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NON-OBSERVANCE OF THE MAXIMS IN DIARY OF A WIMPY KID

A THESIS



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ABSTRAK

Dalam skripsi ini dibahas tentang jenis pelanggaran maksim yang dilakukan oleh karakter – karakter dalam film *Diary of a Wimpy Kid*. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk menentukan jenis pelanggaran maksim yang dilakukan oleh karakter – karakter dalam film ini dan menentukan alasan mereka melanggar prinsip maksim tersebut.

Data yang dianalisis diambil dari percakapan yang terjadi dalam film *Diary of a Wimpy Kid*. Dalam pengumpulan data penulis menggunakan metode *non-participant* observasi dimana penulis tidak ikut serta dalam percakapan. Untuk menganalisis data, penulis menggunakan teori Grice dalam buku Thomas (1995). Kemudian untuk menemukan alasan mengapa karakter dalam film ini melakukan pelanggaran maksim digunakan teori konteks oleh Bonvillain (1997). Selanjutnya hasil analisis dilaporkan dengan metode formal dan informal.

Dari hasil analisis ditemukan dua jenis pelanggaran maksim yaitu *flouting* maksim dan *violating* maksim. *Flouting* terhadap maksim kuantitas merupakan jenis pelanggaran maksim yang paling sering dilakukan oleh para karakter dalam film ini. Hal ini terjadi karena pembicara memberikan informasi lebih dari yang diminta. Selanjutnya alasan karakter melakukan pelanggaran maksim adalah untuk menutupi fakta yang sebenarnya, menipu seseorang, mengakhiri sebuah percakapan, memberi alasan dalam upaya menolak suatu permintaan. Faktor *Participant* dan *Goal* merupakan alasan paling dominan dalam penelitian ini. Ini terjadi dikarenakan *goal* merupakan tujuan utama mengapa karakter dalam film ini melakukan pelanggaran maksim dan adanya hubungan dekat antar *Participant*.

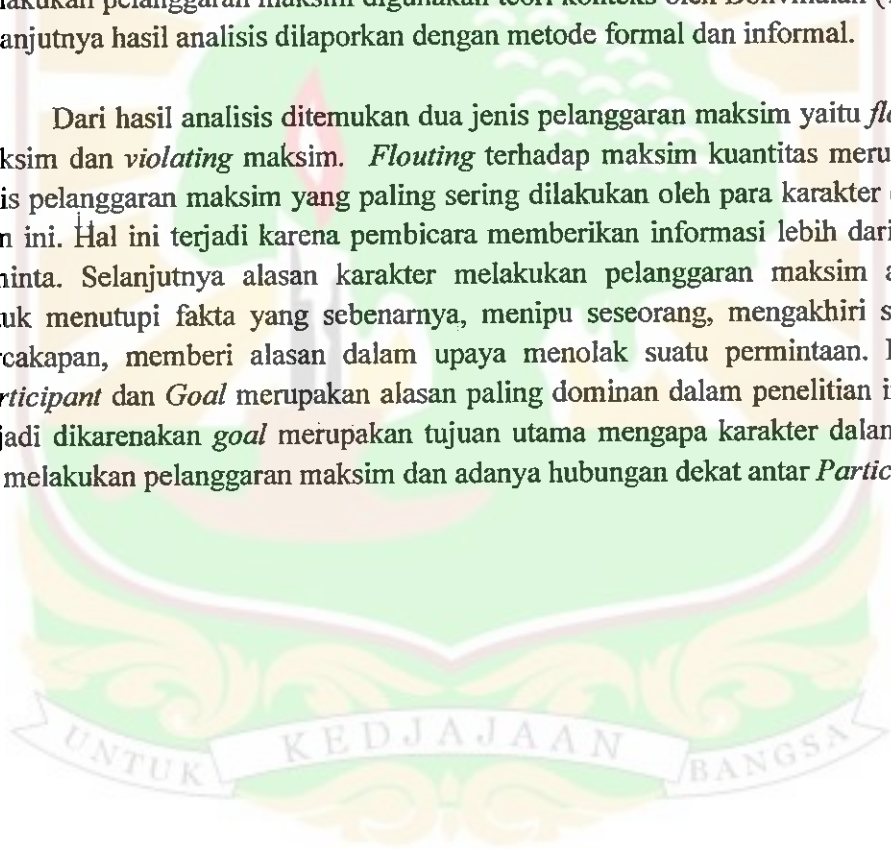


TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	i
ABSTRAK	ii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iii
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background of the Study.....	1
1.2 Identification of the Problem.....	3
1.3 Objective of the Study.....	4
1.4 Limitation of the Study.....	4
1.5 Method of the Research.....	4
CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED STUDIES	
2.1 Review of Related Studies.....	7
2.2 Theoretical Framework.....	9
2.2.1 Cooperative Principle.....	9
2.2.2 Non-Observance of the Maxims.....	12
2.2.3 Context	16
CHAPTER III NON-OBSERVANCE OF THE MAXIMS IN DIARY OF A WIMPY KID	
3.1 The Analysis of the Data.....	20
3.2 The Result of Analysis	39
CHAPTER IV CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	
4.1. Conclusion.....	42
4.2 Suggestion.....	43
BIBLIOGRAPHY	
APPENDIX	

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language plays important role in human life. Human needs language to interact, share and communicate their ideas with others in their life. It is related to what mentioned by Fromkin (1996:28) that language is “merely as a system of communication”. It can be said that language is a media of communication.

In daily life people can express and convey their thought through language. Conversation is one medium for communication which uses language as its media and it involves at least one speaker and one hearer who talk about something. The conversation will be success if the hearer can catch the message of what speaker said.

Speaker and hearer must be cooperative each other to build good conversation. Grice (in Thomas, 1995:62) proposed the “Cooperative Principle” which says that in order to have a successful conversation, we have to give proper contribution, at the stage at which it occurs and by the accepted to purpose or direction of talk in which we are engaged. To fulfill this principle, Grice states that four maxims to be obeyed. They are; Maxim of Quality, Maxim of Quantity, Maxim of Relevance and Maxim of Manner.

The speaker and the hearer should apply these four maxims so that their conversation can truly work effectively. In order to get smooth conversation

between speaker and hearer, these four maxims must be applied. Nevertheless, sometimes speaker use non-observance of the maxims around the conversation for certain reasons. For instance, employee is lying about his/her marital status to get new position in his/her company that is required for single one and his/her manager of human resource department is not aware of that fact . In this case, he/she violates the maxim of quality. Another example when speaker changes the topic of conversation because he/she does not want to talk about the topic. In this case, he/she flouts the maxim of relevance.

According to Grice (in Thomas, 1995:64) that speaker may fail to fulfill a maxim in a talk exchange. There are five ways of failing to observe Grice's maxim. They are flouting maxim, violating maxim, infringing maxim, opting out maxim and suspending maxim.

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

For example:

Pet : how are we getting there?

Bap : well, we're getting there in Dave's car

(Thomas, 1995:69)

Bap blatantly gives less information than pet needs, thereby generating the implicature that, while she and her friends have a lift arranged, Pet will not be travelling with them.

Non-observance of maxims could be found in *Diary of a Wimpy Kid Movie*. The writer chooses this movie because this is an interesting movie about

the life of a teenager in middle school period. There are many complicated problems about friendship in middle school. Sometimes in facing those problems, the characters tend to use non-observance of the maxims in this movie. The writer finds that there is non-observance of the maxims that are used in this movie. That is why the writer is interested in making this movie as source of data in analyzing non-observances of the maxims

Having considered the above explanation and quotation, the writer is interested in choosing the title “*Non-observance of maxims in Diary of a Wimpy Kid*”

1.2 Identification of Problem

The general aim of the non-observance of the maxim is to identify as the failing in observing the maxim rules in conversation. In this research the writer has two research questions as follow:

1. What kind of non-observance of the maxims that is found in *Diary of a Wimpy Kid*?
2. What are the possible reasons of the character using non-observance of the maxims?

