

**A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF MAXIM FLOUTING
PERFORMED BY SOLOMON NORTHUP
IN *12 YEARS A SLAVE* MOVIE**

A Thesis

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MOTTO\$

“... Indeed, my prayer, my rites of sacrifice, my living and my dying are for Allah , Lord of the worlds.” (QS. Al-An’am: 162)

“Allah does not charge a soul except [with that within] its capacity. It will have [the consequence of] what [good] it has gained, and it will bear [the consequence of] what [evil] it has earned...” (QS. Al-Baqarah: 286)

DEDICATION\$

I dedicate this thesis to:

IBUK-BAPAK
and my great family.

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Alhamdulillahirabbil'amin. Praise be to Allah SWT for blessing the researcher so she could finally finish this thesis. Praise is also offered to the Prophet Muhammad SAW, the role model for humankind.

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Finally, the researcher expects that this thesis gives contribution to the learning process at the English Language and Literature Study Program. However, she realizes that this thesis is still far from being perfect. Therefore, criticisms and suggestions from the readers are highly appreciated.

Yogyakarta, December 2014
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**A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF MAXIM FLOUTING
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ABSTRACT

This research aims to analyze the maxim flouting in *12 Years a Slave* movie. In more specific terms, this research is aimed at identifying the types of maxim flouting, documenting the strategies that are used, and seeking out the reasons for maxim flouting performed by Solomon Northup in *12 Years a Slave* movie.

This research was qualitative-quantitative research, which means that this research used both qualitative and quantitative approaches. The quantitative approach was used to support the explanation of data analysis. The data were collected from the utterances of Solomon Northup containing maxim flouting. They were taken from *12 Years a Slave* script written by John Ridley.

The results of the research show that (1) four types of maxim flouting are performed by Northup: quantity, quality, relevance, and manner maxim flouting, (2) five strategies of maxim flouting are applied by Northup: tautology, overstatement, understatement, metaphor, and irony, and (3) four reasons that lead Solomon Northup to flout the maxims are competitive, collaborative, convivial, and conflictive reason. In terms of types, quantity maxim flouting is in the highest rank and relevance maxim flouting is in the lowest rank. In terms of strategies, overstatement is the most frequently used and metaphor is the most rarely used. Finally, dealing with reasons for maxim flouting, conflictive reason has the highest rank in its occurrence.

Keywords: *Pragmatics, Maxim Flouting, Solomon Northup, 12 Years a Slave*

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter comprises the background of the study, the reasons why this research is conducted and why the movie is chosen as the object of study. The research focus also becomes a part of this chapter. Then, following the research focus, there is an explanation of the objectives of the research and the significance of the research. This chapter becomes the fundamental base for conducting the research.

A. Background of the Study

Language becomes an important aspect in human life. It is how people communicate and interact with others. It is what people say and what they intend to say in their conversation. It is the means to convey messages to the others (Bloomer et al., 2005: 79). Language cannot be separated from human life since it is a means of communication. Chaika (1982: 1) states “Language and society are so intertwined that it is impossible to understand one without the other.”

Communication, specifically language, is used for many purposes. It is used for socializing, expressing feeling, sharing knowledge and ideas, maintaining good relationships with others, and others related to human interaction in life. Becoming the most commonly used of human language, conversation also has its function as a part of language. In a conversation, to do those functions well, there are some rules that should be followed by the participants of the conversation.

To be successful in communicating through conversation, two or more people as the participants of a conversation should be able to be cooperative each other so there is no misunderstanding in the conversation. The speaker can lead the listener to gain the messages in the conversation clearly and the listener can understand the meaning, even a hidden meaning, in the speaker's utterance. Grice (in Yule, 1996: 37) states that people have a successful conversation if they fulfill the Cooperative Principle that is elaborated in four sub-principles or maxims. The four maxims are maxim of quantity, quality, relevance, and manner. Those maxims make a conversation going smoothly and effectively to achieve its aims.

Understanding Cooperative Principle is not far from understanding conversation that is not fulfilling maxim. That is maxim flouting that becomes an interesting topic related to Cooperative Principle. By flouting maxims, people seem to be uncooperative, but actually, they do. They flout of maxims because of some certain reasons. Behind the utterances in which maxim flouting occurs, there are some hidden meanings and certain purposes that is tried to be conveyed by the speaker.

When a teacher says, "Good morning, Anie." to her student who comes late, this teacher actually conveys a hidden message to the student. It is a kind of irony that says the opposite thing with the teacher really intends to say. As an example of maxim flouting, this situation is not fully completed since the student is not involved in the conversation directly. When someone asks, "How are you?" to another one and the other one answers by saying, "The weather is not good, it is so hot," it can be implied that the second speaker is flouting a maxim. Here, the

complete example is provided. The hidden meaning is either that the second person is not in a good condition or that the second person actually does not like the first person at that time. That is why the second speaker says that.

In maxim flouting, speakers perform some strategies in order to convey the hidden meanings of their utterances. They are also having reasons and certain purposes in being uncooperative. Everyone indeed has the possibility to flout the maxim of Cooperative Principle. Then, it can be assumed that whether the conversation is in the real life or even in a movie or in a novel that the script is made by people, maxim flouting can happen.

A movie is a form of symbolic expressions of human being. It can be the most suitable media for understanding human's conversation since it resembles the real world of human. It is inspired by human, made by human, and played by human. In its best value, a movie or film has the ability to record people and the events around them (Graham, 2005: 117). It differs from a novel which only provides narrations and conversations without performing it in reality. As a result, analyzing the maxim flouting in a movie can somehow represent an analysis of maxim flouting in human life.

12 Years a Slave is a 2013 historical drama movie about slavery. It is an adaptation of the memoir of Solomon Northup, a black freeman who is kidnapped and forced to be a slave. It is a story of Solomon Northup playing his role as a slave for 12 years, from 1841 to 1853, until he was able to contact his friend and free himself from slavery. Accepting his role as a slave is his only way to survive in that situation. At the beginning, he tried to tell the truth to the people that he

was a freeman; but then, he ended up keeping silent, then continuing his life as a slave. In his 12 years as a slave, of course, Northup always made efforts to find a solution.

12 Years a Slave movie is based on a true story. It has the basic function of a movie as explained in the previous paragraph. Moreover, it gives some illustration of the real situation. The fact that Northup wants to reveal his true identity gives a possibility of the occurrence of maxim flouting. On one side, Northup wants to be back home, but, on the other side, he will be in danger if he insists that he is a freeman. Therefore, stating statements with hidden message is very possible for Northup.

In terms of pragmatics, the hidden message of Northup can be implicature and the ways to convey the hidden message can be by maxim flouting as explained before. Therefore, studying the movie on maxim flouting is great to conduct. Moreover, since the movie is based on true story, it can reflect the real example of maxim flouting and the form of maxim flouting uttered by slaves.

B. Research Focus

Related to the conversational maxims of Cooperative Principle, Grice (in Cutting: 2008) makes a distinction between observing maxims and non-observing maxims. Observing maxims means that a speaker fulfills the maxims to be cooperative in the conversation. On the other hand, non-observing maxims supposes that a speaker fails in fulfilling the maxims of Cooperative Principle.

Maxim flouting belongs to non-observing maxims, beside maxim violation, maxim opt-out, maxim infringement, and maxim suspension. The following study focuses on the maxim flouting happening in *12 Years a Slave* movie. It involves four types of maxim flouting; quantity, quality, relation, and manner and the strategy used by the main characters to flout the maxim. Besides, the reasons for maxim flouting are also included.

Based on the background of the study above, three problems are proposed in this research as follows.

1. What maxims are flouted by Solomon Northup in *12 Years a Slave* movie?
2. What strategies are used by Solomon Northup in *12 Years a Slave* movie to flout the maxims?
3. Why does Solomon Northup in *12 Years a Slave* movie flout the maxims?

C. Research Objectives

Following the formulation of the problems, the objective of the research in specific is to analyze the maxim flouting in *12 Years a Slave* movie. Whereas, in general, the objectives of the research are:

1. to identify the types of maxim flouting performed by Solomon Northup in *12 Years a Slave* movie,
2. to document the strategies used by Solomon Northup in *12 Years a Slave* movie to flout the maxims, and

3. to seek out the reasons for Solomon Northup in *12 Years a Slave* movie to flout the maxims.

D. Research Significance

By doing a research related to maxim flouting, the researcher expects that the finding of the research are useful for many parties. Below are the significances of the research that may be obtained:

1. Theoretical Significance
 - a. The research, as a means of applying the knowledge of the researcher, makes that knowledge last long forever.
 - b. The research gives a widen example of maxim flouting in practice.
2. Practical Significance
 - a. The research gives more understanding of being cooperative with or without observing the Cooperative Principle.
 - b. The research gives more references on pragmatics study of maxim flouting in Yogyakarta State University.
 - c. The research gives contributions to the next research on pragmatic study and becomes a good reference for the candidate of researcher.
 - d. The research gives the readers more knowledge of non-observance of the maxims in Pragmatics.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

In this chapter, the researcher reviews some theories related to maxim flouting as her study. This review becomes the basic of the analysis of the study. Therefore, it is very important. The theories reviewed are the notion of pragmatics, Cooperative Principle, and maxim flouting; covering its types, strategies, and reasons.

A. Theoretical Review

1. The Notion of Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the study of meaning (Yule, 1996: 3). It studies the utterance of a speaker in a conversation, the meaning of the speaker, and also the meaning interpreted by the listener. It also includes context or the circumstances when the conversation occurs in the analysis. For that reason, Yule (1996: 3) describes pragmatics as a study of meaning in context. In his book *Pragmatics*, Yule (1996: 4) differentiates pragmatics from syntax and semantics in the way of pragmatics concerns about the relationships of linguistic forms and the users of those forms. Pragmatics is the only one that includes human into the analysis.

In line with Yule, Rowe (2006: 166) states pragmatics as “the study of the effect of context in meaning.” It studies the practical use of language to obtain certain purposes. Then, the meaning of a speaker can be interpreted more accurately by understanding the context.

For context, Yule (1996: 21) refers it to the physical environment where an expression is conveyed. It may give a great impact to the way people interpret an expression. In his book, Nunan (1993: 7) gives a clearer explanation about it. He states that context refers to any situation influencing a discourse. In the case of pragmatics, the discourse is the conversation among two or more people.

Nunan (1993: 8) divides context into two types, linguistic context and non-linguistic or experiential context. Linguistic context is the language of the society; the words, the utterances, and the sentences used by the surrounding, whereas, non-linguistic context includes the type, the topic, the purpose, the participants, and the background knowledge of a communicative event (e.g. joke, lecture, greeting, religious ceremony, conversation), and also the relationship between them. Here, the physical environment is included in the non-linguistic context.

Yule (1996: 3) also defines pragmatics as the study of interpreting what is unsaid in an interaction. To have a comprehensive understanding of an expression and the right interpretation, context has an important role. It will help people interpret even the hidden meaning of a speaker.

As pragmatics studies language in use, the scope of pragmatics is quite wide. It includes some central concepts, such as deixis, Cooperative Principle, speech act, politeness, and implicature.

a. Deixis

Deixis is one of the central concepts in pragmatics. According to Yule (1996: 9), it means 'pointing' via language. What is called as deixis is any linguistic form used to point to something. Having the same concept, Levinson

(2006: 100) in *The Handbook of Pragmatics* states that deixis is the study of deictic expression in language. Here, deictic expression is the technical term used for inferring the linguistic form to point to something in context.

The three major classifications of deixis are person deixis (e.g. *me, you*), spatial deixis (e.g. *here, there*), and temporal deixis (e.g. *now, then*) (Yule, 1996: 9). In this case, Levinson (2006: 119-120) proposes two additional classifications of deixis. They are discourse deixis (e.g. *as mentioned before, in conclusion*) and social deixis (e.g. honorific form; *Mr. Smith, dine, residence*).

b. Cooperative Principle

Cooperative Principle is the basic principle in pragmatics in which people are demanded to make their conversation as cooperative as possible, in line with the purpose of the conversation (Yule, 1996: 37). This principle results from the common assumption about communication as a cooperative effort. In this principle, there are four sub-principles called maxims which provide more detailed principles of conversational cooperation. Those maxims are maxim of quantity, maxim of quality, maxim of relevance or relation, and maxim of manner (Grice in Yule, 1996: 37). Related to this matter, a further explanation is provided, that is in the next point of Cooperative Principle.

c. Speech Act

As another central concept of pragmatics, speech act concerns more on the actions performed in utterances (Austin in Cutting, 2008: 16). It observes the act performed in the process of speaking. Here, the three dimensions of speech acts are locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act.

In his book, Yule (1996: 48) tries to give an explanation and also examples of each dimension. Locutionary act is considered as the basic act of utterance that is producing an expression with meaning. An example of locutionary act is when people express 'Aha'. Here, people may produce it with the meaning that he/she understands about something. Besides, illocutionary act is considered as the act of an utterance for some communicative purposes, such as explaining, offering, and apologizing. When people say 'I've just made some coffee,' there is a purpose of offering in the utterance. Here, the act is illocutionary act since the person does not simply express something, but has a certain purpose. Then, perlocutionary act is considered as the intended effect of an utterance. It is related to the previous act (illocutionary act). When someone says 'I've just made some coffee', then another person understands the offer, here, the assumption of the other person is the perlocutionary act.

Speech act is generally classified into five types; they are declarations, representatives, expressives, directives, and commissives (Searle, 1976: 11-14). It focuses more on the illocutionary act of speakers. Declarations are the acts that change the reality through utterance, as in 'You're fired' uttered by a boss to his employer. Representatives are the acts that the purpose is to state what is believed by the speaker. An example of representatives is 'He didn't write about linguistics.' Then, the acts to express psychological state are classified into expressives, as in 'I'm really sorry.' Directives are used to define the acts of the speaker to get the hearer to do something, such as 'Don't touch it' or 'Can you

lend me a pen?' Then, the last is commissives, the acts to commit the speaker to some future action, as in '*I promise to pay you the money.*'

d. Politeness

Politeness is a central concept of pragmatics concerning the polite behavior of people when they speak. In his book, Yule (1996: 60) defines politeness as a situation in which people show awareness of another person's self-image. In this case, politeness can be the effect of both, distant or close relationship between people. Similar to Cooperative Principle in a conversation, politeness has also politeness principles. According to Leech (1983: 80), politeness principles complement Cooperative Principle in pragmatics.

Expressing politeness can be performed via two common strategies; they are negative politeness and positive politeness strategies. Positive politeness leads to a more friendship relation between speakers in a conversation. It is usually expressed through expressions such as '*Hey, I'd appreciate it if you...*' On the other hand, negative politeness strategy is usually used for a social distant relationship. It is usually expressed via questions, such as '*Could you...?*' or '*May I ask...?*'

e. Implicature

Grice (1975: 43) states his logic of conversation that conversation will work, even when people do not say what they mean. As Yule (1996: 35) argues that pragmatics is the study of how people interpret what is unsaid, Grice (in Yule, 1996: 35) uses the term 'implicature' to refer to the unstated meaning of someone's utterance. The additional conveyed meaning belongs to implicature.

