations of this research to:

#### 1. Students

Since there are times where people do not really mean what they say in their utterances, this research can be used by the students as an example to analyze the message in the speakers' utterances. In interpreting the message, the interpreter should not only appreciate the relation of the sentences literally, but he or she should also make the sentences relevant to other elements and to the context in which the sentences occur. Thus, it is recommended for the students to be able to express their intention by flouting the maxim in their daily conversation. Since one intention can be achieved by flouting and overlapping different maxims, the students are expected to be able to recognize what maxims are being flouted by the speakers so that the

students might be able to understand the reasons which make other people flouting the maxims in their utterances. In addition, the object of the research is the film entitled "*The Queen*". It is also recommended for other students of English Department to conduct further research on implicatures exploring other sources of data such as books, advertisements, speeches, or talk show script in order to reveal the real description of implicatures in today's communication.

## 2. Other Researcher

This research can be used to stimulate other researchers in conducting further research, particularly in the analysis of the implied message in the dialogues of the film. This research concentrates in analyzing the implicature in the dialogues of the film by using Pragmatics approach, especially in aspect of the flouting of maxim non-observance the maxims. Since there are other types of Grice's non-observance the maxims, other researchers are recommended to analyze those types of maxims such as violations, infringement, opt out, and suspension. It is important because they are different each other. They differ that in the case of the flouting of maxim, the speaker does not have any intention to mislead; instead, he or she only leads the hearer to look for the implicature of their utterance. In the violating of maxim, the speaker has the intention to mislead. A speaker is said to infringe a maxim when he or she fails to observe a maxim because of his or her imperfect command of the language, because his or her performance is impaired, or simply because the speaker incapable of speaking clearly. A speaker is said to opt out a maxim if he or she indicates unwillingness to cooperate for legal or ethical reason. While on the suspending of

maxim, it is relatively same with opting out a maxim but the unwillingness to cooperate is caused by cultural belief.