1.3 Objective of Study

The objective of this study is to discover kind of non-observance of the maxims and the possible reasons of the character using non-observance of the maxims.

Based on the research question above, the aim of this research are:

1. To discover the kind of non-observance of the maxims that is used in *Diary of a Wimpy Kid*?
2. To find out the possible reasons of the characters in using non-observance of the maxims?

1.4 Limitation of the Research

In this research, the writer discusses about kind of non-observances of the maxims that is used in *Diary of a Wimpy Kid* and just focus on the analyzing about kind of non-observance of the maxims in *Diary of a Wimpy Kid*. The study involves kind of non-observance of the maxims as proposed by Grice, such as; flouting maxim, violating maxim, infringing maxim, opting out maxim and suspending maxim.

1.5 Method of the Research

In conducting this research, the writer employs the methods as proposed by Sudaryanto (1993:57), they are collecting data, analyzing data, and presenting the result of analysis.

The source of the data is taken from *Diary of a Wimpy Kid* movie written by Thor Freudenthal. The writer chooses *Diary of a Wimpy Kid* because this is a movie about the life of a teenager in middle school period. There are many complicated problems about friendship in middle school. Sometimes in facing those problems, the characters tend to use non-observance of the maxims in this movie. The writer finds that there are many non-observances of the maxims that are used in this movie. Then the writer analyzes the utterances that containing non-observance of the maxims in the movie.

In collecting the data, the writer uses non-participatory method. This method means the writer does not involve in the conversation. The writer watches *Diary of a Wimpy Kid* movie which is presented in DVD format, and taken the transcription from internet. Then, the writer writes the transcription of the utterances that refer to non-observance of the maxims. Finally the writer selects the utterances which refer to non-observance of the maxims as the data.

In analyzing data, the writer applies the pragmatic identity method. The main theory proposed by Grice in Thomas (1995:64) and supported by other theories related in analyzing the non-observance of the maxims, whether it is flouting a maxim, violating a maxim, infringing a maxim, opting out of a maxim, and suspending a maxim. Then writer also uses the particular context proposed by Bonvillain theory (1997:78), such as; setting, participants, topics and goals to analyze the reasons why the characters using non-observance of the maxims

In reporting the result of the analysis, the writer uses formal and informal method of presentation. The first method is formal method, a step in presenting with written language, may use abbreviation, graph, picture, datum, or table. The second method is informal method, a step in presenting the result of analysis by using verbal language. The findings are presented by using explanatory sentences.



CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF RELATED STUDIES

2.1 Review of Related Studies

This chapter consists of some reviews of related studies and the theories that are used to analyzed the data.

In this chapter, the writer reviews three researches related to this thesis. First is the research done by Brumark (2004) Non-observance of Gricean maxims in family dinner table conversation, his studies focused on flout and violate Gricean maxims. The speech acts considered were on the one hand conventionally indirect, where the underlying meaning is something more or other than usually suggested by locutionary content and illocutionary force, and on the other hand “non-conventionally indirect” (Blum-Kulka 1990) or more specifically “off record” hints (Brown and Levinson 1987). Dinner conversations in 19 families, divided into two groups depending on age of the participating children (6-10 or 10-14 years respectively), were video recorded and analyzed with regard to turns containing acts of nonobservance (i. e. flouting or violation) of Gricean maxims. For all participants in the two groups, the amount, nature, functions and effects of these acts of non-observance were analyzed.

Results gave no evidence of differing shares of turns containing acts of non-observance of Gricean maxims between the two age-differentiated groups or between mothers and fathers totally. But data showed differences regarding distribution acts of non-observance between the two groups of fathers and

between the two groups of mothers, as well as between the groups of children and between parents and children of the two groups. Most interesting was the shift of relative frequency between parents and children in the two groups, from a preponderance of adults producing acts of non-observance in the group of families with younger children (6 – 10 years) toward a higher frequency of the children producing acts of non-observance in the group of families with older children (10 – 14 years).

Second is the research done by Dornerus (2005) A comparative study of how scriptwriters break maxims in *Desperate Housewives* and *That 70's Show*. She focuses on two shows 'That 70's Shows' is comedy and "Desperate Housewife" is drama. She analyzes which maxims are most frequently broken in different shows and why they are broken. Her research has shown that the maxim of relevance is the maxim that is most frequently flouted to create the different comical or dramatic situations. The maxim of manner and quantity is also commonly flouted mainly to create humorous situations. On the other hand the maxims of quantity and quality are more often broken in *Desperate Housewives* in dramatic contexts in order to make the characters look shifty and unreliable. In addition, violations occur noticeably more with the maxim of quality than with the other maxims. Then, Dornerus's research shows to the writer that the flouting of conversational maxims sometimes uses to create humour.

Third is the research is done by Wang Cheng Jun (2008). He investigated about the contributions of all communicating partners in interpreting the message for successful communication. He used the theory proposed by Grice about conversational maxim. The data for this research were taken from a play written by Robert Bolt's 'A man for all reasons, especially from act two of the play.

The result was that the contributions of all communicating partners should be relevant to the topic, truthful unless noted as otherwise, of appropriate quantity, and the manner in which the contribution is made (i.e., clearly, lack of ambiguity and general politeness) should allow for easy interpretation of the message. It was showed by the violating of the maxims along the act two of the play. They were violating the maxim of quality, quantity, relevant and manner.

Different from the previous researches above, the writer only analyzes kind of non-observance of the maxim and what are the possible reasons of the characters using non-observance of the maxims in *Diary of a Wimpy Kid* movie.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

2.2.1 Cooperative Principle

Grice (1975) proposed the general principle which participants will be expected to observe. He called this principle as "Cooperative Principle" which is said "make your conversational contribution such as is required, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you are engaged." This principle must be observed by all the participants, either speaker or hearer

Cooperative Principle is realized through conversational maxims. Maxims help us to understand the implicit meaning of an utterance. According to Grice (in Thomas, 1995:63) the maxims are divided into four, they are;

1. The maxim of quantity

The maxim says:

1. Make your contributions as informative as is required for current purposes of the exchange
2. Do not make your contribution more informative than is required.

The maxim of quantity says that the speakers have the responsibility to make the contribution as informative as required without making it more or less informative than is required. A speaker must be as informative as is required

The observance of the maxim of quantity is exemplified in the following example (Thomas, 1995:64)

Brother: Where are the car keys?

Sister : They are on the table in the hall.

Thomas (1995:64) further explains, sister obeys maxim of quantity by giving contribution as informative as required, no more and no less. When someone obeys maxim of quantity, he/she also obeys all other maxims; maxim of quality, maxim of relation and maxim of manner.

2. The maxim of quality

Try to make your contribution one that is true.

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

Thomas (1995:63)

The maxim of quality says that the speaker should not say something that is believed to be false, in other word; the maxim requires the speaker should not say something that is being believed to be false.

For example:

This book made of papers

(<http://yswan.staff.uns.ac.id/2009/>)

Here, speaker obeys the maxim of quality which he does not say what he believe to be false and may not say which he lack adequate evidence

3. The maxim of relevance

The maxim of relevance is used when the participant to convey in information relevant or make your contributions relevant.

For example:

Teacher: What time is it now?

Student: It is three o'clock

(<http://yswan.staff.uns.ac.id/2009/>)

Here, student gives relevant answer with teacher's question.

4. The maxim of manner

The participants have to be perspicuous

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

For Example:

Father: Where was Alfred yesterday?

Mother: Alfred went to the store and bought some whiskey

(Levinson, 1983: 108)

Here, mother obeys maxim of manner, because she is being orderly since she gives a clear explanation where Alfred was

2.2.2 Non-observance of the maxims

According to Grice in Thomas (1995:64), there are many occasions when people fail to observe the maxims. There are five ways of failing to observe the maxims. They are flouting, violating, infringing, opting out and suspending a maxim.