Grice (1975: 45) divides implicature into two types; they are conventional implicature and conversational implicature. Conventional implicature is associated with specific words and results in additional conveyed meaning when those words are used. An example of the words is *but* in ‘*He is poor but honest.*’ The interpretation of this utterance will be *he is poor* and *he is honest* plus an implicature of ‘contrast’ between the information. Contrast is the conventional implicature of *but*. Then, honesty is considered to be the opposite of having no money.

The second type of implicature is conversational implicature. It includes context in understanding the additional conveyed meaning of an utterance. The meaning of an utterance in conversational implicature is indirectly stated in the utterance. An example of utterances containing conversational implicature is In the following dialog:

Charlene : I hope you brought the bread and the cheese.
 Dexter : Ah, **I brought the bread.**

Yule (1996: 40)

In the conversation, Dexter tries to convey an unstated meaning, that he did not bring the cheese. As the listener, Charlene is expected to understand the unstated meaning of Dexter. Charlene should assume that Dexter is aware and being cooperative. The unstated meaning inferred from the conversation above belongs to conversational implicature. Yule (1996: 42) puts this kind of implicature into a more detailed type of implicature, which is a particularized conversational implicature.

Two other types of conversational implicature are a generalized conversational implicature and a scalar implicature. The generalized conversational implicature is the opposite of the particularized conversational implicature. The conversation of Charlene and Dexter above has a generalized conversational implicature. People do not need to have a special knowledge of inferring the additional meaning.

Scalar implicature happens when any forms of scale (all, most, many, some, few, always, often, sometimes) are used in the utterance. The implicature can be gained by thinking of the negative of that scale. By saying 'some students', the speaker implicates 'not all students'. This is an example of scalar implicature, as a part of conversational implicature.

2. Cooperative Principle

Cooperative Principle is one of the significant theories in Pragmatics. Grice (1975: 45) explains that Cooperative Principle leads the participants to make a contribution as is required in a conversation. The aim and the direction of talk exchange determine the requirement.

Grice (in Wardaugh, 2006: 293) also states that conversation is a cooperative activity. That is when speakers and listeners can understand each other in a conversation. They can share what they intend to share smoothly. They can accept each other's meaning despite the status, whether they are close friends, parents, teachers, sellers and buyers, and others. The speakers behave in a particular way to lead the listeners to understand the speakers' utterances so the

listeners are able to give appropriate responses to the speakers' utterances. The concept of cooperative activity leads the listeners to assume that all speakers are always cooperative.

As a cooperative activity, Grice (1975: 45) proposes some rules that should be obeyed in doing a conversation. These rules are formulated in a principle of cooperating called Cooperative Principle. Cooperative Principle has four sub-principles called maxims; maxim of quantity, quality, relevance, and manner.

Related to the Cooperative Principle, there are possibilities that it is observed or non-observed by the speaker. Observed Cooperative Principle means that speakers are able to fulfill the maxims of Cooperative Principle so they are considered as being cooperative in the conversation. On the other hand, non-observed Cooperative Principle means that speakers fail in fulfilling the maxims of Cooperative Principle.

a. Observed Cooperative Principle

In the observed Cooperative Principle, speakers fulfill the four sub-principles or maxims as the rules of being cooperative. As an example of observed Cooperative Principle is the following:

Siti : How do I get to Yogyakarta State University?
 Nabila : **Go straight ahead, turn right at the intersection, then turn left at the T-junction, and in front of the bus station turn right.**

Siti and Nabila do not know each other. They meet on the street. Siti asks for direction to Nabila. In the conversation above, there is an observed Cooperative Principle. Nabila is considered to fulfill the maxims of Cooperative Principle.

1) Observed maxim of quantity

Maxim of quantity requires speakers in a conversation to be as informative as is required for the current purpose of the exchange. This means that the speakers neither give too much nor too little information. The speakers should know how much information the listeners require so the speakers do not give more information than that is required.

In the example above, Nabila gives the information of directing as is required. Nabila does not give too much information and too little information related to the way to Yogyakarta State University. Although actually Nabila can give more information than the above answer, Nabila does not do that because of the observed maxim of quantity.

2) Observed maxim of quality

Different from the maxim of quantity, the maxim of quality requires the speakers to be sincere and honest, saying the truth. This maxim leads the speakers to avoid saying what they believe to be false and for which they lack adequate evidence. Honesty and truth are the essence of this maxim.

The previous example shows that there is an observed maxim of quality. Nabila gives the right direction to Yogyakarta State University. Nabila does not lie and gives the true information. When Siti follows the direction to Yogyakarta State University, Siti will find it true since Nabila has adequate evidence of his or her saying.

3) Observed maxim of relevance

In the maxim of relevance, the speakers are required to be relevant in

saying something. Speakers should say something which is relevant to the previous saying in a conversation. In a question and answer section, speakers should answer the question appropriately. They should give the related answer to the question.

The observed maxim of relevance in the previous example is when Nabila is giving the relevant answer to Siti's question. Siti asks about the way to Yogyakarta State University and Nabila answers by giving the direction to Yogyakarta State University. This is observing the maxim of relevance.

4) Observed maxim of manner

The last sub-principle of Cooperative Principle is the maxim of manner. Here, the maxim of manner requires the speakers to be clear. Specifically, the speakers should avoid obscurity and ambiguity and should be brief and orderly in saying something in a conversation.

The example above shows that Nabila answers Siti by giving a brief and clear explanation. There is no ambiguity and obscurity in the utterance. Nabila explains the direction and Siti can understand it so Siti can go along that way. The utterance of Nabila is observing maxim of manner.

Another example of observed Cooperative Principle is taken from Wilson and Murie (in Cutting, 2008: 33-34). It is a script of an interview in a sociological survey of the living conditions of senior citizens in Scotland.

- X : Do you find the place is warm enough?
 Y : Yes, oh yes. Very comfortable I think. It's all that you need really, you don't need any more.
 X : And you say that the warden is a nice person?
 Y : Oh yes, you will get other opinions, but that's my opinion.
 X : Well you can't please everybody can you?

- Y : She's been very good to me.
 X : What would the other people say?
 Y : Ah well I don't know. I wouldn't like to repeat it because I don't really believe half of what they are saying. They just get a fixed thing into their mind. But it's always been, I mean, we had another one – this is our second one. But if she's off ill and that's it, oh off ill again and I mean she's got certificates to prove it. But they just seem, what irks them really is we can't get a warden that will be overnight you see.
 X : Right, sort of 24 hours, 7 days a week.

In the conversation between an interviewer (X) and a woman living in sheltered housing (Y) above, the woman has been observing the maxims of Cooperative Principle. The woman answers the interviewer's question as is required. It is an observed maxim of quantity. The woman answers the interviewer honestly. Here is an observed maxim of quality. Besides, the woman answers the question asked by the interviewer orderly to observe the maxim of relevance. Then, the last, but not the least, is that the woman says her utterances briefly and avoids saying something ambiguous. It is a proof of observed maxim of manner.

In the observed Cooperative Principle, people are sometimes using certain expressions that indicate that they are not fully following the rules. People usually use hedges in their utterances in order to keep observing the maxims. Because people do not want to be judged disobeying the maxims and they want to protect their faces in front of the others, they use hedges.

As stated by Yule (1996: 38) in his book *Pragmatics*, hedges are considered as cautious notes used to show that a speaker is aware of maxims. To maintain the observed maxim of quantity, people use *as you probably know or well, to cut a long story short*. On the other hand, *as far as I know or I guess* may be used to maintain the observed maxim of quality. The awareness of the observed maxim of

relevance can be shown in *I don't know if this is important, but... or not to change the subject,...* Then, the last is the observed maxim of manner in which the hedges can be *just to clarify one point,...* or *this may be a bit confused, but...*

Below is an example from BNC (in Cutting, 2008: 35) of the use of hedges in a sort of conversation to protect the speaker from being blamed of disobeying maxims:

Julie : I'll ring you tomorrow afternoon then.
 John : 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.
 Julie : Bye-bye, bye.

A hedge in the conversation above is a hedge for maxim of quality, *as far as I know*. John uses this hedge to mean that he is not very sure with his utterance. If on tomorrow afternoon, Julie rings up and John is not there, John is protected from lying since he makes it clear that he was not certain in the previous day. John is still considered observing the maxim of quality.

b. Non-observed Cooperative Principle

Non-observed Cooperative Principle is a condition when speakers cannot fulfill the maxims of Cooperative Principle when saying something.

Ruby : How are you, Sis?
 Siska : Erm... so many assignments are waiting for me. **Designing a lesson plan, translating an abstract, making an article, cooking a birthday cake, buying a doll, transferring money.**
 Ruby : Well, it is a busy day. Where are you going now?
 Siska : **I don't know**. Bye.

The short conversation above contains some non-observed maxims. It can be seen from the conversation that Siska fails in fulfilling the maxims of Cooperative Principle whether it is intentionally or not. When Ruby asks about

Siska's condition, Siska gives more information than is required. Instead of saying 'I'm not so good' or 'I'm tired', Siska answers the question by giving a long explanation. Besides, Siska's answer does not seem to be relevant with the question. Doing this, Siska has failed in observing the maxim of quantity and relevance.

In answering the second question, Siska also seems to fail in observing the maxims of Cooperative Principle. When she says 'I don't know' sincerely, she has been observing the maxim of quality. However, examining the context, she seems to cover the information from Ruby. She does not want Ruby to know where she is going at that time. Therefore, here, Siska is considered to fail in observing the maxim of quality, since she tells something that lacks adequate evidence.

According to Grice (1975: 49), there are four forms of non-observed Cooperative Principle. They are maxim violation, maxim opt out, maxim infringement, and maxim flouting. In this case, Thomas (1995: 64) adds an additional form of non-observed Cooperative Principle, that is maxim suspension. For the next discussion, the explanation of the forms of non-observed Cooperative Principle is provided as the following:

1) Maxim Violation

Maxim violation is intentionally generating a misleading implicature (Thomas, 1995: 73). It is to lead the listener to misunderstand with the utterance of the speaker. A common example of maxim violation is in the following:

Mother	: Did you study all day long?
Son	: Yes, I've been studying until know. (In fact, the son is playing all day long)

In order to avoid his mother's anger, the son tells a lie. He intends to give insufficient information to the mother. He intends to say what is not true in the reality to save him from bad consequences of telling the truth. Here, the son has violated the maxim of quality by telling a lie or being dishonest.

To be noticed, a white lie is also included in the maxim violation although the intention of the speakers is good.

2) Maxim Opting Out

Maxim opting out means that speaker refuses to cooperate with the maxim (Cutting, 2008: 41). It indicates an unwillingness of the speaker to cooperate with the maxim. However, on the other hand, the speaker does not want to appear uncooperative. An example of maxim opting out is in a conversation between a detective and someone named Stella below:

Detective : Has the defendant ever told you she hated her father and wanted him dead?
 Stella : **Such information is confidential and it would be unethical to share it with you.**

Here, Stella is unwilling to be cooperative in the conversation. She refuses to answer the question of the detective. Therefore, Stella is opting out maxim of quantity. The same situation of maxim opt out is when a police officer refuses to reveal the name of a criminal victim before the relatives are informed (Thomas, 1995: 75).

3) Maxim Infringement

Maxim infringement is failing to observe the maxim, although the speaker has no intention for that. Thomas (1995: 74) states that it is generally because of *imperfect linguistic performance* (in the case of a young child or a foreigner),

impaired linguistic performance brought about by nervousness, drunkenness, excitement, or disability.

An example of maxim infringement is in George W. Bush' utterance: **You never know what your history is going to be like until long after you're gone.** Here, George Bush is infringing the maxim of manner. His utterance is not brief. Besides, there is an ambiguity as the utterance is not brief. Although actually he does not intend to create an ambiguity in his utterances, Bush has been infringing the maxim of manner.

4) Maxim Suspension

Maxim suspension is a non-observed Cooperative Principle in which there is no expectation of the speaker to observe maxims under certain circumstances (Thomas, 1995: 76). Here, non-fulfillment of the maxim does not generate any implicature. An example of maxim suspension is in poetry. Besides, it also includes the case of joke, speedy communication via telegram or email, and funeral oration. Below is a poem of Emily Dickinson (1639) entitled 'A Letter is a joy of Earth' showing a maxim suspension:

**A Letter is a joy of Earth
It is denied the Gods**

In making poetry, poets have poetic license that allows them to create poems as they want. Maxims in this case are not expected to be observed. In the poem above, as the poet creates the poem as she wants, she suspends the maxim of manner. The poem is not quite clear in terms of the meaning so the readers may have various interpretation of the poem. In this case, the speaker is suspending the

maxim since she has no expectation to fulfill the maxim because she is making a poem.

5) Maxim Flouting

Maxim flouting is intentionally breaking the maxims in order to convey hidden meanings and lead the listener to find out the implied meaning from the maxim flouting. This form of non-observance of maxims is explained further in the next review.

3. Maxim Flouting

Maxim flouting belongs to the forms of non-observed Cooperative Principle (Grice, 1975: 49). It is non-observing the maxims of Cooperative Principle by intentionally breaking the maxims to convey hidden meanings. Flouting the maxims is different from violating the maxims in terms of the purposes. The speakers do maxim flouting to lead implied meanings to the listeners. They have no intention to generate a misleading implicature in the conversation. On the other hand, maxim violation is intentionally to mislead the listeners' understanding about something.

Thomas (1995: 65) in his definition explains that maxim flouting means intentionally failing to follow the maxims of Cooperative Principle without any intention to deceive or make a misunderstanding. The only reason is that the speaker wishes the listener to understand the meaning of the speaker, either the literal expressed meaning or the hidden meaning. Here, a speaker may convey different meanings from the literal meaning of the utterance. Then, the speaker

assumes that the listener will be able to infer the implicit meanings of the speaker. For some reasons, Yule (1996: 43) includes the implicit meaning of maxim flouting drawn by the listener in a conversation in the particularized conversational implicature as has been explained above.

a. **Types of Maxim Flouting**

The types of maxim flouting are divided into the same number of the maxims of Cooperative Principle. It is Grice's theory that is used as the basic notion. Therefore, there are four types of maxim flouting; they are quantity maxim flouting, quality maxim flouting, relevance maxim flouting, and manner maxim flouting. Below is the explanation of those types of maxim flouting.

1) **Quantity Maxim Flouting**

Quantity maxim flouting means that the speakers of a conversation fail to fulfill the maxim of quantity in the Cooperative Principle. It includes whether the speakers are not as informative as is required or more informative than is required. Speakers become less informative or more informative when they flout maxim of quantity. The previous conversation between Charlene and Dexter can be an example of this kind of maxim flouting:

Charlene : I hope you brought the bread and the cheese.
Dexter : Ah, I brought **the bread**.

Yule (1996: 40)

In this conversation, Dexter tries to say that what is not mentioned is not brought. He intentionally gives too little information to respond to Charlene's utterance so Charlene as the hearer of Dexter is expected to understand the

unstated meaning of ‘Ah, I brought the bread.’ By saying that utterance, Dexter has flouted maxim of quantity because he does not give the required information.

Leech (1983: 92) provides another example of flouting of maxim of quantity:

Andy : In the end, we got through **the back door**.
 Bob : Was **the door** locked?