1. **Flouting a maxim** : 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 the expressed meaning (Thomas, 1995:65)

Flouting of the maxim of quantity occurs when a speaker gives more or less information than the situation requires (Thomas, 1995:65).

Flouting maxim of quantity can be seen as follows:

AJ : Well, how do I look?
Andrew: Your shoes are nice...

(Cutting, 1995:37)

Andrew does not say that the sweatshirt and jeans do not look nice, but he knows that AJ will understand that implication, because AJ asks about his whole appearance only gets told a part of it (Cutting, 1995:37).

2. Violating a maxim : when violating maxim the speaker intends to mislead the hearer and the speaker knows that the hearer does not know that she/he tell something lie or not true. The speaker can be said violating a maxim when they know that the hearer will not know the truth (Cutting, 2000:40). Speaker wants to mislead the listener intentionally (Thomas, 1995:73).

For example:

AJ : how many children do you have?
Andrew: I have four
(Andrew actually has six children and AJ is not aware of that fact)

(Cutting, 2000:40)

In this case, Andrew violates maxim of quality because he lie about the children that he has. AJ is not aware of that fact. The speaker can be said violating a maxim when they know that the hearer will not know the truth (Cutting, 2000:40).

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3. Infringing a maxim : a speaker who, with no intention of generating an implicature and with no intention of deceiving, fails to observe a maxim is said to 'infringe' the maxim. In other words, the non-observance stems from imperfect linguistics performance rather than from any desire on the part of the speakers to generate a conversational implicature. This type of non-observance could occur because the speaker has an imperfect command of the language (a young child or a foreign learner), because the speaker's performance is impaired in some way (nervousness, drunkenness, excitement), because of some cognitive impairment, or simply because the speaker is constitutionally incapable of speaking clearly, to the point (Thomas, 1995:74). Not observing the maxim because of lack of linguistic knowledge. (e.g. Conversation between English Speaker and Non-English speaker).

For example:

English Speaker : *Would you like burger or sandwich?*
Non-English speaker : *Yes*

In this case, Non-English speaker is infringing maxim because he fails to observe a maxim because of lack of linguistic knowledge. Here, Non-English speaker knows word 'Yes' only.

4. Opting out of a maxim : a speaker opts out of observing a maxim by indicating unwillingness to cooperate in the way maxim requires (Thomas, 1995:74). Examples of opting out occur frequently in public life, when the speaker cannot, perhaps for legal or ethical reasons, reply in the way normally

expected. For example someone refusing to provide information because it will hurt someone or for legal reasons.

For example:

Joni : What about his condition doctor?
Doctor : I'm sorry but I can't tell you anything

In this case, the doctor opts out of the maxim of quantity when he unwilling to cooperate gives less information than is required.

June : What is the problem sir?
Police officer : I will explain in the office

In this conversation, police officer opts out of a maxim when he unwilling to cooperate in the way maxim requires.

5. **Suspending a maxim** : it is understood that what is said is not completely true or that there are things the speaker ought not to say. For instance taboo words. It may do to cultural differences that a speaker suspends a maxim or to nature of certain event or situation (Thomas, 1995:77). For example not mentioning the name of the dead or something taboo.

Here is an example taken from a novel set on a Navajo reservation, which make explicit reference to the suspension of a maxim:

The speaker in this example and the next is the daughter of a murdered man, she is talking to officer Jim Chee of the Navajo tribal police

Last time you were with that FBI man- asking about the one, who got killed,' she said, respecting the Navajo taboo of not speaking the name of the dead. 'You find out who killed that man?'

'...they told him he could not be cured,' Bistie's Daughter said in a shaky voice. She cleared her throat, wiped the back of her hand across her eyes. 'That man was strong,' he continued. 'His spirit was strong. He didn't give up on things. He didn't want to die. He didn't hardly say anything at all. I asked him. I said, "My father, why----"'She stopped

Never speak the name of the dead, Chee thought. Never Summon the *Chindi* to you, even if the name of the ghost is father

(Thomas, 1995:77)

According to the theory above, flouting maxim happen when 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 the expressed meaning, violating maxim happens if speaker intends to mislead the hearer. Infringing maxim happen if does not master the language enough. Opting out maxim happens if speaker unwillingness to cooperate in the way maxim requires and suspending maxim it is understood that what is said is not completely true or that there are things the speaker ought not to say.

2.2.3. Context

In communication, context is very influential. According to Yule (1996), context is the physical environment that is easily recognize as having a powerful impact on how referring expression are to be interpreted.

Yule (1996:3) has defined pragmatic as the study of contextual meaning, it means context plays important role in interpreting what people mean through their utterance. As Levison (1983) also stated "pragmatic is a study of the relations between language and context that are basic to an account of language understanding."

Leech (1983:13) said context is any background knowledge assumed to be shared by speaker and hearer and which contributes to hearers interpreted of what speaker means by a given utterance.

Dealing with this Bonvillain (1997:78) proposed four aspects of context;

1. Setting

It means the area for action or space of language for the speech events. Settings for communication can be classified along a continuum of formality or informality. Although people in all societies make distinctions about relative formality/informality. Formal setting, such as, in school, in office, etc, while Informal setting such as in a house or in a family.

2. Participant

Participants in the speech event include the speaker, the addressees and audiences. Individuals usually change role during a given event. In two party conversations, each person is alternatively speakers or addressee as they exchange speaking turns. Only in the most formal occasions, such as religious ceremonies, public speeches, or lectures, does one person monopolize all of the right to speak.

Even in the events, audiences have a communicative role to play by making appropriate responses to the speech of officiators.

People make choices about language use based on characteristics of other participants in a speech event. Such choices include many aspects of linguistic and nonverbal behavior:

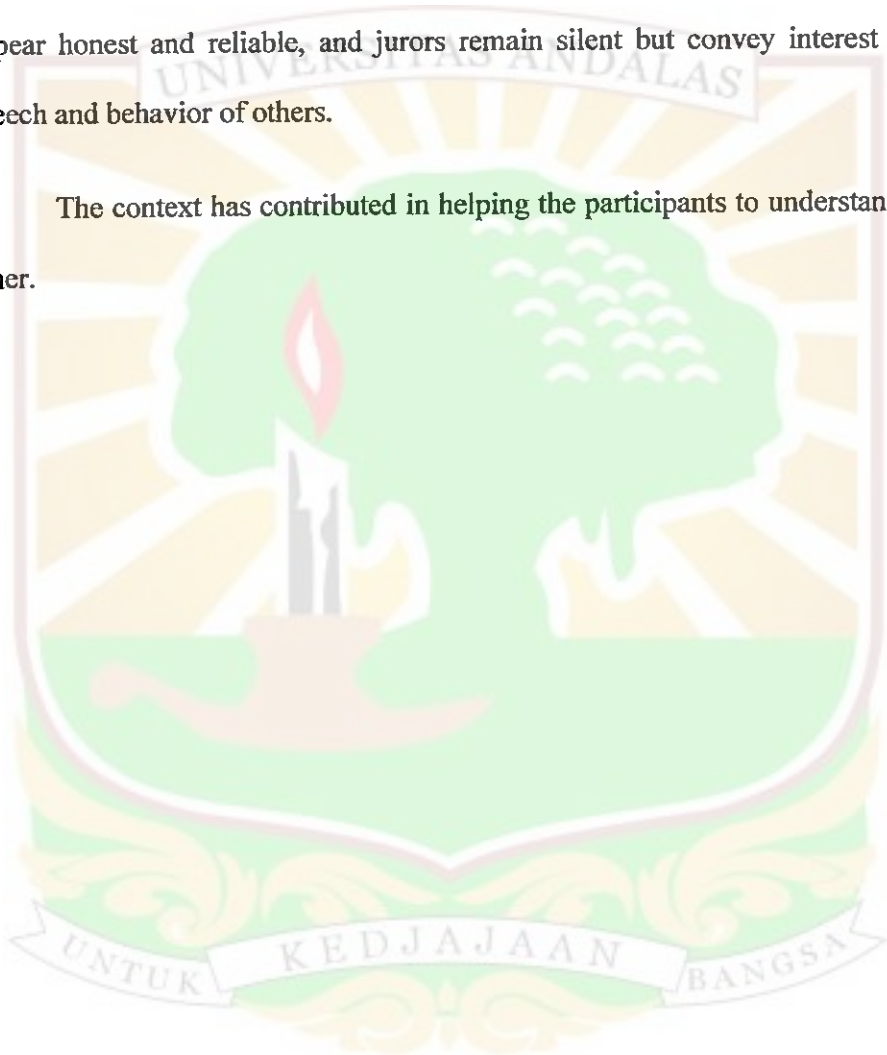
1. *Pronunciation*: distinctiveness of articulation
 2. *Prosodic features of intonation*: velocity (speed of speaking), volume (Loudness/softness)
 3. *Syntax*: complexity or simplicity of word order, phrase construction, and so on.
 4. *Choice of words*.
 5. *Nonverbal cues*: facial expression, eye contact, touch, physical distancing.
3. Topics

It is communicative event about something. As what Bonvillain said that, people choose topic based on contribution of personal interest and preference of co-participants to understand the meaning of an utterance, the participants should know the topic of the conversation that being talked.

4. Goal

The goal of participants is vary according to their role in the proceeding. Speakers choose words, tone of voice, facial expression, gesture and so on, to accomplish their purpose. For example, the judge must appear impartial, lawyer speak and act aggressively, defendants portray themselves as innocent, witness appear honest and reliable, and jurors remain silent but convey interest in the speech and behavior of others.

The context has contributed in helping the participants to understand each other.



CHAPTER 3

NON-OBSERVANCE OF THE MAXIMS

IN DIARY OF A WIMPY KID

In this chapter the writer presents some data to be analyzed. The data is analyzed one by one to answer the research question mentioned in chapter one . The writer analyses the kind of non-observance of the maxims in *Diary of a Wimpy Kid* movie. The analysis is focused on the kind of non-observance of the maxims between the characters. The writer takes fourteen utterances to be analyzed. The data are analyzed by using the theory that has been conveyed in the previous chapter.

3.1 The analysis of the data

Datum 1

Rodrick : Greg!
Greg : Huh? What?
Rodrick : What are you doing? Get up!
**Mom and Dad have been calling
you for an hour.
You're about to be late for your first day of
middle school.**
Greg : Oh, geez!
Rodrick : Go, go, go! Mom's about to flip out!
She sent me to get you while she waits in the car!
.....
Frank (Dad) : What are you doing? What's going on?
Greg : Getting ready for.....school.
Frank : Are you insane? School doesn't start till next week. And, FYI,
School doesn't start at 4:00 in the morning! You woke up Manny.
And if he doesn't go back down...Good morning!
Susan (Mom) : There is no way he is going back down. I just wanted to sleep till

6:00.
Manny(Little brother) : Bubby!
Frank : Go to bed. I got him
Susan : Greg, what are you doing up making all this noise?
Greg : It was Rodrick! He woke me up! He changed my clock!

Analysis

Greg is a new middle school student. He has a brother named Rodrick, Rodrick is a senior high school student. Rodrick and Greg have no good relationship as brothers. As a middle school student, Greg does not want to be late for his first day of middle school and school starts at 08:00 am.

In making interpretation, context is very important. In analyzing these utterances context such as; setting, participant, topic and goal are elaborated as follows. This conversation takes place in Greg's room at 04:00 am. Rodrick wake him up and asked Greg, his little brother to get ready for school. Rodrick convinced that Mom and Dad had been calling him for an hour. Greg was not realizing about the fact. He got ready for school in hurry, he ran to the kitchen and got drunk milk for breakfast and made some noise then wake up his parents. His parents were angry to him and asked Greg what he was doing up making all this noise. He said that was because of Rodrick, and they check to Rodrick's room, Rodrick is sleeping

Here, in this conversation Rodrick **Violates Maxim of Quality**. Violating Maxim occurs when the speaker can be said to violate a maxim when they know that the hearer will not know the truth (Cutting, 2000:40). Rodrick violates maxim of quality when he lies or says something that is believed to be false (Grice, 1975) to Greg, his little brother by saying "*Mom and Dad have been calling you for an*

hour, you're about to be late for your first day of middle school..." and " Mom's about to flip out! She sent me to get you while she waits in the car!" and Greg is not aware of that fact. Rodrick wants to mislead Greg intentionally.

Here, **goal** becomes a reason why he violates maxim of quality. Rodrick Violates Maxim of Quality in order to deceive and to mislead his little brother. Rodrick wants to mislead Greg intentionally and hopes that his parents were angry with him just because Greg makes some noises in the kitchen and woke up his little brother Manny and there is no way he is going back down.

Datum 2

Rowley : Hey, Greg!(shout)
You want to come over and play?
Greg : (Shocked with word "Play")
Quentin : What did he just say to you?
Greg : Oh, I think my ride's here.
Quentin : Hey, guys. So this guy says to that guy,
"You wanna come over and play?"
Rowley : Yeah! Do you guys wanna play with us?
.....
Greg : "Play," Rowley? "Play"? I've told you, like, a billion times that
guys our age say "hang out," not "play."
Rowley : Oops.

Analysis

This conversation takes place in school between Quentin and Greg. Greg and Rowley were a close friend and after school hour Rowley want to play with Greg. Rowley is definitely not middle school ready. Rowley didn't know about the concept of growing up that middle school students prefer to say 'Hang out' instead of 'play', because word 'play' only for elementary school students and not

deserved in middle school, and others would not respect for kid who said word 'play' in middle school. Just because Rowley said the word that pointing to Greg, everyone looked at him, Quentin came to Greg and asked what had Rowley said to Greg.

In this situation Greg gave irrelevant answer. Maxim of relevance is used when the participant just to convey the information relevant or make your contributions relevant (Thomas, 1995:63). Here, Greg flouts maxim of relevance by saying "Oh. *I think my ride's here* ", and this answer is not relevant with Quentin's question.

It happens because Greg felt ashamed and if he said true information everyone will regard him and Rowley as a elementary school student that's why Greg flouts maxim of relevance in order to end the topic of the conversation by saying he's ride there.

Here, goal becomes a reason why he flouts maxim of relevance. Greg flouts maxims because he wants to end the topic of the conversation.

Datum 3

Greg : I found it.
Rowley : Found what?
Greg : Rodrick's middle school yearbook.
**This thing holds all the answers.
Rowley, this thing is like a bible. See this? This is where
a person like me needs to be. The class favorites. They're the
best in their class.**

Analysis

This conversation between Greg and Rowley in Rodrick's room. Rodrick is Greg's brother. Greg was looking for Rodrick's middle school yearbook in Rodrick's room. In the conversation Rowley asked Greg "what is he looking for?". Greg only needs to say "*Rodrick's middle school yearbook*". But he failed to observe a maxim quantity by saying more information than is required.

Greg flouts the Maxim of Quantity because he gives more information than is required to Rowley as his close friend about Rodrick's middle school yearbook by saying "*This thing holds all the answers. Rowley, this thing is like a bible. See this? This is where a person like me needs to be. The class favorites. They're the best in their class*".

Here goal and participant becomes a reason why he flouts maxim of quantity. Greg gives more information than is required to his close friend, Rowley

Datum 4

Greg : What are you wearing?
Rowley : My family just comes back from Guatemala,
it's my serape, nice ha?