In this conversation, Bob is flouting the maxim of quantity by giving less information than is required. *The door* in Bob’s statement is actually the same as *the back door* in Andy’s statement. Here, Andy is expected to understand that actually the two different terms are similar in meaning.

To flout maxim of quantity, a speaker may also be more informative. An example of being more informative in quantity maxim flouting is in the following dialog:

Rick : Who is the lecturer?
 Tom : Mr. Budi, **the best lecturer. You have joined his class several times.**

In this conversation, the required information is just the name of the lecturer, but then Tom gives too much information. He makes his contribution more informative than is required. By giving too much information, Tom intends to suggest ‘no need to worry’ to Rick. Since Tom predicts that Rick will be wavering hearing the name of the lecturer, he tries to prevent it by flouting maxim of quantity.

2) Quality Maxim Flouting

When a speaker flouts a maxim of quality, the speaker simply says something that does not represent what he or she actually thinks. The speaker fails

to fulfill the maxim of quality; a maxim that requires the speaker to make a contribution that is true, that is not saying what is believed to be false and not saying that for which the speaker lacks of adequate evidence.

An example of quality maxim flouting that breaks the maxim requiring a speaker to say what he believes to be true is in the following dialog.

Ellie : Ough. Winter has come.
 Sam : Right. **My house is a refrigerator right now.**

Here, Ellie and Sam talks about the weather. By saying *my house is a refrigerator*, Sam has been flouting maxim of quality. It is because he says something that is not true. Sam believes that his house is not a refrigerator. Saying thing that he believes to be false flout maxim of quality. In terms of conveying hidden message, Sam tries to express his agreement and inform Ellie that his house is very cold as a refrigerator by saying that expression.

Furthermore, another example of quality maxim flouting is also provided as below. It is an example that breaks the maxim requiring a speaker to say thing that has adequate evidence.

Student : Teheran's in Turkey isn't it, teacher?
 Teacher : And **London's in Armenian I suppose.**

In this conversation, the teacher flouts maxim of quality by saying thing that lacks adequate evidence. It makes his contribution one that is not true. Besides, the teacher believes that what he says is false. London is not in Armenian. Here, irony is used to flout the maxim. The teacher suggests that the student is absolutely incorrect.

3) Relevance Maxim Flouting

Relevance maxim flouting means that the speakers of a conversation fail to be relevant in communicating. Speakers are usually being irrelevant in flouting maxim of relevance. However, being irrelevant does not purely mean that the speakers do not want to be relevant. Sometimes, speakers are being irrelevant because they want to hide something or to say something to others indirectly.

Bert : Do vegetarians eat hamburgers?
Ernie : **Do chickens have lips?**

Yule (1996: 44)

In this conversation, Ernie is being irrelevant. As expected, Ernie should provide a 'yes' or 'no' answer. However, since the answer has been obvious, Ernie flouts maxim of relevance to emphasize her answer of 'no.' Here, by being irrelevant, Ernie flouts maxim of relevance and successful in conveying her unstated meaning.

Another example of relevance maxim flouting is in the following exchange:

Annie : Betty, the phone is ringing.
Betty : **I'm in the bath.**

Cutting (2008: 38)

In this exchange, Betty has flouted maxim of relevance by being irrelevant. Betty states an answer with a different topic. Here, Annie is expected to be able to receive Betty's unstated message. Since Betty is in the bath, Annie is expected to answer the phone.

4) Manner Maxim Flouting

To be clear in saying things is what all speakers try to do. However, in some occasion, ambiguity indeed happens whether the speaker intends to make it or not.

Then, maxim of manner is not fulfilled as the result. An example of manner maxim flouting is presented in the following dialog:

Daughter : Where are you going, Dad?
Daddy : To the **m-a-r-k-e-t**.

In this conversation, a father answers his daughter's question ambiguously. Instead of saying 'market' directly, he spells the word 'market' by its letters. Here, the father has flouted maxim of manner since he does not avoid obscurity of expression. Related to the meaning and the reason for the father saying that, context is an important aspect to observe. In this case, the father is trying to keep a secret from his littlest daughter so his littlest daughter does not demand to go along with him. This unstated meaning makes the father flouts maxim of manner, not violate it.

A further example of manner maxim flouting is in the following conversation. The speaker is flouting the maxim by being ambiguous.

Ahmad : Science class?
Joe : Yes. **The lecturer came in and the students left.**

When Joe explains his class, he uses an ambiguous sentence. Here, Joe has flouted maxim of manner. His sentence can be meant that the students left after the lecturer comes because principally they do not join the class or that the students purposely left after the lecturer comes because they do not want to join the class (actually they should be in the class). Here, Joe's utterance is ambiguous. It has two meanings inside that can make the listener confused.

b. Strategies of Maxim Flouting

Maxim flouting can be done in many various ways. Some strategies can be applied by a speaker to do it. When a speaker states things and expects the others to get his implicit meaning, strategies play an important role in it. It may determine whether the others will be able to get the implicit meaning or not.

Grice (in Levinson, 1983: 109) states that the use of maxim flouting causes many of the traditional 'figures of speech'. Here, figures of speech are the effects of maxim flouting. However, on the other hand, Grundy has a different opinion about it. In his book, Grundy (2000:76) states that rhetorical strategies which include figures of speech may be considered flouting the maxims of Cooperative Principle. Here, rhetorical strategies are the means of maxim flouting, not the effects. To answer the second objective of this research, this theory of rhetorical strategies is used.

According to Grundy (2000:76-77), rhetorical strategies include tautology, metaphor, overstatement, understatement, rhetorical question, and irony. For further explanation, rhetorical strategies as the strategies of maxim flouting in detail are as follows.

1) Tautology

Tautology is the first rhetorical strategy considered flouting the maxims of Cooperative Principle. According to Grundy (2000:127), tautology is an expression used frequently to express a complex meaning in an easier way. It is conventionally idiom. Because of the frequency of use, the meaning of an expression becomes more idiomatic but easier to understand. Levinson (1983:

110) states that in principle, simple and obvious tautologies have no communicative import. However, in terms of pragmatics, they may have a great deal to convey a message in a communicative event.

An example of tautology is '*Boys will be boys.*' Here, '*boys*' is used frequently and because of it, a difficult explanation about male person, child or adult, who will behave similarly, becomes easier to express. Besides, another example is in the expression of '*Enough is enough.*' To express the feeling of the speaker who has been exhausted being patient, this expression is effective to be used. The repetition of *enough* indicates that the expression is tautology. Alike the first example, the general form of tautology can be seen in this example.

As a strategy of maxim flouting, tautology is intentionally used to break the maxims and convey some hidden messages. The example below shows tautology that flouts maxim of Quantity:

At the end of the day the church can only **afford to pay** the number of people it can **afford to pay**.

Grundy (2013: 125)

This tautology is different from the previous examples. It is unlike an idiom. However, it is indeed a tautology since there are expressions that are used frequently, *afford to pay*. Here, the tautology flouts maxim of quantity since it lacks information. It does not give a contribution that is required so it is not as informative as is required. To observe maxim of quantity, the speaker should mention an exact number of the people, instead of using the tautology.

In *Routledge Dictionary of Language and Linguistics* (1996: 1179), tautology is described as the term for true proposition. It is a complex expression

that is always true. In the previous example, no matter how the tautology lacks information, the idea that the church pays the people is true. Since it is a tautology, the idea should be a fact.

2) Overstatement

Overstatement is the second strategy of maxim flouting. It is the opposite of understatement. According to Leech (1983: 145), overstatement is similar to hyperbole. That is a case where a speaker describes something stronger than the actual state of affairs. It is a kind of figure of speech. As the term ‘hyper’ means over or above, hyperbole is making something above the reality.

An example of maxim flouting by using overstatement is provided in the following quotation:

Remember that as a teenager you are **at the last stage in your life** when you will be happy to hear that the phone is for you.

Cutting (2008: 37)

In the statement above, there is an overstatement of assuming that adults are *never* happy to hear that the phone is for them. That *a teenager is the last stage* is also an overstatement indicating a maxim flouting. The maxim that is flouted here is maxim of quality. The speaker says something that lacks adequate evidence so his/her contribution is not one that is true. This is flouting maxim of quality.

Besides, overstatement may be described as stating more than what is necessary in a conversation. Another example of maxim flouting using overstatement as the strategy is as in ‘*I try to call a hundred times, but there was never any answer.*’ Here, *a hundred times* indicates the overstatement. It is actually unnecessary in the conversation.

Other expressions of maxim flouting are such as *I could eat a horse*, *I am starving to death*, and *I am dying of hunger*. Instead of saying *I am hungry*; some speakers choose to flout maxim of quality by exaggerating the fact. Exaggerating is a form of overstatement. In some cases, overstatement is justified for polite beliefs (Leech, 1983: 146). It is used in praising others such as '*That was a delicious meal!*'.

3) Understatement

Understatement is the opposite of overstatement (Leech, 1983: 145). If overstatement describes something stronger than the actual state of affairs, on the other hand, understatement or litotes describes something weaker than the actual state of affairs. Understatement has a different exaggeration from hyperbole. It is a figure of speech that makes something understated or less important, while in fact, it is incredible.

In some cases, understatement is used in criticism. *I wasn't over impressed by her speech* is an example of litotes to criticize things. Here, the fact is that the speaker is impressed by the speech. However, the speaker has a high expectation before, so when the speech is done, he is not over impressed since his expectation is higher than the fact. Understatement is used to express his/her disappointment about it. Another example of understatement in criticism is in '*That wasn't such a bad meal that you cooked.*' Here, the negative statement is the one indicating understatement.

Moreover, instead of negative statement, understatement also includes euphemism, stating an unpleasant subject by using inoffensive expression (Leech,

1983: 147). That is when a speaker avoids an unpleasant word by saying another softer diction of word. For example, instead of saying *workers are dismissed*, a speaker says that the workers are made redundant. Here, *made redundant* is the euphemism. It understates the degree to which things are bad. In addition, to understate a degree in euphemism, some adverbials of degree are usually used, such as *a bit*, *a little*, and *rather*. Then, therefore, it can be concluded that litotes or understatement is a way of underplaying disfavored aspects of meaning (Leech, 1983: 148).

An example of understatement that flouts the maxims of Cooperative Principle is provided below.

Jean : What do you think of Cindy?
Laila : **She is not a bad-looking girl.**

Here, Leila uses a negative statement to flout maxim of manner. She flouts the maxim that requires her to be brief. Using understatement, Leila actually tries to say that Cindy is rather a good-looking girl.

Lastly, understatement is when a speaker becomes less informative in a conversation than is required.

Wendy : What do you think of Harry?
Jack : **Nothing wrong.**

The context is that Harry displays anger to Jack. Jack and Harry talk in the room, so Wendy does not know what happens. After they talk, Jack leaves the room and Wendy asks a thing. In the dialog above, Jack gives too little information to Wendy. His statement understates the actual state that Harry is angry. *Nothing wrong* expresses Jack's dislike to Harry's behavior. He uses

understatement to express it. Here, Jack's statement flouts maxim of manner. The understatement leads his statement to break the maxim which requires him to avoid obscurity.

4) Metaphor

The next strategy of maxim flouting is by using a metaphor. Metaphor in *the interaction theory* (Levinson, 1983: 148) is the use of an expression in which there is a relationship between 'metaphorical' expression and 'literal' expression. The relationship is a relation where one can change the meaning of the other. 'Metaphorical' expression can change the meaning of 'literal' expression or vice versa. In essence, metaphor describes a person or object in a literary way by referring to something that is considered to have similar characteristics to the person or object that is trying to describe.

Saying a metaphor *my house is a refrigerator in January*, the 'metaphorical' expression is *refrigerator* and the 'literal' expression is *house*. Here, *refrigerator* can change the meaning of *house*. *House* is not merely a place here, but it is a very cold place since it is considered to have similar characteristics to a *refrigerator*.

Metaphor usually flouts maxim of quality. It is for the used expression that is lack of evidence and believed to be false. By saying the metaphor *my house is a refrigerator in January*, the speaker has been flouting maxim of quality. The house of the speaker is not in a shape of refrigerator. It is for sure believed to be false by the speaker.

Another example of maxim flouting using metaphor as its strategy is in the following dialog.

Andy : What kind of mood did you find the boss in?
Ben : **The lion roared.**

(Levinson, 1983: 153)

Here, relevance maxim flouting happens. Ben is considered to break the maxim of relevance which requires him to be relevant. The metaphor *the lion roared* indicates that Ben is irrelevant in the conversation. He changes the subject of conversation from *boss* to *lion*. Although Ben conveys an implicit meaning behind it, he has failed in fulfilling the maxim of relevance. One of the interpretations that may be understood by the listener is that the boss is in a bad mood, he is angry like a lion that roars.

5) Rhetorical Question

Rhetorical question is a rhetorical strategy in which a question is used to make a statement, not to get an answer. It has an obvious answer that can be used to deliver a statement. Rhetorical question is used to force the interpretation of the questions to the listener. The use of this rhetorical question to flout the maxims of Cooperative Principle is provided in the following dialog.

Bert : Do vegetarians eat hamburgers?
Ernie : **Do chickens have lips?**

Yule (1996: 44)

Here, Ernie's statement is an example of rhetorical question. It has no intention of asking and seeking an answer. On the other hand, it is intended to make a statement and give answer to Bert's question. Using rhetorical question,

Ernie tries to say that the answer of Bert's question is 'no,' just like the answer of his own question that chickens have no lips.

Moreover, another example of rhetorical question used as the strategy of maxim flouting is in the question *Was Mussolini going to be moderate?*. When the speaker believes that Mussolini was definitely not going to be moderate, he has flouted maxim of quality by stating this rhetorical question. It breaks the maxim which requires him to say what he believes to be true.

6) Irony

The next strategy used to flout the maxims of Cooperative Principle is irony. Irony relies on three classifications; they are irony itself, banter, and sarcasm. In general, irony is a figure of speech which suggests a different meaning than is said. Leech (1983: 144) in his book compares irony and banter as a pair. He states that irony is an apparently friendly way of being offensive. On the other hand, banter is described as an offensive way of being friendly. It is said that irony and banter are opposite of each other. However, in the use of irony and banter, they are usually being a pair that is intended to be used together. Banter is described as mock-irony.

An example of irony is an expression of a teacher perceiving his student who comes late to the class by saying, "*Well, it is too early, good morning.*" Here, the teacher says something positive but actually intends to say the negative one. The teacher uses irony to tease his student and convey an opposite meaning with his real utterance. The teacher does quality maxim flouting by saying what is not true.

On the contrary, banter states something negative but intends to convey a positive one. Banter is usually indicating intimacy or friendship so stating something negative is not a problem. According to Leech (1983: 144), there are two principles of expressing banter in the conversation: first, saying something obviously untrue, and second, saying something obviously impolite to the listener. This is done to show the solidarity of speakers and listeners. Alike irony, banter is considered as being unserious. An example of banter used for maxim flouting is in the following conversation:

- Ali : I'm beginning to realize why em why jobs in language schools run out so sharply in the autumn and in the spring. **It's all these damn MSc students and their wives.** Heh.heh
- Bob : heh.heh.heh.heh.
- Ali : Now I know why I was never wanted after October.
- Bob : Yeah that's right.