Analysis

This conversation takes place in class between Rowley and Greg, and the topic of this conversation is to show new cloth. Greg and Rowley were a best friend. In first day of middle school Rowley wore new cloth. He came to Greg to show his new cloth he got from Guatemala. In this conversation Greg just wants to ask

Rowley what kind of cloth he is wearing, it is enough if Rowley only answer by saying "it's my serape"

In this case, Rowley is **flouting the Maxim of Quantity**. The maxim of quantity says that the speakers have to responsibility to make the contribution as informative as required without making it more or less informative than is required. A speaker must be as informative as is required Grice (in Levinson, 1983:101). Rowley is **Flouting the Maxim of Quantity** by saying "*My family just comes back from Guatemala*". He just needs to say "*it's my serape*" but Rowley gives more information than is required.

Here, **goal and participant** becomes a reason why he flouts maxim of quantity Rowley **Flouts the Maxim of Quantity** because he gives more information than is required to Greg as his close friend about his family just come back from Guatemala, country that serape belongs to by saying "*My family just comes back from Guatemala*". Here Rowley gives more information than is required to his close friend, Greg.

Rowley still obeys maxims of quality, because he gives true information or not says what he believes to be false about his cloth. He also obeys maxim of relevance by giving relevant answer and maxim of manner because he avoids ambiguity.

Datum 5

Rowley : Look! They have wrestling!
Greg : That's it! **I'm great at wrestling. I've watched it for years, I know all the moves. Tombstone pile driver, Chair shot, Vader Bomb.**

Analysis

This conversation takes place in corridor in school between Rowley and Greg, and the topic of the conversation was about extracurricular activities. Greg and Rowley came to students' activities board to sign up for extracurricular activities. Greg needs something to make him a class favorite because he really wants to be something. Rowley, his close friend showed him that there are wrestling. Greg would really like to nail these people in wrestling because it's so obvious that he's only doing these activities to get in the year book.

In this conversation Greg flouts the maxim of quantity by saying "*I'm great at wrestling. I've watched it for years, I know all the moves. Tombstone pile driver, Chair shot, Vader Bomb.*" The maxim of quantity says that the speakers have to responsibility to make the contribution as informative as required without making it more or less informative than is required. A speaker must be as informative as is required Grice (in Levinson, 1983:101). Rowley even didn't ask all the moves

Here, goal and participant becomes a reason why he flouts maxim of quantity. By giving contribution more informative than is required, Greg flouts the maxim quantity because he wants to give more explanation to Rowley as his

close friend about all the moves that can be used in wrestling in order to be something in this kind of activities.

Datum 6

- Susan : Frank, Frank, honey, honey, can you go with them?
Frank : No, I can't. **I got to guard the house in case someone tries to T.P.Us. they're going to get drenched from the roof.**
Susan : Honey, for goodness sakes, don't do that again. Remember what happened last year?

Analysis

This conversation takes place in the house at Halloween night between Susan and Frank, and the topic of this conversation to ask Frank to go with kid. Susan is Greg's mother. Greg and Rowley would go to the North Side which is where they'll did most of their trick-or-treating in Halloween night. Greg said that North Side is where the rich people live. They hand out, like, two, three pieces of big candy to each kid. Then Susan asked Frank, his husband to go with Greg and Rowley.

In this conversation, Frank **Flouts the Maxim of Quantity** by giving more or less information than the situation requires. A speaker flouts the maxim of quantity by giving more or less information than the situation demands (Thomas, 1995:65). In this part Susan just asks frank can he go with boys. It is enough if he just say "No, I can't", but Frank Flouts the Maxim of Quantity by saying "*I got to guard the house in case someone tries to T.P.Us. They're going to get drenched from the roof.*"

Here, **goal and participant** becomes a reason why he flouts maxim of quantity. In this conversation Frank **Flouts the Maxim of Quantity** because he want to be clear what the cause of that to his wife, so Susan will not think wrong about that. Here, Susan can realize why Frank flouts the maxim, he wants her not get wrong assumption about the reason of refusing her order to go with boys.

Frank obeys Maxim of Quality because he does not say what he believe to be false, Maxim of Relevant because he gives relevant contribution with Susan's question and Maxim of Manner because he does not make obscurity and ambiguity.

Datum 7

Rowley : Are we safe?

Greg : Yeah. **And we made it with still a ton of candy.**

Analysis

This conversation happen between Greg and Rowley in the night of Halloween. In second they got trouble with senior high school students because Greg unintentionally broke their van. Greg and Rowley ran away to avoid that students. Then when situation getting better Rowley asked to Greg by saying "*are we safe*" and Greg make his contribution more informative than is required.

Here Greg **Flouts Maxim of Quantity** by giving more or less information than the situation requires (Thomas, 1995:65). It is enough if he just says "yeah", but Greg Flouts the Maxim of Quantity by saying "*And we made it with still a ton of candy.*"

Here, **goal and participant** becomes a reason why Greg Flouts maxim of quantity in order to give more information than is required to Rowley as his close friend.

Datum 8

Joshie : Whoa, is that chocó?
Greg : **Sorry, Safety Patrol only.**
Joshie : Sorry.

Analysis

This conversation takes place in staircase in school between Joshie and Greg, and the topic of this conversation about chocco. Rowley and Greg decided to take an apart with Safety petrol activities in middle school. Chief of safety petrol says that “there’s great power comes to the great responsibility” as a member of safety petrol and they will get free stuff such as choco. They walk together with a cup of chocolate choco and met with Joshie, their classmate that loves chocolate choco very much. Joshie looks at them just because they bring a cup of chocolate chocó. Joshie asks by saying “*is that chocó?*”

According to Grice (in Thomas, 1995:63) Maxim of relevance is used when the participant to convey information relevant or make your contributions relevant. This conversation can truly work effectively if Greg says “yes”, but here Greg Flouts Maxim of Relevance by saying “*Sorry, Safety Patrol only*”. Greg also Flouts Maxim of Quantity by giving more or less information than the situation requires (Thomas, 1995:65).

Here, **goal and participant** becomes a reason why he flouts maxim. Greg flouts two maxims because he wants to show to Joshie, his classmate, that only safety patrol member will get free chocolate choco, so that Joshie will get free chocolate choco if he being member of safety patrol in middle school.

Datum 9

Greg : Hey, I forgot my raincoat, so I'm gonna need you to walk the kids home today.
Rowley : I can't. I can't get my cast wet. You can borrow my coat.
.....
Kid : Where's Rowley?
Greg : **He couldn't get his cast wet!**
Kid : He walks us better!

Analysis

This conversation takes place in pedestrian between kindergarten student and Greg, and the topic of this conversation was about Rowley. Safety Patrol is the cops of middle school. Safety Patrol is a sacred trust. Greg and Rowley decided to join safety patrol, the cops of middle school. As safety patrol member Greg and Rowley become a protector of the weak. They become an enforcer of the laws of this school. In this datum Greg and Rowley have to take care of the children of kindergartens and walk the kids' home. Just because Greg forgot his raincoat he asked Rowley to walk the kids home, but in this situation his partner Rowley cannot go with him because his hand broke and he could not get his cast wet then as the solution, Greg uses Rowley's coat with R initial in the back side. One of the kids asks why Rowley is not walk with them

In this conversation Greg **Flouts Maxim of Quantity** by giving more or less information than the situation requires (Thomas, 1995:65). Greg wants the kids to look the implied meaning of the utterance by saying "*He couldn't get his cast wet!*" Just because Rowley's cast cannot get wet, Rowley cannot walk with them. Greg also **flouts maxim of Relevant**. The maxim of Relevance says that make your contributions relevant. It will be relevant if Greg says that "Rowley is at home", but he flouts maxim of relevant by saying "*He couldn't get his cast wet!*"

Here, **goal** becomes a reason why he flouts maxim of quantity .Greg flouts the maxim by saying "*he couldn't get his cast wet!*" because he wants to give implied meaning to the kid about why there is no Rowley. In this conversation Greg hopes that the kid will not get wrong assumption because of why Rowley is not walk with them.

Even though Greg overlaps between flouting Maxim of Quantity and maxim of relevant, Here Greg still obeys maxim quality because he does not say what he believe to be false, maxim of manner because he does not make ambiguity.

Datum 10

Mrs. Irvine : Hey! Rowley Jefferson, is that you?
Greg : Yes, Mrs. Irvine! Sorry, kids!

Analysis

This situation happens in rainy day. Greg became safety petrol member who responsible to take care of those kids to go home and Rowley cannot walk with Greg. Greg walked with kids in front of Mrs. Irvine's house, Mrs. Irvine called by saying "*Hey! Rowley Jefferson, is that you?*". Just because Greg wore Rowley raincoat with R initial in the back side, he pretends to be Rowley by saying "*Yes, Mrs. Irvine*" and leave those kids by saying "*sorry kids*"

In this case Greg **Violates the Maxim of Quality**. Speaker can be said Violate Maxim of Quality when the speaker intends to mislead the hearer and the speaker knows that the hearer will not understand that the utterance is not true. The speaker can be said to violate a maxim when they know that the hearer will not know the truth (Cutting, 2000:40). Speaker wants to mislead the listener intentionally (Thomas, 1995:72).

Here, **goal and participant** becomes a reason why he violates maxim of quality, because wants to mislead Mrs Irvine. He violates the maxim because he intends to mislead Mrs Irvine and he knows that Mrs Irvine will not understand that the utterance is not true and he lies or says something that is believed to be false. Greg violates the maxim in order to stay away from Mrs Irvine which he has bad experience with Mrs Irvine.

Datum 11

Rowley : No doors?
Greg : None. **I'm not pooping until I'm in high school.**

Analysis

This conversation takes place in cafeteria between Rowley and Greg, and the topic of this conversation was about toilet's door in middle school. Greg and Rowley were a best friend, they would share and talk together about everything happened to them. One day Greg wants to poop in school, when he came to the toilet he saw no doors. Greg shares his experience about the condition in toilet his school. There are no doors in the entire toilet.

In this conversation, Greg flouts Maxim of Quantity by giving contribution more informative than is required. Maxim of Quantity flouted when speaker gives more or less information than the situation requires (Thomas, 1995:65). Rowley only asks "is there no doors or not". Greg only need to answer "none" and does not need to explain more about that, but Greg gives more information by saying "*I'm not pooping until I'm in high school*"

Here, goal and participant becomes a reason why he flouts maxim of quantity. Greg flouts the maxim by saying "... *I'm not pooping until I'm in high school.*" because he wants to give more explanation to Rowley as his close friend about what will he do next, he will not pooping during in high school. In this conversation Rowley understand why Greg flouts the maxim and he can realize that his friend will not pooping during in high school

Greg obeys Maxim of Quality because he does not say what he believe to be false, Maxim of Relevant because he gives relevant contribution with Rowley's question and Maxim of Manner because he does not make ambiguity

Datum 12

- Rowley : Think they saw us?
- Greg : No way. They were focused on getting that kid with the limp. We'll hide here for the rest of the class because I'm not playing that game. It's not fair. He's got all the Neanderthals on the same team. It's barbaric!
- Angie : It's completely barbaric. This place is an intellectual wasteland. But, you know, it's nice to meet someone more interested in his mind than in his body.
- Rowley : You girls get to jump rope. What are you doing hiding?
- Angie : Avoiding the pain. It all starts in middle school, you know? You're not a kid anymore. The coddling has stopped. Kids are now separated by intelligence. The weak are picked on. And girls you've known since kindergarten won't even talk to you anymore.
- Greg : Okay, well, sounds like you got it all figured out, so go back to your book.
- Angie : This place is a glorified holding pen. It's where adults put you as you make that awkward transition between child and teenager so they don't even have to look at you. Hi. I'm Angie.
- Greg : Great story. We're gonna go now.
- Rowley : Why? This is a good spot
- Angie : It's a perfect spot. I survived the entire sixth grade here. And I would enjoy some like-minded company to get me through the seventh.
- Greg : **Is that the whistle? I think I hear the whistle.** We need to go.
- Rowley : Why are we leaving? We could get killed out here in the open!
- Greg : Put your shirt on. They'll think we're on their team. Besides, getting crushed is better than being seen with that freak job. Trust me, you can't recover from social suicide.
- Rowley : I never talked to a girl that long before.

Analysis

This conversation takes place in school field between Angie and Greg, and the topic of this conversation was about activities in middle school. On their first day of school, in exercise activity Greg, Rowley and students play game, they called it Gladiator, Greg and Rowley avoid this game and Greg said that this kind

of game is not fair and it is barbaric. Gym Teacher puts big students on the same team. When they hide and avoid the game, Greg and Rowley met Angie a seventh grader who works for the school's Newspaper. Throughout the school year, Angie gives Greg and Rowley information about the workings of middle school.

In this conversation, Greg **Flouts the Maxim of Quality**. Flouting maxim occurs when the speaker doesn't want to mislead, but the speaker wishes to prompt the hearer to look for a meaning which is different from the expressed meaning (Thomas, 1995:65)

The maxim of quality says that make your contribution one that is true. Do not say what you believe to be false, do not say that for which you lack adequate evidence (Grice, 1975). The maxim of quality says that the speaker should not say something that is believed to be false, in other word; the maxim requires the speaker should not say something that is being believed to be false. Here, Greg **flouts the maxim of quality** by saying "*Is that the whistle? I think I hear the whistle.....*"

Here, goal becomes a reason why he flouts maxim of quality. In this situation Greg flouts the maxim because he is not so interested with Angie's story and he pretends said that he heard the whistle by saying "*Is that the whistle? I think I hear the whistle. We need to go.*" and goes back to the gym teacher. He flouts the maxim in order to end of the conversation and leave Angie.

Datum 13

- Rodrick : Hey, little brother.
Was your first day as crappy as I said it would be?
- Greg : **No. Not at all. You were wrong.**
It was actually better than I...
- Rowley : Worse
- Rodrick : You didn't listen to me, did you? I told you not to talk, look or go
Anywhere and what happened?
- Rowley : He had to eat his lunch on the floor.
- Greg : Rowley.
- Rodrick : Perfect. And if nobody wants you sitting at their table, you think
they want Chummy Buttons over here? I was right. You're not
even gonna make it out of there alive. The only chance you have
of making the yearbook is when they dedicate it to your memory.

Analysis

This conversation takes place in the house between Rodrick and Greg and the topic of this conversation was about first day in middle school. Greg, eleven years old and some middle school students very anxious to start middle school include Greg. Rodrick is Greg's older brother. He said that middle school is the worst place if his little brother, Greg cannot behave his attitude from transition between children to teenagers He gave Greg some advices about middle school. After go home Greg and Rowley met his brother Rodrick and Rodrick asked about Greg's first day of middle school. Actually Greg spends his first day gone badly, for instance in the first day of his middle school, he had to eat his lunch on the floor with Rowley, and nobody wants him sitting in the table of cafeteria and also Greg was humiliated because of his best friend Rowley in datum 2.

In this conversation, Greg **Violates the Maxim of Quality**. Speaker can be said Violate Maxim of Quality when the speaker intends to mislead the hearer

and the speaker knows that the hearer will not understand that the utterance is not true. The speaker can be said to violate a maxim when they know that the hearer will not know the truth (Cutting, 2000:40). Speaker wants to mislead the listener intentionally (Thomas, 1995:72). Rodrick asks about his first day of middle school was gone better or bad and Greg mislead the hearer by saying “*No. Not at all. You were wrong. It was actually better than I...*”, in this case Greg has failed to tell the truth.