(Cutting, 2008: 37)

Here, Ali pretends to be angry to Bob after knowing that Bon's wife gets a job of teaching English as a Foreign Language, the same job as Ali's. Ali is actually not angry, but because of the close relationship of Ali and Bob, Ali pretends to be. Ali flouts maxim of quality by using a banter. He is saying something that is not true, disobeying the principle of quality maxim, i.e. that a speaker should make a contribution that is true.

Finally, the last classification of irony as the strategy of maxim flouting is sarcasm. Sarcasm is a form of irony that is not friendly (Cutting, 2008: 38). By using this, speakers usually intend to hurt another.

- Anne : How about your meal?
- Willy : Yum, **this is a lovely undercooked egg you've given me here, as usual.**

Here, Willy intends to hurt Anne and flouts maxim of quality. The egg is not lovely for Willy actually.

c. Reasons for Maxim Flouting

By flouting the maxims of Cooperative Principle, speakers intend to deliver an unstated meaning to the listeners. As Leech and Thomas remark in Mey (2001: 78), people can flout or intentionally break one of conversational maxims to lead the listener to find a hidden meaning. Here, maxim flouting gently leads the listener or reader to assume more than one conversational implicature in an exchange.

Mey (2001: 79) states that flouting the maxims can be due to many reasons. There is no certain limitation of the reasons for maxim flouting. It depends on the situation. Speakers are able to flout a maxim in the same situation for different reasons. Nevertheless, speakers are able to flout two different maxims for the same reason.

In his book, Leech (1983: 104) explains some illocutionary functions of politeness. Those are the functions of saying something with some hidden meanings in order to act politely in front of the others. Those functions are somehow related to the reasons people flout the maxims of Cooperative Principles. Politeness is a small part of maxim flouting since sometimes people are just being polite even they are being exaggerating or being irrelevant. As a result, the reasons for maxim flouting will be similar to the illocutionary functions of politeness. The reasons that may lead people to flout the maxims of Cooperative Principle are:

1) **Competitive**

This reason relates to the illocutionary goal that competes with the social goal as in ordering, asking, demanding, and begging (Leech, 1983: 104). Goal is the intended meaning. Here, illocutionary goal is a self centered goal, a goal which concerns more on each person's self and does not care about the others. On the other hand, its opposite, social goal means a goal that aims to bring advantage to others. In this type of reason, there is a competition between the illocutionary goal and the social goal. An example of competitive reason is in the following dialog:

Annie : Betty, the phone is ringing.
 Betty : **I'm in the bath.**

Cutting (2008: 38)

In the example above, there is a competition between the illocutionary goal of Betty and her social goal. Her social goal is helping Annie to answer the phone, while her illocutionary goal is finishing her own activity. Here, Betty understands the condition, i.e. that Annie asks her to answer the phone. Then, she intentionally flouts maxim of relevance because she refuses to answer the phone by saying "I'm in the bath". In the dialog, a competitive reason leads Betty to flout maxim of relevance. Her illocutionary goal finally is over her social goal.

2) **Convivial**

This is a reason for maxim flouting where an illocutionary goal coincides with the social goal as in offering, inviting, greeting, thanking, and congratulating (Leech, 1983: 104). Here, there is no disadvantaged side; both self and society are happily getting advantages from an utterance.

Samira : I can't imagine for sure. Perfect score for your grammar.
 Julie : **It's also you in charge.**

In the conversation above, the social goal is that Julie receives the compliment and the illocutionary goal is that Julie responds the compliment with thanking. Here, there is no competition, but a perfect goal meeting. Julie flouts maxim of relevance to thank Samira for her help in teaching grammar to Julie. Julie does not concern on the compliment, but more about her own need to thank. Since both sides aim to gain satisfaction in the talk, the reason for maxim flouting is a convivial reason.

3) Collaborative

Leech (1983: 104) explains that collaborative happens when an illocutionary goal is indifferent to the social goal. There are asserting, reporting, announcing, and instructing that are included in this reason. Here, the illocutionary goal and the social goal work together for a purpose of giving understanding. This reason is closely related to the flouting of quantity maxim. An example of maxim flouting with a collaborative reason is provided below:

Charlene : I hope you brought the bread and the cheese.
 Dexter : Ah, **I brought the bread.**

Yule (1996: 40)

In the example above, the reason for Dexter to flout the maxim of quantity is that he wants to tell Charlene that he does not bring any cheese. His illocutionary goal is reporting what he has done. In this case, the context supports Dexter's response, so Charlene understands the intended meaning of Dexter.

4) **Conflictive**

The last reason is conflictive reason. It is a reason where the illocutionary goal of a conversation conflicts with the social goal (Leech, 1983: 104). They are including threatening, accusing, cursing, reprimanding, and others. Here, the illocutionary goal and the social goal are very different. Then, the society is disadvantaged, while someone dominates the advantage of an utterance.

Anne : How about your meal?

Willy : Yum, **this is a lovely undercooked egg you've given me here, as usual.**

Here, Willy intends to hurt Anne and flouts maxim of quality. The social goal is complimenting Anne or giving advice for her lack. On the other hand, the illocutionary goal is stating what she feels without caring about the others' feeling. In the dialog above, the word 'lovely' becomes the conflictive words. The meal is not lovely, and then Willy wants to reprimand Anne. Willy states the contrary, so in this case, the reason for the maxim flouting is conflictive.

4. *12 Years a Slave* Movie

12 Years a Slave is a 2013 historical drama movie about slavery. It is an adaptation of the memoir of Solomon Northup, a black freeman who is kidnapped and forced to be a slave. It is a story of Solomon Northup playing his role as a slave for 12 years, from 1841 to 1853, until he was able to contact his friend.

This movie is based on a true story. It is directed by Steve McQueen and the adapted screenplay is written by John Ridley. It is starring Chiwetel Ejiofor as Solomon Northup, the main character. Solomon Northup is a New York State-

born free African American. He was kidnapped and sold into slavery in 1841. At the beginning, he tried to tell the truth to the people that he was a freeman; but then, he ended up keeping silent, then continuing his life as a slave.

Northup is shipped to New Orleans. He is renamed Platt, his new identity as a runaway slave from Georgia. He is purchased by a plantation owner, William Ford. He works well, but unfortunately his work gives Tibbeats, the carpenter, upset. Tibbeats then harass Northup. In order to save Northup, William Ford has to sell him to Edwin Epps. Although Northup explains the truth that he is a freeman, Ford says that he cannot hear that.

Finally, Northup works with Edwin Epps. He works picking up cotton together with many other slaves. Epps is a kind of master who considers abuse as the right of a master. Epps does not see the slaves as people, simply as his property. He can even rape the woman slave. To Epps, Northup has a bad relationship.

One day, Northup has a chance to send a letter to his family through a field hand. However, the field hand betrays him. Northup's money is taken, but the field hand reports Northup's ask to Epps. As a result, Northup is unable to send the letter. It is still luck for Northup that he can convince Epps that the field hand is telling a lie.

For the next chance, Northup works on the construction of a gazebo with a Canadian laborer named Bass. Bass earns Epps' displeasure by expressing his opposition to slavery. Bass tries to explain to Epps that he could have a little compassion towards those working for him.

Through Bass, Northup sends his message to his friend telling his condition. Although Bass will be in danger, he agrees to help Northup. Then, one day, a local sheriff comes to his place. He comes with Northup's friend. Finally, after being enslaved for twelve years, Northup is restored to freedom and returned to his family. The story is finished with a happy ending.

12 Years a Slave is an interesting movie reflecting the real situation of the slavery era. This movie has received many awards and nominations. It has won Oscar 2014 for the Best Motion Picture of the Year, Golden Globe 2014 for the same category, Best Motion Picture, and BAFTA Film Award for Best Film. Besides, it also wins some other categories such as Best Leading Actor, Best Writing, Best Performance by an Actress in a Supporting Role, and nominate in many categories.

B. Previous Studies

Related to the maxim flouting, there have been many researchers analyzing it in use. Fitria Nurhayati is one of the researchers focusing on the maxim flouting as her object of study. Her thesis entitled *A Pragmatic Analysis of Maxim Flouting Reflected in the Oprah Winfrey Show in the Exclusive Interview with J. K. Rowling* aims to describe the types of maxim flouting in the talk show. Besides, it aims to identify politeness principle as maxim flouting in the talk show and explain the purposes of maxim flouting in the talk show.

In the thesis, Fitria relates maxim flouting to the politeness principle. She argues that the most common reason for flouting maxims of Cooperative Principle

is to be polite to the others. Therefore, in her thesis, the analysis is about maxim flouting and politeness principle.

The findings of her research are as follows. First, there are three types of maxim flouting in the interview; maxim of quantity, manner, and relevance. The highest rank is placed by quantity maxim flouting. Second, there are six maxims of politeness principle that are found in the interview; agreement maxim, modesty maxim, tact maxim, generosity maxim, approbation maxim, and sympathy maxim. Finally, the purposes of maxim flouting in the interview based on the self-presentation of Rowling are found in four types. They are identity development, social approval, self-esteem, and social reward. Identity development and social approval place at the highest rank since Rowling shares much of her life experience and wishes that she is accepted, with her personality and thought, by the public.

Another researcher focusing on maxim flouting is Jihan Achyun Kusumaningrum. Jihan is also a student of English Language and Literature study program. She is doing a slightly different research of maxim flouting. She correlates it to the society in which gender is her focus. She analyzes maxim flouting as used by the male character in the movie *Cinderella Man*.

The thesis is entitled *A Socio-Pragmatic Analysis of the Flouting of Cooperative Principle Maxims done by the Male Main Character in Cinderella Man*. Here, she combines two fields of study, sociolinguistics and pragmatics. The objectives of her research are to identify and describe the men's linguistic features that are used by the male main character in *Cinderella Man*, to identify and

describe the kinds of maxim flouting that is used, and to explain the reasons for the male main character in *Cinderella Man* employed maxim flouting.

The results of her research are first, there are four men's linguistic features employed by the male character in *Cinderella Man*; report talk, command, tease and joke, swear and profanity. Second, the male character has been flouting the maxim of quality, quantity, relevance, and manner. Maxim of quantity has the highest number of maxim flouting. Then, the reasons for maxim flouting are varied; showing power, giving detail information, and also expressing emotion and solidarity.

Compared to the two previous researches, this research differs on the object and the objectives of the study. The object of this research is a recent movie illustrating the life of slave. Of course, it is different from the object of an exclusive interview and the movie *Cinderella Man*. Besides, the theory used to analyze the reason for maxim flouting is also different. The first research applies self-presentation to analyze the purpose of maxim flouting, and then the second research relates the reason for maxim flouting with gender. Differently, this research uses Leech's theory of illocutionary functions to analyze the reasons for maxim flouting. This theory is applied in order to provide a more comprehensive result of analyzing the reasons for maxim flouting uttered by a slave.

C. Conceptual Framework

Maxim flouting is a part of pragmatics concept involving an act of disobeying the rules of being cooperative in a conversation. Disobeying the rules

by maxim flouting is different from disobeying the rules by violating it. This research focuses on maxim flouting uttered by the Solomon Northup in *12 Years a Slave* movie.

In flouting the maxims, people are intentionally breaking the rules of Cooperative Principle to convey unstated meaning. People have possibilities to flout one or more maxims of Cooperative Principle. Grice's theory of maxim flouting is used to answer the first objective of this research. According to Grice, there are four types of maxim flouting: quantity, quality, relevance, and manner maxim flouting.

To flout the maxims, people use many strategies. The theory of Grundy is the most suitable theory to answer the second objective of this research. Grundy states that people may flout the maxims of Cooperative Principle by using rhetorical strategies. The strategies include tautology, overstatement, understatement, metaphor, rhetorical question, and irony. Those are the strategies used to convey someone's intention in maxim flouting.

For some cases, the speakers' implied meanings reflect the reason for maxim flouting. To answer the objective of identifying the reasons for maxim flouting, Leech's theory of Illocutionary Function is used. Therefore, the reasons may be competitive (ordering, asking, demanding, begging), convivial (offering, inviting, greeting, thanking, congratulating), collaborative (asserting, reporting, announcing, instructing), or conflictive (threatening, accusing, cursing, reprimanding).

Finally, maxim flouting is a social phenomenon in linguistics. In this research, the three theories above are used for the analysis. By combining those theories, this research is hopefully able to present the most comprehensive findings of maxim flouting in *12 Years a Slave* movie.

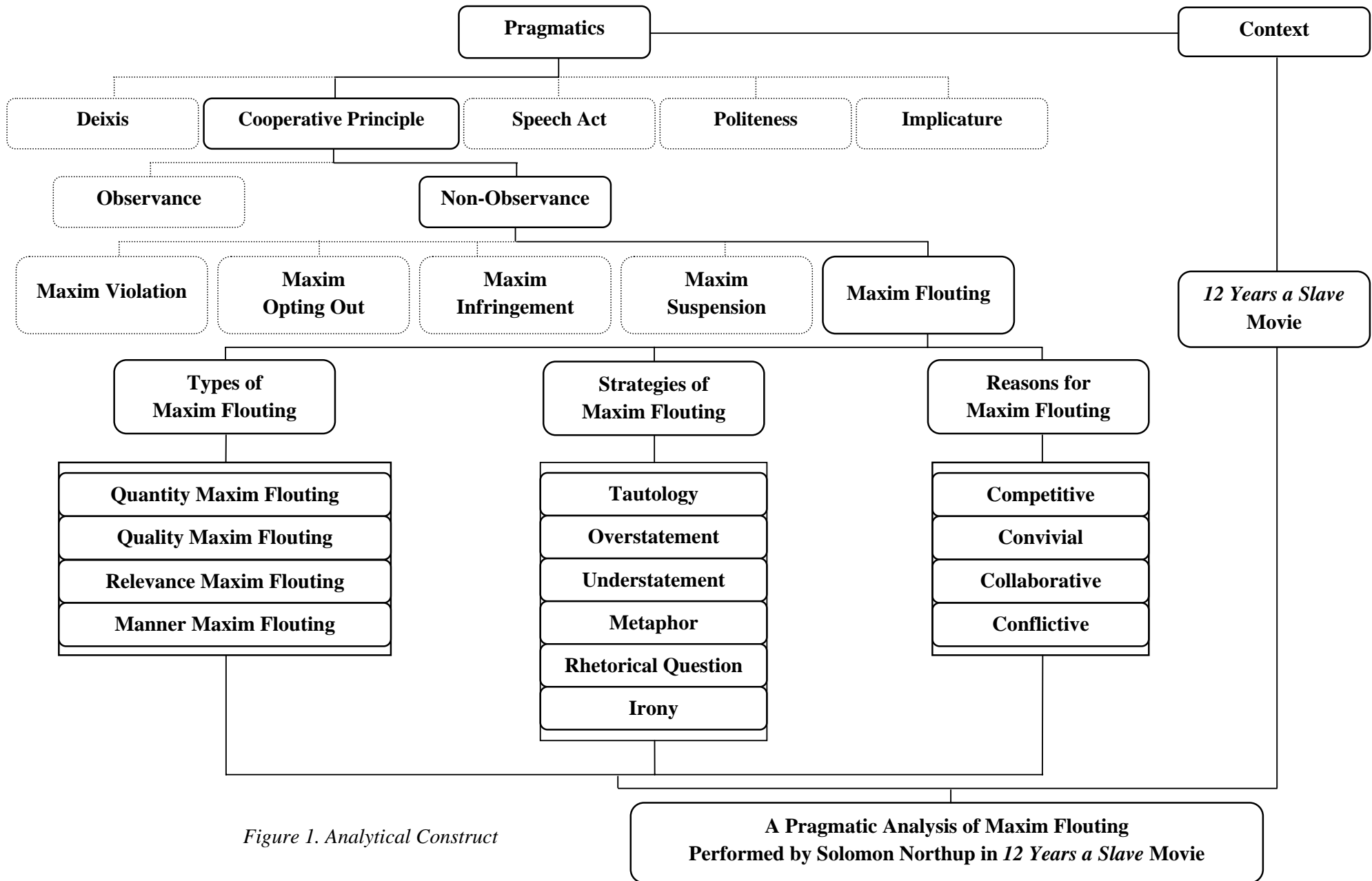


Figure 1. Analytical Construct

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

This chapter comprises the research method applied in conducting the research. It clarifies the type of study, the instrument used in the research, and the source of data. Furthermore, it also comprises the technique of data collection and the technique of data analysis. Finally, this chapter provides the information of the data triangulation.