Here, goal and participant becomes a reason why he violates maxim of quality, because he has to mislead his older brother. He violates the maxim because he intends to mislead Rodrick and he knows that Rodrick will not understand that the utterance is not true and he lies or says something that is believed to be false. Greg violates the maxim in order to cover his bad experience of his first day in middle school. But In this conversation Rowley tells the true and do not say what he believes to be false by saying “Worse”.

Datum 14

- Fregley : Candy!
Greg : Wait! No, no, no! Fregley, come on! Really! I really think we should save those for later!
Fregley : My mom doesn't let me have sugar. She says high glucose in my diet induces hyperactivity. But it's so good! Let's play Greg Haffeley
Greg : Yeah, you know what, Fregley? **I just remembered, I have an appointment, a really important appointment. It's a homework appointment. Yeah, and I really should be going.**

Analysis

This conversation takes place in Fregley's room between Fregley and Greg, and the topic of this conversation was about Greg's effort to cancel his plan sleepover in Fregley's house. Fregley was a widely unpopular student at Greg's middle school, and he is a minor antagonist in the series Fregley is illustrated with glasses, short, rounded hair. Greg decided has a sleepover with Fregley. Fregley became happy when he knows that Greg brings candy. Candy made him hyperactive and Greg decided to cancel his plan to sleep in Fregley's house.

In this conversation Greg violates maxim of quantity. The speaker can be said to violate a maxim when they know that the hearer will not know the truth (Cutting, 2000:40). Violating maxim of quantity happens when speaker gives more or less information than the situation requires (Thomas, 1995:63). Here, Greg violates maxim of quantity by saying *"I just remembered, I have an appointment, a really important appointment. It's a homework appointment"*. In this case Greg also violates maxim of quality. Someone can be said Violate Maxim of Quality when the speaker intends to mislead the hearer and the speaker knows that the hearer will not understand that the utterance is not true. The speaker can be said to violate a maxim when they know that the hearer will not know the truth (Cutting, 2000:40). Speaker wants to mislead the listener intentionally (Thomas, 1995:72). By saying *"I just remembered, I have an appointment, a really important appointment. It's a homework appointment. Yeah, and I really should be going"* Greg violates maxim of quality. The maxim of quality says that the speaker should not say something that is believed to be false,

in other word; the maxim requires the speaker should not say something that is being believed to be false.

Greg violates maxim of quantity and quality because of the goal. He wants to cancel his plan sleepover with Fregeley. Here, **goal and participant** became a reason why he violates maxim of quantity and quality in same time.

3.2 The Results of Analysis

Having analyzed the data, the writer found; flouting maxim of quantity happens eight times in datum; 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 11 , flouting maxim of quality happens two times in datum; 10, and 12 , and flouting maxim of relevance happens three times in datum; 2, 8, and 9

Violating maxim of quality happens four times in datum; 1, 10, 13 and 14, violating maxim of quantity happens one time in datum 14. The finding shows that flouting maxim of quantity mostly happens and the relationship between the characters makes them understand each other, for instance; family relationship between Susan (mother) and Frank (father) and friendship relation between Greg and Rowley

The speakers flouts maxim of quantity by giving more information than is required happens eight times in datum 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 11, flouting maxim of quality by lying or says something that he believed to be false happens two times in datum 10 and 12, flouting maxim of relevance by not answering of question in order to end of the conversation happens three times in datum 2, 8 and 9.

Violating maxim of quality by cover fact and to bully someone happens four times in datum 1, 10, 13 and 14, and violating maxim of quantity by giving more information happens one time in datum 14.

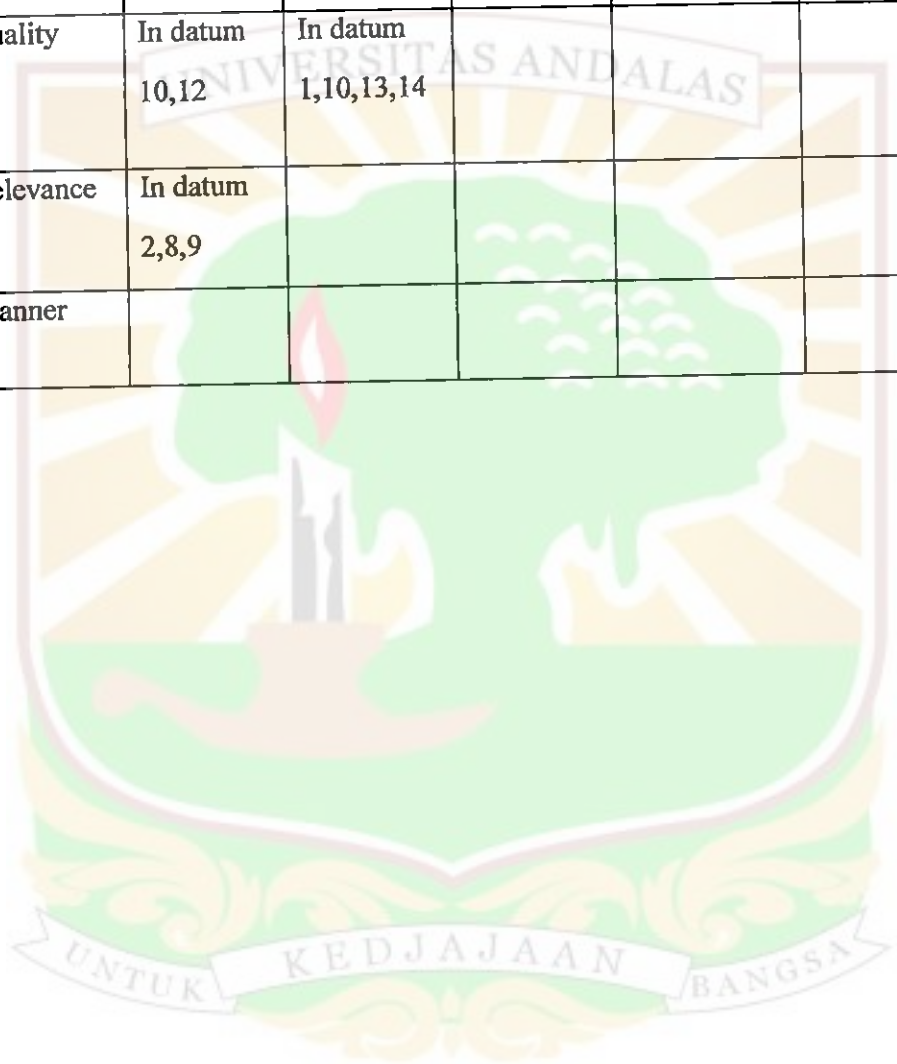
The writer also finds some overlapping happens between flouting maxim of quantity and maxim of relevance such in datum; 8 and 9. The overlapping happens between flouting maxim of quantity and maxim of relevance since the speaker not answering question and end the topic of conversation.

Overlapping also happens between violating maxim of quantity and maxim of quality such in datum 14. This happens since the speaker wants to cancel his plan by saying something lie. Based on the analysis, flouting maxim of quantity mostly happen between the characters in the movie.

The findings shows that non-observances of the maxim mostly happen between the characters that have close relation and according to goal, for instance between Greg and Rowley as close friend. It seems that their closeness make them understand each other and easy for them to catch what the reasons not to observe the maxim.

The Table of Non-Observance of Maxims in *Diary of a Wimpy Kid*.

	Flouting	Violating	Infringing	Opting Out	Suspending
Quantity	In datum 3,4,5,6,7,8 ,9,11	In datum 14			
Quality	In datum 10,12	In datum 1,10,13,14			
Relevance	In datum 2,8,9				
Manner					



CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1 Conclusion

Having analyzed fourteen data, the writer concludes that the speakers do not observe the maxim for certain reasons, for instance; the speaker has to flout maxim because the speaker doesn't want to mislead, but wishes to prompt the hearer to look for a meaning which is different from the expressed meaning, the speaker has to violate maxim because the speaker intends to mislead the hearer and the speaker knows that the hearer will not understand that the utterance is not true. The speaker can be said to violate a maxim when they know that the hearer will not know the truth.