A. Type of Study

In general, research can be classified into two models, qualitative and quantitative study. In doing this research related to maxim flouting, the researcher used both qualitative and quantitative approaches. As the qualitative approach played more important roles in the research, the type of study was qualitative-quantitative research.

According to Holloway (in Wahyuni, 2012: 2), qualitative research is a form of social inquiry focusing on the interpretation of experience and the world by people. Supporting this statement, Vanderstoep and Johnston (2009: 7) state that qualitative research produces narrative or textual description of the phenomena under study. Obtaining rich and in-depth information is the characteristic of qualitative research. This research focused on the detailed explanation and aimed to present in-depth information related to maxim flouting as the result. In this way, it was considered as qualitative research.

Besides, this research also used a quantitative approach. Vanderstoep and Johnston (2009: 7) explain that quantitative research describes the phenomena under study numerically. It provides the validity of the research in the form of statistic. The findings of quantitative research can more accurately reflect the population so it can be generalized. In this research, data in the form of number were provided to present the occurrence of maxim flouting. It used to support the explanation and description of maxim flouting in use. In this case, it applied a quantitative approach.

Finally, the researcher also noticed the context where a maxim flouting happens. Smith (in Wiersma, 2009: 14) says that qualitative research notices the context where a research happens. It is done for a purpose of understanding the social phenomenon. In this research, both approaches were used so that the researcher was able to describe the phenomena of maxim flouting in detail.

B. Instruments of Research

Conducting qualitative research, the researcher became the primary instrument of the research. Lincoln and Guba (in Vanderstoep and Johnston, 2009: 188) argue that human is the best instrument for qualitative inquiry. It is in the same line as Moleong (2002: 4) who states that the key instrument of qualitative research is the researcher. Human is designed by experiences; they can respond to the phenomena under study, not like non-human instrument. Therefore, the researcher in this research had her roles in all of the activities of the study;

selecting the source of data, collecting the data, analyzing the data collected, and describing the findings of the research.

Meanwhile, a data sheet was also needed as the secondary instrument of the research. It covers the three-research focus related to maxim flouting in *12 Years a Slave* movie. The form of data sheet is as follow:

Table 1. The Form of Data Sheet of the Occurrence of Maxim Flouting Performed by Solomon Northup in *12 Years a Slave* movie

No	Code	Data	Types of Maxim Flouting				Strategies of Maxim Flouting					Reasons for Maxim Flouting				Context	
			QN	QL	RL	MN	TL	OS	US	MT	RQ	IR	CM	CV	CL		CF
1	QN/01/TL/CL	Solomon : Come, Anne. Jump. Anne : I will not ruin my dress. Catch me! Solomon : I will catch you, Anne. (beat) I will. Anne : You will.	√				√								√		Solomon and his family walk together on the street. He helps his wife, Anne, across muck on the street. Solomon flouts maxim of quantity when he responds to Anne's request. He provides more information than is needed. 'I will catch you, Anne.' is the required contribution. The repeated expression is not needed since the meaning is not different from the first one. This maxim flouting happens because of Solomon's asserting. He says that to convince Anne.

Notes:

Types of Maxim Flouting:

QN : Quantity

QL : Quality

RL : Relevance

MN : Manner

Strategies of Maxim Flouting:

TL : Tautology

OS : Overstatement

US : Understatement

MT : Metaphor

RQ : Rhetorical Question

IR : Irony

Reasons for Maxim Flouting:

CM : Competitive

CV : Convivial

CL : Collaborative

CF : Conflictive

C. Form, Context, and Source of Data

The form of data in this research was utterances. Those were the utterances uttered by Solomon Northup that were containing maxim flouting, breaking the rules of being cooperative for certain reasons. These data were also presented in the form of number and percentage so the researcher was able to compare the categories in maxim flouting. In this case, the context of data was the dialog in which Solomon becomes one of the participants and flouts the maxims of Cooperative Principle. The data were taken from *12 Years a Slave* script written by John Ridley.

D. Techniques of Data Collection

The technique of data collection used in this research was note taking by the researcher as the instrument. Furthermore, the process of data collection followed some steps below.

1. The researcher downloaded *12 Years a Slave* movie completed with the script.
2. The researcher checked whether the script matches with the movie or not when watched the movie.
3. The researcher selected and classified the utterances performing maxim flouting in the movie.
4. The researcher transferred the data to the data sheet that was made.

E. Techniques of Data Analysis

Data analysis is the most complex work in a study, indeed in qualitative research. In the data analysis, content analysis was applied to find out the maxim flouting uttered by Solomon Northup in the movie. This technique of analysis analyzed the object of the study through the theories of maxim flouting. As Downe-Wamboldt says (in Wahyuni, 2012: 122), content analysis aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of a phenomenon.

Qualitative data analysis is defined as working with data which includes organizing, classifying, synthesizing, and understanding the data, and also determining the data that will be presented (Bogdan and Biklen, 1982: 145). Considering this definition, in this research, the procedures of data analysis were as follows.

1. Identifying

To start the analysis, firstly, the researcher categorized the raw data that had been recorded. Some categorizations were made as a form of identification on the data of the research.

2. Coding

After the identification of data was done, the researcher represented the data in code. Coding was used as a sign of categorization of the data in this research. Besides, applying this coding also helped the researcher to gain trustworthiness of the data during the analysis process. The coding systems were as follows.

e.g. QN/01/TL/CL --- QN : Quantity (type of maxim flouting)

01 : Number of occurrence

TL : Tautology (strategy of maxim floating)

CL : Collaborative (reason for maxim floating)

3. Interpreting

After coding and re-examining the data, the researcher interpreted the data in order to answer the formulation of the problem. In this step, the researcher got to know what was important in each data and what it meant. Data sheet was needed in this step of interpretation.

4. Discussing

In this step, a comprehensive analysis of the interpreted data was done. The researcher discussed the result of data interpretation. Then, the result of the discussion was used to make a conclusion.

5. Concluding

This was the last step in which the researcher drew the conclusions of the research based on the findings.

F. Trustworthiness of Data

Validity and reliability should be reconsidered in qualitative term for establishing the authenticity and trustworthiness of a research (Merriam, 2009: 211). In this case, Lincoln and Guba (in Merriam, 2009: 213) use different terms for generalizability, internal validity, reliability, and objectivity in the trustworthiness of data. Having the similar meaning, they name those concepts as transferability, credibility, dependability, and conformability for the

trustworthiness of qualitative research. To deal with this trustworthiness, the researcher of this research applied triangulation method, i.e. the cross-validation of qualitative analysis (Wiersma, 2009: 287). It approves the sufficiency of the data in the research. Below are the two kinds of triangulation used in this research.

1. Investigator Triangulation

Doing investigator triangulation, the researcher applied peer correction. Other observers investigated the findings of the research found by the researcher. Here, the researcher conducted the triangulation of the data with two students having the same major as the researcher in English Language and Literature Study Program.

2. Theory Triangulation

Theory triangulation in this research was conducted by using multiple theories in the process of analyzing and interpreting the data. Each single set of data was interpreted by using three different theories related to maxim flouting. Those theories were the theory of Grice, Grundy, and Leech.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter embodies two sections, findings and discussion. In the first section, the findings of the research are presented in the form of tables. There are two tables which provide the answers of each objectives of the research. Besides, brief explanations are also provided to lead the way of how to read the findings of the research. In the second section or discussion, some examples of the analyzed data are provided to achieve an in-depth understanding of the phenomena. It is the further explanation of the first section.

A. Findings

This section provides the data that have been obtained by the researcher to answer the objectives of the research. The findings show that Solomon Northup, the main character in *12 Years a Slave* movie, indeed flouts the maxims of Cooperative Principle. His life as a slave for 12 years has affected the form of his maxim flouting. Analyzing maxim flouting in this movie enables the researcher to represent the effect of slaves' life to the occurrences of maxim flouting in Northup's life.

Here, the data used for an analysis of maxim flouting are provided in the form of tables. It is for the purpose of presenting the data in an easier way. Moreover, the frequency and the percentage of each category are presented

together in order to give more detailed information of the occurrences of maxim flouting in the movie.

Based on the objectives of this research, the findings comprise the data of the types, strategies, and reasons for maxim flouting. Therefore, below are provided three different tables presenting the phenomena under study. The first table presents the data findings of the types of maxim flouting performed by Northup. It is the answer of the first objective of this research. The table is presented as follows.

Table 2. The Types of Maxim Flouting Performed by Solomon Northup in *12 Years a Slave* Movie

No.	Types of Maxim Flouting	Frequency	Percentage
1	Quantity Maxim Flouting	36	48.65%
2	Quality Maxim Flouting	17	22.97%
3	Manner Maxim Flouting	12	16.22%
4	Relevance Maxim Flouting	9	12.16%
Total		74	100%

As shown in the table above, the types of maxim flouting all occur in *12 Years a Slave* movie. It means that Northup has used every chance to flout the maxims of Cooperative Principle. The total number of maxim flouting performed by Northup in the movie is 74 times.

Here, the most dominant maxim flouting uttered by Northup is quantity maxim flouting. This is almost a half of the occurrences of maxim flouting in the

movie; its frequency is 36 (48.65%). This means that Northup usually does not give the required information for the purpose of the exchange, whether he gives too much or too little information. This maxim flouting frequently happens due to the fact that Northup is basically a freeman. As a freeman, he has enough knowledge to be shared. Giving too much information is a way to show his nature as a freeman. Besides, being forced to be slave, there are some times when he gives too much information to reveal his true identity. On the other hand, giving too little information is done to act his role as a slave properly. It is a way to survive and sometimes used to hide his identity before he finally finds the perfect time to reveal it. Generally, quantity maxim flouting is used by Northup to convince the other participant of the conversation of his idea.

Well under quantity maxim flouting, there is quality maxim flouting that occurs 18 times (22.97%). This type of maxim flouting happens when Northup fails to fulfill the maxim which requires him to make a reliable contribution, say things that are believed to be true, and that have adequate evidence. This maxim flouting is quite high in its occurrence since Northup often uses it to convey some hidden messages. He uses this maxim flouting to save his face as a slave so that he can survive. Besides, this is sometimes used to request something from the others or express his gratitude. He also uses it to express his disagreement and his anger about things. The meanings conveyed through the maxim flouting are varied as the strategies used to flout it. Overstatement, understatement, metaphor, and irony are found to be used for this maxim flouting.

The third rank in the occurrences of maxim flouting is manner maxim flouting. It is when Northup does not fulfill maxim of manner in his utterances. The frequency is slightly less than the relevance maxim flouting, 12 times (16.22%). Here, Northup fails to be perspicuous, avoid obscurity, avoid ambiguity, be brief, and be orderly. As a slave, Northup is required to be brief. This is why manner maxim flouting does not happen frequently. In the movie, this maxim flouting is usually used in a condition where he needs to hide his true identity. Then, he is intentionally being ambiguous and obscure. Moreover, Northup also flouts maxim of manner by giving unnecessary prolixity. Therefore, he is failed to be brief in the conversation.

Then, the last maxim flouting which has the lowest rank in the occurrence is relevance maxim flouting that occurs 9 times (12.16%). This breaks the maxim which requires Northup to be relevant in doing an exchange. This maxim flouting is also a part of his effort to survive in his new status. Intentionally, Northup becomes irrelevant to change the subject of a conversation so that he can minimize his difficulty in giving response. However, here, the lowest rank indicates that this maxim flouting is rarely used. Northup is cooperative by being relevant almost all the time. One factor that leads this to happen is that Northup does not find many difficulties which require him to change a subject often. Besides, sometimes being irrelevant is considered as being impolite. Then, being impolite is not the characteristic of a slave. Northup tends to be relevant to support his life as a slave.

The second table is about the strategies of maxim flouting performed by Northup. It provides the answer to the second objective of this study as in the following.

Table 3. The Strategies of Maxim Flouting Performed by Solomon Northup in *12 Years a Slave* Movie

No.	Strategies of Maxim Flouting	Frequency	Percentage
1	Overstatement	35	47.30%
2	Understatement	20	27.03%
3	Tautology	7	9.46%
4	Irony	7	9.46%
5	Metaphor	5	6.76%
6	Rhetorical Question	0	0.00%
Total		74	100%

Shown in the table above, the most dominant strategy used in the maxim flouting is overstatement. The percentage is 47.30% which means this strategy is used 35 times. In other words, almost a half of the maxim flouting is done through overstatement. Using this strategy, Northup states an exaggeration and gives more information than that which is required. This strategy is used for flouting all the maxims of Cooperative Principle. However, quantity maxim flouting becomes the most frequent type to be flouted by this strategy. It fails in providing the necessary information and making the contribution of a speaker more informative than is required. This strategy is used frequently because Northup has many ideas to

share. As his nature, he is well educated, so having many ideas is common for Northup. This strategy is used to convince the others and sometimes show his anger about something.

Then, in the second highest rank of the strategies, there is understatement that occurs 20 times (27.03%) in the movie. This is when Northup states things weaker than the actual state and sometimes gives less information than is required. Here, the use of understatement is common for quantity and manner maxim flouting. In quantity maxim flouting, understatement leads the speaker to fail in making a contribution as informative as is required. On the other hand, in manner maxim flouting, understatement gives rise to ambiguity and obscurity of expression. Northup commonly uses this strategy to express his disagreement about something.

Next after that, tautology and irony gain the third rank by 7 occurrences (9.46%). Compared to overstatement and understatement, these strategies are far for being used to flout the maxims. Tautology is mainly used for quantity maxim flouting. By using an expression frequently, this strategy flouts the maxim which requires a speaker to make a necessary contribution. It gives more information than is required and generally flouts maxim of quantity.

Similar to tautology, irony is also used 7 times for maxim flouting. By saying something which is different from the intended meaning, this strategy is commonly used for quality maxim flouting. It breaks the maxim that requires a speaker to make a reliable contribution. Irony is the strategy for which the speaker

lacks adequate evidence. The different meaning between the literal expression and the intended meaning is that makes the evidence limited.