The speakers flouts maxim of quantity by giving more information than is required, flouting maxim of quality by lying or says something that he believed to be false, flouting maxim of relevance by not answering of question in order to end of the conversation.

Violating maxim of quality happens when the speaker intends to mislead the hearer and the speaker knows that the hearer will not understand that the utterance is not true. The speaker can be said to violate a maxim when they know that the hearer will not know the truth. Speaker wants to mislead the listener intentionally, such as to cover fact and to deceive someone and violating maxim of quantity by giving more information.

The writer also finds some overlapping happens between flouting maxim of quantity and maxim of relevance. The overlapping happens between flouting maxim of quantity and maxim of relevance since the speaker not answering question and end the topic of conversation.

Overlapping also happens between violating maxim of quantity and maxim of quality. This happens since the speaker wants to cancel his plan. Based on the analysis, flouting maxim mostly happens between the characters in the movie.

The findings shows that non-observances of the maxim mostly happens between the characters that have close relation and according to goal, for instance between Greg and Rowley as close friend. It seems that their closeness make them understand each other and easy for them to catch what the reasons not to observe the maxim.

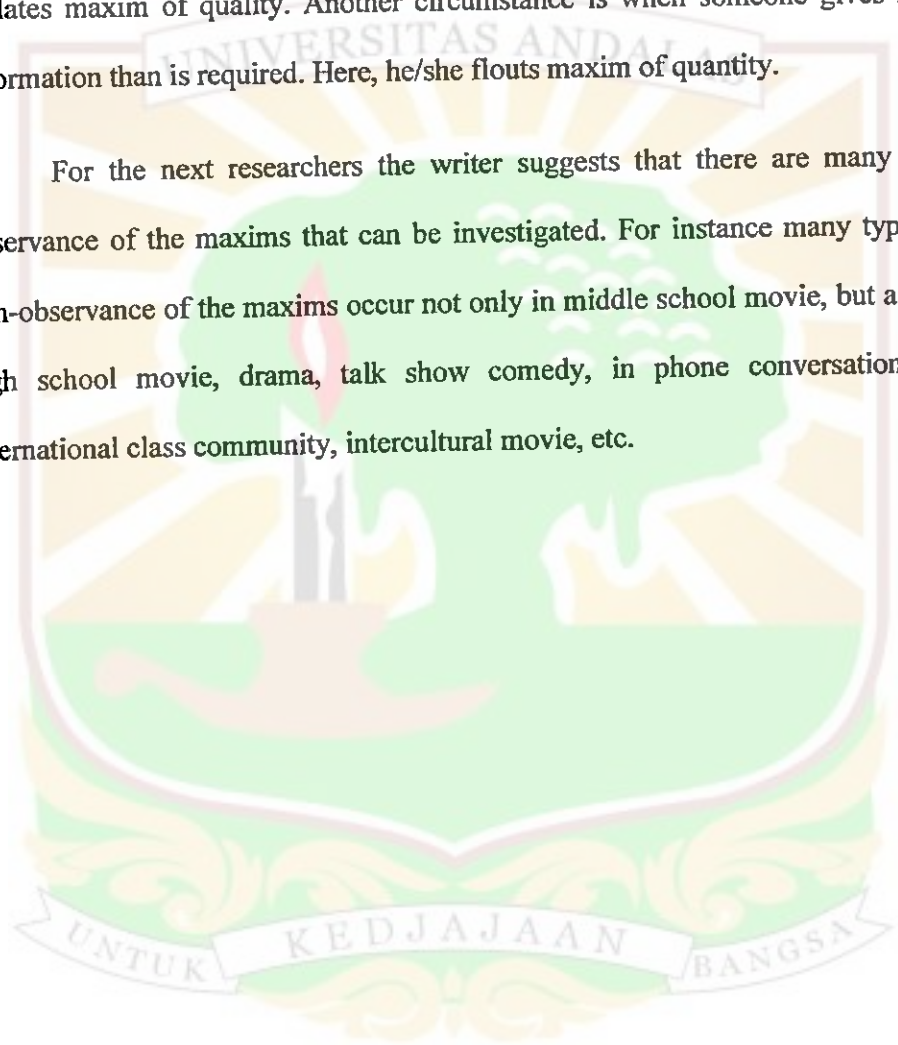
Based on the findings above, someone fails to observe the maxim for some reasons and it is depending on the context of the situation.

4.2 Suggestion

Based on the results, the writer thinks that conducting research non-observance of the maxims is very interesting. In this research the writer only finds two types of non-observance of the maxims, they are flouting maxim and violating maxim, but in fact there are five types of non-observance of the maxims.

The writer found that in middle school students tends to use two types of non-observance of the maxims such as flouting maxim and violating maxim for certain reasons. Middle school students have their own style when they use non-observance of the maxims. For example, speaker is lying about his/her bad experience in the first of middle school in order to cover fact. Here, he/she violates maxim of quality. Another circumstance is when someone gives more information than is required. Here, he/she flouts maxim of quantity.

For the next researchers the writer suggests that there are many non-observance of the maxims that can be investigated. For instance many types of non-observance of the maxims occur not only in middle school movie, but also in high school movie, drama, talk show comedy, in phone conversations, in international class community, intercultural movie, etc.



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APPENDIX

Datum 1

Rodrick : Greg!
Greg : Huh? What?
Rodrick : What are you doing? Get up! Mom and Dad have been calling you for an hour. You're about to be late for your first day of middle school.

Greg : Oh, geez!
Rodrick : Go, go, go! Mom's about to flip out! She sent me to get you while she waits in the car!

.....
Frank (Dad) : What are you doing? What's going on?
Greg : Getting ready for.....school.
Frank : Are you insane? School doesn't start till next week. And, FYI, School doesn't start at 4:00 in the morning! You woke up Manny. And if he doesn't go back down...Good morning!
Susan (Mom) : There is no way he is going back down. I just wanted to sleep till 6:00.

Manny
(Little brother) : Bubby!
Frank : Go to bed. I got him
Susan : Greg, what are you doing up making all this noise?
Greg : It was Rodrick! He woke me up! He changed my clock!

Datum 2

Rowley : Hey, Greg!(shout)
You want to come over and play?
Greg : (Shocked with word "Play")
Quentin : What did he just say to you?
Greg : Oh. I think my ride's here.
Quentin : Hey, guys. So this guy says to that guy, "You wanna come over and play?"
Rowley : Yeah! Do you guys wanna play with us?
.....
Greg : "Play," Rowley? "Play"? I've told you, like, a billion times that guys our age say "hang out," not "play."
Rowley : Oops.

Greg : Put your shirt on. They'll think we're on their team. Besides, getting crushed is better than being seen with that freak job. Trust me, you can't recover from social suicide.

Rowley : I never talked to a girl that long before.

Datum 13

Rodrick : Hey, little brother. Was your first day as crappy as I said it would be?

Greg : **No. Not at all. You were wrong. It was actually better than I...**

Rowley : Worse

Rodrick : You didn't listen to me, did you? I told you not to talk, look or go anywhere, and what happened?

Datum 14

Fregley : Candy!

Greg : Wait! No, no, no! Fregley, come on! Really! I really think we should save those for later!

Fregley : My mom **doesn't** let me have sugar. She says high glucose in my diet induces hyperactivity. But it's so good! Let's play Greg Haffeley

Greg : Yeah, you know what, Fregley? **I just remembered, I have an appointment, a really important appointment. It's a homework appointment. Yeah, and I really should be going.**