Following this strategy, metaphor is applied 5 times (6.76%). All the use of this strategy in the movie is for flouting maxim of quality. Metaphor indicates a speaker saying thing that lacks adequate evidence so the contribution is not the true one. Northup uses this strategy because the expression of metaphor sometimes can cover his intended meaning better than the other strategies.

Among the strategies, there is one strategy that is not used by Northup for maxim flouting. That is rhetorical question. In *12 Years a Slave* movie, maxim flouting is never done by using this strategy. It seems that Northup never uses a question to make a statement in the movie since he is a clear person. Moreover, it is also related to the fact that he lives a different life. Rhetorical question sometimes is considered as a form of impoliteness. Therefore, he has no chance to express it since impoliteness is not a choice for a slave. To get a chance for gaining his freedom, Northup should act his role as a slave properly. It includes a state in which he should maintain his politeness above. In this case, making a statement directly is better for him if he wants to be alive.

While the first and second tables are presenting the types and strategies of maxim flouting, the third table is also provided to complete the findings of this research presenting the reasons for maxim flouting in *12 Years a Slave* movie. Here, in classifying the reasons, the researcher does not derivate it from the types or the strategies. It is purely based on Leech's illocutionary functions. The finding of the reasons for maxim flouting is provided below.

Table 4. The Reasons for Maxim Flouting Performed by Solomon Northup in *12 Years a Slave* Movie

No.	Reasons for Maxim Flouting	Frequency	Percentage
1	Conflictive Reason	28	39.19%
2	Competitive Reason	20	27.03%
3	Convivial Reason	13	17.57%
4	Collaborative Reason	13	17.57%
Total		74	100.00%

From the table above, the reasons for maxim flouting are fairly various. The highest rank of the occurrences is conflictive reason which means that Northup usually flouts the maxim because he intends to conflict with the social goal. The maxim flouting is about threatening, accusing, cursing, and others. This is the cause for 29 times (39.19%) of maxim flouting. The use of this reason is arising from the fact that Northup is a freeman forced to be a slave. His illocutionary goal must be struggling to regain his freedom no matter what. However, the social goal is expecting Northup to live as a slave peacefully. Here, basically his illocutionary goal conflicts with the social goal so it leads this reason to gain the highest rank.

Then, competitive reason is ranked second with its frequency of 20 times (27.03%). It is fairly fewer than the conflictive reason. This is the reason when Northup has a goal which is beneficial to him. There are two different goals that actually compete in the exchange. Those are the goals in which Northup opposes being a slave and adapts being a slave as a way to survive. These goals compete

and lead a rise to the use of this reason. Moreover, since Northup has something to ask from others, especially when he needs help to release him from being a slave, this reason leads Northup to do more maxims flouting than before.

After that, under the competitive reason are convivial and collaborative reasons. These reasons have the same frequencies, 13 occurrences (17.57%) of each. First, with 13 occurrences, Northup flouts the maxim of Cooperative Principle because of convivial reason. Northup applies maxim flouting for offering, inviting, greeting, thanking, and others which makes the others happy. Although Northup opposes the idea of being a slave, he still maintains his behavior. He is still a good person who gets along with the society where he lives. However, in this case, the little number of occurrences indicates that his disagreement is stronger than his will to maintain the courtesy.

Then, the last reason for Northup having the same frequency as convivial reason is collaborative reason. It is the reason when the illocutionary goal of Northup is indifferent with the social goal. His goal gives no effect to the society. But then, it gives an effect to himself. The use of this reason is purely for sharing knowledge and information to others.

In general, it is found in *12 Years a Slave* movie that the three objectives of this research are related to each other. The most dominant type of maxim flouting in the movie is quantity maxim flouting. In doing this, Northup often uses overstatement as his strategy and the reason for this is commonly a conflictive reason. Therefore, here, the most dominant type of maxim flouting is commonly done by using the most dominant strategy and caused by the most dominant

reason for maxim flouting. The story of Northup being a freeman before a slave also affects this relationship.

B. Discussion

In this section, the findings of maxim flouting in *12 Years a Slave* movie are discussed more comprehensively. Some examples of maxim flouting that occurs in the movie are provided to give a more in-depth explanation of the phenomena. The aim of the discussion is to answer the objectives of this research clearly so there is an understanding of the phenomena under study.

As Grice's theory, maxim flouting does not lead to a complete misunderstanding, but to a hidden meaning. It is intentionally breaking the maxims of Cooperative Principle to convey messages. In the movie, Northup tries to perform it in many different ways.

Based on the objectives of this research, there are three parts of discussion concerning about maxim flouting in the movie; its types, strategies, and reasons. The first discussion gives an in-depth explanation of the types of maxim flouting performed by Northup as follows.

1. The Types of Maxim Flouting in *12 Years a Slave* Movie

According to Grice, there are four types of maxim flouting; quantity, quality, relevance, and manner maxim flouting. In *12 Years a Slave* movie, Northup flouts all of these maxims. The most dominant maxim flouting is quantity maxim flouting and the least dominant is manner maxim flouting.

Principle. His contribution is more than that is required in the exchange so he has done quantity maxim flouting. He breaks the maxim in which making a more informative contribution than is required is forbidden.

Another example of quantity maxim flouting uttered by Northup is taken after he has become a slave:

- (4: 02) Northup : Sir, have I done something wrong?
 Ford : Not your concern, Platt. I say with much...shame I have compiled debts. I have long preached austerity, but find myself hypocritical in that regard. You'll be in the ownership of Mr. Tibeats. You are his now. Serve him as you'd serve me.
 Northup : **Sir.**
 Ford : And your faithfulness will not be forgotten.
 (Datum QN/20/US/CM)

The conversation above is between Northup and his master at that time, Ford. The condition is that Ford sold Northup to Mr. Tibeats. Ford tries to explain it to Northup, his best slave. Here, Northup does not give an appropriate contribution to the conversation. Instead of just saying 'sir', Northup should respond to his master's explanation by at least saying 'Yes, Sir' as expected or may be asking for further explanation. However, in this exchange, Northup does not do that. He indeed has something to say but he chooses to give a short response to his master.

In term of maxim flouting, he has done a quantity maxim flouting since he does not make his contribution as is required for the purpose of the exchange. He is intentionally breaking the maxim to convey an implied meaning. In this case, the implied meaning can be a refusal to Ford's order. Being less informative is the one that makes Northup fail in fulfilling maxim of quality.

A further example of maxim flouting by Northup as a slave is in the following dialog. The dialog is between Northup and patroller. It happens when Northup meets two patrollers with bloodhounds on his way to the store. When the bloodhounds start barking, Northup's body shakes. Then, the patrollers approach him.

- (4: 03) Patroller : Boy, where are you going?
 Northup : (almost tripping over his words) **To the store, Sir, to Bartholomew's. I was sent there by Mistress Epps.**
 Patroller : Get there and get there quick.
 (Datum QN/22/OS/CM)

In the conversation above, it can be seen that Northup has flouted the maxim of quantity. He gives too much information to the patroller by answering the question with a long response. Answering the question, Northup just needs to mention the place where he is going to. However, in the exchange above, he is more informative than that is required. He completes his answer by mentioning the person who sends him to the store while actually the patroller does not need to know this. The first sentence is the required information in this exchange. On the other hand, the second sentence is not the required information. By saying this sentence, Northup fails in fulfilling maxim of quantity. He does a quantity maxim flouting by breaking the requirement of quantity maxim to make a contribution as informative as is required for the purpose of the exchange.

If Northup observes maxim of quantity, he should stop after the first sentence is finished. The second sentence should be omitted to make a contribution as informative as is required for the current purpose, then he does not flout maxim of quantity.

As explained in the findings, quantity maxim flouting ranks first in the occurrences. There are still so many examples of the occurrences of quantity maxim flouting in *12 Years a Slave* movie. However, to comprise the entire types of maxim flouting uttered by Northup, the example of analyzed data in terms of quantity maxim flouting is unfortunately unable to be presented all in this discussion section.

b. Quality Maxim Flouting

Quality maxim flouting occurs 17 times (22.97%) in *12 Years a Slave* movie which makes it rank second. It flouts the maxim that requires a speaker to make contribution that is reliable, state what is true according to him, and say that has adequate evidence. In its occurrences, maxim of quality is flouted in various ways by Northup.

An example of this maxim flouting is presented below. It is when Anne and Northup are talking about Anne's trip to Sandy Hill, which obliges Anne to leave Northup. It is when Northup is still a free man.

(4: 04) Northup : I won't stay idle
 Anne : Darling, it's good money.
 Northup : **If only I didn't have to share your cooking with other people.**
 Anne : You don't.

(Datum QL/01/OS/CM)

At the time, Northup states his final statement as above. He is deliberately saying something that lacks adequate evidence. Here, the matter of sharing cooking sounds bigger than the fact. He actually tries to say that the money is good as long as it is used correctly. Besides, he asks Anne to be loyal to him as in the case she will cook only for Northup. In this exchange, Northup expresses his

message with a hyperbole. The statement as in the dialog does not mean literally that the money is bad or something if Anne shares her cooking with other people. It just indicates that Northup advises Anne to use the money wisely.

Northup uses maxim flouting to deliver his message. The maxim flouting is done by exaggerating or stating something by making it seem more important. In this case, the maxim flouting belongs to quality maxim flouting since Northup does not make a reliable contribution and lack of adequate facts.

Another example of quality maxim flouting by Northup before he becomes a slave is also provided below. The conversation is between Northup, Mr. Moon, Hamilton, and Brown. Mr. Moon introduces Northup to Hamilton and Brown who are inquiring a player for their performance. It is the first time meeting between Northup and those people, Hamilton and Brown.

(4: 05) Mr. Moon : Call the Devil's name... There he is now. Mr. Northup...! I have two gentlemen who should make your acquaintance. Messrs. Brown and Hamilton.

Brown : Sir.

Mr. Moon : Mr. Northup, these two gentlemen were inquiring about distinguished individuals, and I was just this very moment telling them that Solomon Northup is an expert player on the violin.

Hamilton : He was indeed.

Northup : **Mr. Moon is being overly gracious.**

(Datum QL/02/OS/CV)

In the exchange above, Northup indeed flouts maxim of quality by saying something that lacks evidence. Here, he compliments Mr. Moon by expressing exaggeration. The word 'overly' is an exaggeration from Northup in this situation. Taking a look at the facts that Northup is indeed an expert player on the violin, Mr. Moon is actually not overly gracious. Mr. Moon just explains something

based on the reality. In this situation, Northup is certainly grateful so he tries to express his gratitude by giving a compliment to Mr. Moon. In this case, his modesty leads him to a quality maxim flouting. Northup makes a contribution that is not true. He intentionally breaks maxim of quality because he wants to convey something more.

In the previous paragraphs, two examples of quality maxim flouting have been provided from the time when Northup is still a free man. In the next explanation, the example is provided from when Northup starts being a slave. It is a conversation between Northup and a kid in the prison of slaves, Randall. When they are cleaning their body to prepare for the sale of slaves, Randall, the kid, is yammering on his mother.

(4: 06) Randall : Mama ..! Mama! Is she going to come?
 Northup : Quiet, please.
 Randall : Mama!
 Northup : **Your mother will come, I swear she will, but you must be silent. Please. Be silent!**

(Datum QL/06/TL/CF)

Here, Northup tries to keep Randall quiet. He does a quality maxim flouting by saying something that he believes to be false. In that kind of situation, Northup lacks of adequate evidence that Randall's mother will come. He may say the truth by saying, "I don't know whether your mother will come or not, but please, be silent! So you will not get beaten!", but then Randall will not be calm and yammers more and more.

Understanding the consequence, Northup intentionally says the statement as in the dialog above to calm Randall so Randall does not get beaten from the guard. He might say it to Randall but his belief is otherwise. Since Northup breaks

quality maxim which requires him to say what he believes to be true, he has flouted maxim of quality in this exchange.

Aside from the examples above, there are still many other quality maxim flouting by Northup in *12 Years a Slave* movie. By using many ways, the quality maxim flouting is done by Northup. As a result, the second rank belongs to it.

c. Manner Maxim Flouting

This type of maxim flouting ranks as the third dominant maxim flouting happened in *12 Years a Slave* movie. It reaches the number of 12 in its occurrences, 16.22% of the total 74 maxims flouting. It happens more frequent than relevance maxim flouting. In this maxim flouting, Northup fails to fulfill the maxim of manner that requires him to be clear, brief, and orderly in stating his utterances. By using some strategies, Northup has succeeded in conveying hidden meanings through manner maxim flouting in the movie. Being perspicuous is the common indication of this maxim flouting.

Some examples of manner maxim flouting by Northup are presented below. As the first example, a conversation between Northup and Parker is taken. The conversation takes a place at Parker's shop when Northup still lives as a free man with his family.

(4: 07) Parker : If you would sign our condolence book. My hope is to find a way to forward it to the Widow Harrison. Sad days for the nation.
 Northup : **Yes, certainly. Poor Mrs. Harris and her children. I hope brighter times ahead.**

(Datum MN/01/OS/CL)

In this conversation, Mr. Parker asks Northup to sign the condolence book of the deceased President of the nation, William Henry Harrison. Agreeing the

offer, Northup flouts maxim of manner by saying something which is ambiguous. His last statement, *I hope brighter times ahead*, contains ambiguity. It may be interpreted differently by the listener, Parker in this case. It is ambiguous whether his hope of brighter times is for the nation or for Mrs. Harris and her children. Moreover, this ambiguity leads his statement to be obscure. Therefore, he also breaks maxim of manner in terms of the requirement to avoid obscurity of expression. In general, manner maxim flouting happens in this exchange. Northup uses it to express his deep sincerity of the matter discussed.

Then, the next examples of manner maxim flouting by Northup are from the time when he lives his life as a slave. The first example after he becomes a slave is taken from his conversation with Mistress Shaw. The conversation is between a slave and a master. Northup is the slave and Mistress Shaw is the master.

(4: 08) Mistress Shaw : Nothin' Epps desire come outta concern.
 Northup : **I meant no disrespect.**
 Mistress Shaw : He ain't heard you.
 Northup : I meant no disrespect to you, Mistress.
 (Datum MN/04/US/CL)

Here, Northup and Mistress Shaw talk about Master Epps, Northup's master. In the middle of talking, Northup flouts maxim of manner. His statement is difficult to understand so Mistress Shaw misunderstands it. Since Northup breaks the maxim of manner which requires him to be perspicuous and avoid obscurity, he flouts maxim of manner. Again, he uses an ineffective sentence. He is being obscure so that Mistress Shaw cannot understand his statement perfectly. Instead of saying "I meant no disrespect," he may say it clearly that he respects Mistress Shaw so there is no misunderstanding between them. Here, his obscurity

is the one that causes the misunderstanding. However, since he does not intend to lead a misunderstanding, he flouts maxim of manner by expressing something obscure, not violates the maxim.

Another example of manner maxim flouting by Northup as a slave is in the following exchange. It is an exchange between Northup and Celeste who meet each other at Turner's plantation. Northup has explained to Celeste that he is actually a freeman. Celeste is curious about Northup's plan to gain his freedom.

- (4: 09) Celeste : Free heart means nothin if'n yo body gunna die a slave.
 Northup : I will not.
 Celeste : How? Celeste knows you ain't gunna run. Celeste knows it ain't your nature.
 Northup : **I have a plan. I have a letter.**
 Celeste : A letter? How'll yah mail da letter? Who yah trust to post it? A nigger that can read and write is a nigger that'll hang.

(Datum MN/05/US/C)

In the exchange above, Northup also flouts maxim of manner. He says something that is difficult to understand. Although he has explained to Celeste that he is actually a freeman before, Northup breaks the maxim intentionally because he is still cautious about sharing his plan to Celeste. Here, as the previous examples, he again fails to fulfill maxim of manner which requires him to avoid obscurity of expression. The obscurity of his expression is proved by Celeste's response. If it is a clear expression, Celeste will not ask so many questions related to his statement. To obey the maxim of manner, he should explain what his plan is and what he will do to the letter just as what is asked by Celeste. Since Northup breaks the maxim of manner, he has done a manner maxim flouting in this exchange.

Finally, the discussion of the types of maxim flouting uttered by Northup in *12 Years a Slave* movie has been completed. Although this subchapter is unable to comprise the entire analyzed data, it is a relief to be able to provide some examples of the various types of maxim flouting in the movie. For further analysis, the completed data of maxim flouting by Northup is provided in the appendices.

d. Relevance Maxim Flouting

Relevance maxim flouting breaks the third maxim of cooperative principle, maxim of relevance. Based on Grice's theory, a maxim flouting is classified into relevance maxim flouting if a speaker does not give relevant response in an exchange. The way to flout this maxim is simply by being irrelevant. In *12 Years a Slave* movie, this maxim is slightly under manner maxim flouting in its occurrences. It happens 9 times or 12.16% and belongs to the last position for the dominance.

For the further explanation, below is provided four examples of relevance maxim flouting by Northup in *12 Years a Slave*. The first example is taken from the time when Northup and his family come to Parker's shop. Anne, his wife, looks over some silks and fabrics.

- (4: 10) Parker : A new cravat, Solomon? Pure silk by way of the French.
 Northup : **We are in need of a fresh carry all for the Mrs's travels.**
 Parker : A year's passed? Off to Sandy Hill?
 Anne : I am.

(Datum RL/01/OS/CM)

Here, when Parker offers a new cravat, Northup does not give a relevant response. He is intentionally just emphasizing his main purpose of coming to the store. Although Parker understands Northup's meaning, Northup cannot just break the maxim. Instead of stating his sentence directly, Northup can answer Parker's offer in the first time to obey maxim of relevance, such as by saying "No, thank you. We are in need of..." Since Northup does not give an answer to Parker's offer in the exchange, Northup has flouted maxim of relevance. He failed to fulfill maxim of relevance which requires him to be relevant in a conversation.

The second example for relevance maxim flouting is taken from the conversation between Northup and Randall, a kid in the slave's prison. It is specifically after Northup is forced to be a slave. The conversation happens when Northup and Randall are cleaning their body to prepare for the sale of slaves. Then, Randall, the kid, is yammering on his mother.

(4: 11) Randall : Do you know when my Mama will come?
 Radburn : Hush him up!
 Randall : Mama ..! Mama! Is she going to come?
 Northup : **Quiet, please.**

(Datum RL/04/OS/CV)

In this conversation, Northup's sentence belongs to relevance maxim flouting because it flouts maxim of relevance. As in the previous example, Northup does not give a relevant answer to the question. Here, Randall asks for her mother but Northup does not answer it. On the other hand, he states an utterance with a different subject. To observe maxim of relevance, instead of giving his response as above, he should answer Randall's question first. He may answer it by saying "I don't know" then saying what he wants to say. Again, since

he breaks the maxim which requires him to be relevant, he has flouted maxim of relevance in this exchange.

The next example for relevance maxim flouting uttered by Northup is provided below. It is when Northup and Eliza have an argument over their life as slaves. Eliza is rather disappointed with what Northup does to help Mr. Ford and his business. Back then, she is more annoyed after Northup seems to blame her for continuously crying over her children.

- (4: 12) Northup : I survive. I will not fall into despair. Woeful and crushed; melancholy is the yolk I see most. I will offer up my talents to Master Ford. I will keep myself hearty until freedom is opportune.
- Eliza : Ford is your opportunity. Do you think he does not know that you are more than you suggest? But he does nothing for you. Nothing. You are no better than prized livestock. Call for him. Call, tell him of your previous circumstances and see what it earns you...Solomon.
- (cont'd) So, you've settled into your role as Platt, then?
- Northup : **My back is thick with scars from protesting my freedom. Do not accuse me—**
- Eliza : I accuse you of nothing. I cannot accuse. I too have done so many, many dishonorable things to survive. And for all of them I have ended up here... No better than if I had stood up for myself. Father, Lord and Savior forgive me... Forgive me. Oh, Solomon, let me weep for my children.

(Datum RL/05/OS/CF)

In this exchange, Eliza expresses her disappointment. She criticizes what Northup has done to help Mr. Ford. Arguing with Eliza, Northup flouts maxim of relevance by stating something which is not relevant. Northup fails to fulfill the maxim of relevance which requires a speaker to be relevant in a conversation. Responding to Anne's statement, Northup should pay attention to the matter of Mr. Ford and his role as Platt. Explaining about his back, freedom, and protest is

not relevant in the conversation above. Moreover, his statement does not answer Eliza's question relevantly. The required answer to be considered as being relevant is a yes or no. Then, he can add his explanation about his answer after that. Since his response is irrelevant, Northup has flouted maxim of relevance in this conversation.

2. The Strategies of Maxim Flouting in *12 Years a Slave* Movie

The second objective of the study is about the strategies of maxim flouting applied by Northup. To analyze this objective, the theory of Grundy is used. The theory comprises 6 strategies that can be chosen to flout maxim of Cooperative Principle. Those strategies are taken from the rhetorical strategies that include tautology, overstatement, understatement, metaphor, rhetorical question, and irony. In *12 Years a Slave* movie, the most dominant strategy to flout the maxims is overstatement. On the other hand, the least dominant strategy is rhetorical question.

a. Overstatement

By using hyperbole or merely giving too much information, Northup flouts the maxims by using overstatement as the strategy. This strategy becomes the most dominant strategy used for maxim flouting. Its percentage is 47.30% which means this strategy is used 35 times. In other words, almost a half of the maxim flouting is done by overstatement. Generally, quantity maxim flouting becomes the most frequent type to be flouted by this strategy. It fails in providing the

necessary information and making the contribution of a speaker more informative than is required.

The first example of the use of this strategy to flout maxim of quantity is provided below. The conversation is between Northup and his children, Alonzo and Margaret. In the dining table, Alonzo and Margaret have an argument over learning violin with their father.

- (4: 13) Margaret : Papa, I would very much like to learn how to play the violin. Could you teach me?
 Alonzo : Me too!
 Margaret : Yes, but I asked Papa first.
 Northup : **Both of you calm down. We will have our first lesson after this wonderful dinner. And on that note, let's start eating.**

(Datum QN/03/OS/CM)

In this dialog, what is required for the purpose of exchange is just the first sentence of Northup. Stating the first sentence is just enough for Northup to observe the maxim of Cooperative Principle, especially maxim of quantity. It is related to the fact that he aims to remind his children to calm down during dinner. However, he finally breaks the maxim that requires him to be as informative as is required. He uses overstatement to flout the maxim. The overstatement is not hyperbole, but giving too much information more than is required in the exchange. Here, the second and the third sentence are not actually needed in the exchange. They are just expressed to ensure that the children will calm down and then, they can start eating comfortably. Besides, the strategy of being more informative also breaks the maxim of quantity, making a contribution that is more informative than is required.

Then, the second example to present the use of another form of overstatement to do maxim flouting is provided. It is a dialog when Northup has become a slave. The following dialog is between Northup and his master. He works on Turner's plantation for a moment.

- (4: 14) Judge Turner : Platt is it? Have you cultivated cane previously?
 Northup : No, sir, I have not.
 Judge Turner : You take to it quite naturally. Are you educated?
 Northup : **Niggers are hired to work, not to read and write.**
 (Datum RL/07/OS/CM)

In this exchange, Northup is asked some questions by Judge Turner, the owner of the plantation where Northup works. Judge Turner gets the feeling that Northup is educated. To answer Judge Turner's question, Northup intentionally breaks maxim of relevance. Here, overstatement takes place as a strategy of maxim flouting. Northup states a thing that is not required. He gives more information than is required in the exchange. In this case, what Northup intends to do is to avoid Judge Turner's question so he is not caught that he is educated. If then Judge Turner still knows the truth, Northup tries cueing him to keep it as a secret.

Basically, the required answer should be a yes or no since it is a yes/no question. Stating the general truth is not a way to observe the maxim. It is just a way to flout maxim of relevance so Northup can deliver his hidden message. By being more informative, Northup has applied overstatement as the strategy of this maxim flouting.

Finally, the last example of overstatement by Northup is used to flout maxim of quality. It is taken from a conversation between Northup and Celeste.

They meet at Turner's plantation and then share their ideas. Northup has explained his true identity and asked for help. However, Celeste refuses to help him.

- (4: 15) Celeste : It'll only be worse if'n Celeste don't go back of her own will.
 Northup : You won't be caught. The dogs won't track you. You are...you are unique. Celeste...
 Celeste : You got alternatives, Solomon.
 Northup : **To return is to die!**

(Datum QL/17/OS/CF)

In this conversation, Northup tries to convince Celeste to send his letter. However, Celeste refuses Northup's request. Celeste chooses to make her freedom remaining as a dream and then, back to her master. Here, convincing Celeste, Northup flouts maxim of quality by overstatement. The form of overstatement is hyperbole which creates a stronger point in the conversation than the actual state.

Here, the maxim that requires him to say what he has adequate evidence is failed to be fulfilled. Whether Celeste will die or not if she returns, Northup lacks adequate evidence. What is the intended meaning is that to return after a long time is dangerous for Celeste. She may get beaten or even worse. Using an exaggeration in the form of hyperbole in this exchange aims to convince Celeste so he would help Northup.

b. Understatement

The next strategy is understatement which includes litotes and giving less information to flout the maxims of Cooperative Principle. This strategy is in the second highest rank of the strategies, reaches 20 occurrences (27.03%) in the

movie. Here, the use of understatement is commonly applied for quantity and manner maxim flouting.

The first example is taken from a conversation in which understatement is applied by Northup as the strategy of manner maxim flouting as follows. The conversation is between Northup and Anne, his wife. Northup is in a disappointment.

- (4: 16) Northup : (comically forlorn) **Three weeks. Two days.**
 Anne : It is the custom. I wonder what you'll do without me?
 Northup : I won't stay idle.
 Anne : Darling, it's good money.

(Datum MN/02/US/CF)

As the beginning of a conversation, Northup's statement is rather difficult to understand. It is obscure since Northup just mentions 'three weeks two days' without any definite subject or predicate. The topic of his talking becomes unclear since he suddenly talks that way. Fortunately, Anne knows well about her husband's intended meaning. Therefore, the conversation can go smoothly.

In this exchange, Northup flouts maxim of manner. The used strategy is understatement. Here, the understatement is when Northup becomes less informative than is required. Then, this leads his expression to an obscurity. As a result, Northup breaks the maxim which requires him to be perspicuous. There is an ambiguity and obscurity of expression which indicates manner maxim flouting in this exchange.

Northup does not intend to lead a misunderstanding, but he tries to express his disappointment through maxim flouting. Saying an incomplete sentence is to prove that he is indeed disappointed with his wife's decision of taking a trip to

Sandy hill and leaving him at home. Here, his incomplete sentence is what makes his statement obscure. As explained in the previous subchapter of manner maxim flouting, he may observe the maxim of manner by adding a sentence that leads the speaker to a definite subject. “It is too long for a trip. Three weeks and two days,” may be an example of being clear in this conversation.

Then, the second example is taken from a conversation in which understatement is used for quantity maxim flouting. The conversation is still between Northup and Anne. The topic of conversation remains the same, Anne’s trip to Sandy hill.

- (4: 17) Northup : (comically forlorn) Three weeks. Two days.
 Anne : It is the custom. I wonder what you'll do without me?
 Northup : **I won't stay idle.**
 Anne : Darling, it's good money.

(Datum QN/04/US/CF)

In this conversation, Northup has flouted maxim of quantity. He does not make a contribution that is as informative as is required. Here, the strategy of his maxim flouting is understatement. He gives too little information that makes his contribution less than required. In this case, Anne’s question should be answered by some detailed information. Saying “I won’t stay idle” is similar to giving no answer to the question. Besides, the negative statement combining *won’t* and *idle* indicate the use of litotes in this exchange. It is the basic notion of understatement as the strategy of maxim flouting.

The required information is about Northup’s activity later. He can say that he will do many things, such as fishing, cycling, and others to respond to Anne’s

statement. In this exchange, it can be seen that Northup flouts maxim of quantity by understatement.

The third example below is the dialog in which Northup has already become a slave. It contains the use of understatement to flout maxim of quality. The conversation is between Northup and Mistress Shaw. Northup is a slave, and in this case, Mistress Shaw is a master. Northup comes to Mistress Shaw to pick Patsey up as ordered by Master Epps. Mistress Shaw offers tea to Northup.

(4: 18) Northup : Excuse me, Mistress Shaw.
 Mistress Shaw : Nigger Platt.
 Northup : My apologies. Patsey, Master wishes you to return.
 Patsey : Sabbath day. I's free ta roam.
 Northup : Understood. But the Master sent me running to
 fetch you, and said no time should be wasted.
 Mistress Shaw : Drink tea?
 Northup : **Thank you, Mistress, but I don't dare.**
 (Datum QL/11/US/CV)

Here, Northup's statement contains an understatement or litotes. He makes himself less important by saying 'I don't dare'. Although he is indeed a slave at that time, he breaks the maxim which requires him to say what he believes to be true. He is not actually afraid, but then he keeps the courtesy. He says something that is different from the reality. In this exchange, the use of maxim flouting by Northup is for the sake of politeness. Actually, answering by saying 'Thank you, Mistress' is enough for him to observe the maxim. But then, he does not observe the maxim by adding his statement with 'I don't dare.'

In this exchange, Northup flouts maxim of quality by understatement. The fact when he says something weaker than the actual state of affair indicates the

use of this strategy. Then, Northup makes a contribution that is not true through the use of understatement.

c. Tautology

Tautology is also one of rhetorical strategies used by Northup to do maxim flouting. It is a strategy in which an expression is used frequently to explain a complex meaning in an easier way. Besides, it usually expresses one meaning whose idea is always true. In its occurrences, tautology gains the fourth rank by 7 times of use (9.46%). An example of applying tautology as a strategy of maxim flouting is presented in the following dialog. It is a conversation between Northup and Anne, his wife, when they are on the street. Anne asks Northup to help her across muck.

(4: 19) Northup : Come, Anne. Jump.
 Anne : I will not ruin my dress. Catch me!
 Northup : **I will catch you, Anne. (beat) I will.**
 Anne : You will.

(Datum QN/01/TL/CL)

The dialog above is an example of the occurrences of quantity maxim flouting. Here, tautology is used as the strategy to flout the maxim. Northup has given too much information by repeating his expression. The expression of *I will* is repeated twice by Northup. These repeated expressions indicate the use of tautology.

Generally, saying the same thing more than once is not effective in a conversation. However, in terms of tautology, it conveys a great deal in the conversation. Here, Northup uses it to convince Anne that he will fulfill her request. In other words, it can be said that Northup implicitly wants to say 'Trust

me!’ to Anne by using the tautology. Since his contribution is more informative than is required, he has flouted maxim of quantity in this exchange. Instead of giving a short answer, such as ‘Ok,’ ‘yes,’ or ‘I can’t,’ Northup uses the tautology to deliver hidden meanings.

Moreover, tautology contains a proposition that is always true. Here, the statement shows that Northup means it. He is for sure ready to catch Anne and help her to get across the muck on the street.

Then, the second example of maxim flouting using tautology as the strategy is presented below. The following dialog is between Northup and Patsey. They are both slaves. Patsey cannot handle the pressure of being a slave, so he asks Northup to lighten her burden.

- (4: 20) Patsey : All I ask: end my life. Take my body to the margin of the swamp—
 Northup : No
 Patsey : Take me by the throat. Hold me low in the water until I's still 'n without life. Bury me in a lonely place of dyin'.
 Northup : **No! I will do no such thing. The...the gory detail with which you speak--**
 (Datum QN/24/TL/CF)

Here, Northup flouts maxim of manner by using tautology as the strategy. Northup’s statement shows his true feeling. It is true based on the fact that he feels that way. He refuses Patsey’s request since it does not make sense for Northup. As an educated person, the thing Patsey asks is impossible to do. Just because someone has no strength anymore and asks for the thing, it is not right to fulfill the will. In this exchange, the repeated word of *no* is the one that indicates the existence of tautology.

Taking a look at the sentence, Northup may state '*No! I will not do such thing.*' However, he states the statement as above, '*No! I will do no such thing.*' Here, the use of repeated word is a choice for Northup. It leads Northup to flout maxim of manner. Breaking the maxim which requires a speaker to avoid obscurity, Northup flouts manner maxim flouting in this exchange.

The last example of the use of tautology is taken from the conversation between Northup and a sheriff. It is when finally Northup gets a chance to gain his freedom after 12 years. He is asked some questions by the sheriff related to his previous life.

- (4: 21) Northup : I have a wife and two children.
 Sheriff : What were your children's names?
 Northup : Margaret and Alonzo.
 Sheriff : And your wife's name before her marriage?
 Northup : Anne Hampton. **I am who I say.**
 (Datum QN/35/TL/CM)

In this exchange, maxim of quantity is flouted by Northup since he gives more information than is required. Maxim of quantity is the maxim which requires him to make a contribution as is required and not more informative than is required. This maxim is flouted by tautology in this exchange. The tautology is the second statement, *I am who I say*. It is unnecessary information that breaks the maxim. Here, the form of tautology is a conventional form, as in *war is war*, *boys will be boys*, and *enough is enough*. Northup repeats the same subject in his statement.

The meaning of the tautology is that he is Northup for sure. Asking another question is not needed because he will be able to answer all of it correctly. The

tautology is used to convince the sheriff that he is really Northup and he does not lie about it.

Here, if Northup observes maxim of quantity, he should not express the tautology. He should stop after stating his wife's name. Through tautology, Northup indeed flouts maxim of quantity by being more informative.

d. Irony

This is another strategy that may be used to flout the maxims of Cooperative Principle. It is a type of speech which suggests a different meaning from what is said by the speaker. The frequency of this strategy to be used is 7 times (9.46%). Commonly, this strategy is used for quality maxim flouting. It breaks the maxim that requires a speaker to make a reliable contribution.

The first example of maxim flouting using irony as the strategy is taken from the conversation between Tibeats and Northup. They are arguing over Northup's work in nailing on siding. Northup does not keep silent when Tibeats criticizes his work. In this conversation, Northup uses a friendly way to hurt the others. The use of the strategy is presented in the following data:

- (4: 22) Tibeats : Callin' me a liar, boy?
 Northup : **Only a matter of perspective, sir. From where you stand you may see differently. But the hands are not mistaken. I ask only that you employ all your senses before rendering judgement.**
 Tibeats : You are a brute. You are a dog, and no better for followin' instruction.
 Northup : I'll do as ordered, sir.

(Datum QL/09/IR/CF)

In this exchange, Northup uses sarcasm to flout maxim of quality. It is classified into irony since sarcasm is a form of irony which is not friendly. He

says his statement impolitely and his meaning is rather offensive. He tries to insult Tibeat which is basically like the antagonist in his work area. Here, he breaks the maxim which requires him to make a contribution that is true. He states that Tibeats' question is a matter of perspective, but he is indeed calling Tibeats a liar when he says that the hands are not mistaken. Irony happens in this situation. Northup blames Tibeats, but his statement does not really show the blame.

Moreover, in his last sentence, Northup blames Tibeats. He flouts maxim of quality by asking Tibeats to use all his senses. Here, the word 'employ' and 'render' are the main indicators that he uses sarcasm in his statement. He expresses his statement unfriendly and he intends to offend Tibeats. After all, the strategy applied by Northup is irony. Here, if he is willing to observe the maxim, he will say "Please, think carefully, sir."

Then, the second example of maxim flouting using irony as the strategy is taken from the conversation between Celeste and Northup. It is at a time when Northup begins to reveal his true identity to Celeste since he wants to request a thing. However, Celeste refuses to help.

- (4: 23) Celeste : My freedom been nothin' but a daydream. So was
Celeste's thoughts of slaves conjoinin' in the bayou.
- Northup : **Better the loneliness.** You have been free most of the
summer. Return now and your master will make
example of you.
- Celeste : It is lonely dwellin' waiting for others who won't never
come.
- Northup : Go north. Make your way by night...
- (Datum QL/15/IR/CM)

Here, it is an irony to say that being alone is better. Living in the world, this expression seems certainly absurd. Taking a look at Northup, he misses his family

and hopes to back to his family as soon as possible. Then, his statement makes his contribution unreliable. Therefore, he flouts maxim of quality by irony in this exchange.

It can be seen that actually Northup tries to convince Celeste. He proposes his belief that freedom is better, even you are alone. Being together as a slave is not a better option. Since he is angry with Celeste who wants to come back to her master, he uses that irony. In a friendly way, he opposes Celeste's decision. Loneliness is not better than togetherness, but it can change based on the condition.

Lastly, the last example is again the use of irony to flout maxim of quality. It is also from Northup's talking with Celeste. Northup is still trying to convince Celeste so she is willing to help Northup.

- (4: 24) Celeste : It'll only be worse if'n Celeste don't go back of her own will.
 Northup : **You won't be caught. The dogs won't track you. You are...you are unique. Celeste....**
 Celeste : You got alternatives, Solomon.
 Northup : To return is to die!

(Datum QL/16/IR/CF)

Here, Northup flouts maxim of quality by saying something that is not true. His statement saying that Celeste is unique is the part which is ironic. He says something that lacks evidence. It seems to be a positive expression, but then it is a negative one. He tries to say that Celeste is a weirdo if she wants to come back to her master after she tries so hard to run away. In this exchange, Northup is angry because Celeste refuses his request. Therefore, irony is used in his statement above.

Besides, by saying *you are unique*, Northup breaks the maxim which requires him to say what he believes to be true. It is obvious that Northup is pushing Celeste to do what he asks. Therefore, saying that statement is quiet odd to be considered as a reliable contribution in the exchange.

e. Metaphor

Using a metaphor is the last strategy used for flouting the maxims. In the movie, Northup has applied this strategy 5 times (6.76%). The examples below contain some metaphors as the strategy of maxim flouting.

The first example is taken from a conversation between Northup and Hamilton. It is when he is still a freeman. Hamilton meets Northup to offer some works.

- (4: 25) Hamilton : Consider it an opportunity to see the country—
 Northup : It's intriguing...
 Hamilton : If there is any way in which you would give consideration to the offer...
 Northup : The payment offered is enticement enough, **as is my desire to visit the metropolis.**
 (Datum QL/03/MT/CV)

In the exchange above, Northup has flouted maxim of quality. He compares the payment offer with something that has similar characteristics. The word 'as' indicates the comparison uttered by Northup. Here, he compares it to his desire and tries to say that the payment is interesting. As common metaphor, the metaphorical expression in this exchange can change the literal expression. *My desire to visit the metropolis* affects the meaning interpreted from *the payment offered*. If the second sentence is not included in the interpretation, the payment offered is just merely interesting for Northup. However, since the metaphor is

used, the listener can understand that the payment offered is really interesting for Northup. Moreover, it can be understood that Northup will consider the offer of Hamilton and Brown.

Since Northup says what lacks adequate evidence, he flouts maxim of quality. His desire to visit the metropolis may be more than the enticement of the payment offered, but still he considers the two things to have a similar characteristic. In this exchange, the strategy used is metaphor that allows a speaker to compare two things with similar characteristics.

Another example of using a metaphor to flout maxim of quality is taken from the time when Northup argues with Eliza, that is when Northup has lived as a slave. The situation is that Eliza is crying over her children continuously. She is separated from her children in the sale. Northup tries to calm her down, but then, Eliza gets annoyed.

- (4: 26) Eliza : It's all I have to keeps my loss present.
 Northup : You let yourself be overcome by sorrow. You will drown in it.
 Eliza : Have you stopped crying for your children? You make no sounds, but will you ever let them go in your heart?
 Northup : **...They are as my flesh...**

(Datum QL/07/MT/CM)

The statement of Northup in this conversation is a metaphor. He describes how important his children for him as his flesh. Of course, his children are not his real flesh. However, both his children and his flesh are important for Northup. Here, he flouts maxim of quality by saying something that lacks adequate fact. Looking at the reality, his children and his flesh are two different things. Therefore, in his statement, he uses the word 'as' to indicate that what he says is

just a comparison. Since his contribution is not one that is true, the metaphor makes him break the maxim of quality.

In this exchange, the metaphorical expression of *flesh* changes the literal expression of *children*. Therefore, metaphor is indeed used as the strategy of maxim flouting, in this case is quality maxim flouting.

Lastly, the last example is taken from a conversation when Northup argues with John Tibeats, a chief carpenter. It is also a quality maxim flouting that is done by metaphor. The context is that Northup is working as a carpenter building a weaving house. At the moment, Northup is nailing on siding. Tibeats tries to blame him. He tries to argue Tibeats over the board. He runs his hands over the boards while responding.

(4: 27) Tibeats : Make them boards flush.
 Northup : They are, sir.
 Tibeats : They is no such thing.
 Northup : **As smooth to the touch as a yearling's coat.**
 (Datum QL/08/US/CF)

Northup has flouted maxim of quality by using a metaphor in this exchange. Here, he draws a comparison between the board and a coat. When Tibeats criticizes his work, Northup states his statement as his defense. To say that the board has been flush and smooth, he uses metaphor as above. Here, he breaks the maxim which requires him to say that has adequate evidence. Besides, he says what he believes to be false. He believes that the smoothness of the board and the yearling's coat is different. However, he still uses that expression in his statement.

In this case, indeed the metaphorical expression of *a yearling's coat* affects the meaning of the literal expression of the board. The smoothness of the board

and the coat is certainly not similar, but then he uses that metaphor to defend himself against Tibeats. He knows well that Tibeats hates him after he impresses Master Ford with his idea in the river. Comparing the board he works at and a yearling's coat makes him flout maxim of quality by metaphor as the used strategy.

To recap, those are some further examples of the strategies for maxim flouting. In the movie, Northup applies these strategies many times to flout maxim of Cooperative Principle. Tautology, overstatement, understatement, metaphor, rhetorical question, and irony are the alternatives that may be used. The others data of the use of these strategies are presented in the appendixes of this research.

3. The Reasons for Maxim Flouting in *12 Years a Slave* Movie

To identify the third objective of this research, the theory of Leech is used. It is the theory of Illocutionary function. This theory comprises four types of reason that may lead Northup to do maxim flouting. Those possible reasons are a competitive, convivial, collaborative, or conflictive reason. The most dominant reason for maxim flouting by Northup is the conflictive reason, while the least dominant reason is the convivial reason.

a. Conflictive Reason

The most dominant reason for Northup in maxim flouting is conflictive reason. It is a reason in which the illocutionary goal conflicts with the social goal. Related to the fact that Northup is a free man who lives as a slave, certainly there are many conditions when his personal goal conflicts with the social goal. His

refusal leads this reason to arise in its occurrence. Up to the end, he still fights for his freedom. It indicates his strong refusal to the society which demands him to keep acting as a slave. In the case of reason, this is conflictive.

The frequency of conflictive reason is 29 times (39.19%), less than a half of maxim flouting occurrences. The data containing conflictive reasons in *12 Years a Slave* movie are presented as in the following.

The first maxim flouting because of conflictive reason is in the conversation between Brown and Northup. Northup is a freeman. Brown convinces him to join a performance.

- (4: 28) Brown : The opportunity is with the circus. A two man show poorly promoted, what were we to expect? But the circus bills itself.
 Hamilton : True.
 Brown : I have told you of the circus with which we are connected. Creatures from the darkest of Africa. Acrobats from the Orient who--
 Northup : **You have described it, yes.**

(Datum QN/07/OS/CF)

In this exchange, conflictive reason leads Northup to flout maxim of quantity. The statement before a yes is unnecessary information for the purpose of the current exchange. Therefore, Northup becomes more informative than is required.

Here, the maxim flouting happens since Northup is actually getting bored of Brown's explanation. Then, his illocutionary goal is just to stop Brown from repeating his explanation. In this kind of situation, on the other hand, the social goal is to respect others by hearing what they say without interrupting them. There is a conflict here between the illocutionary goal and the social goal. These

conflictive goals make Northup flouting maxim of quantity. To stop Brown but also to show his respect, Northup expresses that kind of expression in this exchange. To gain his illocutionary goal which is different from the social goal in a smooth way, he does a maxim flouting as above. Then, the maxim flouting makes Brown at a disadvantage.

The second example is a Northup's conversation with Burch, the guard of prison in which he is imprisoned. It is a start when Northup is forced being a slave. He is imprisoned in a lightless room, his hands are cuffed and his legs in irons.

- (4: 29) Burch : Well, my boy, how yah feel now?
 Northup : **I am Solomon Northup. I am a free man; a resident of Saratoga, New York. The residence also of my wife and children who are equally free. I have papers. You have no right whatsoever to detain me—**
 Burch : Yah not any—
 Northup : And I promise you - I promise- upon my liberation I will have satisfaction for this wrong.
 (Datum RL/03/OS/CF)

In the dialog above, Northup flouts maxim of quantity since he knows the circumstances well. He gives too much information than is required in his utterance. His aim is to defend himself against injustice. It becomes his illocutionary goal then.

To fight for his freedom, Northup reprimands Burch for treating him as a slave. This is his effort to gain the illocutionary goal. On the other hand, the social goal is to accept his fate of being a slave. Here, Northup's strong refusal leads him to flout maxim of quantity. It happens since Northup cannot accept what is being the social goal at that time. His statement of maxim flouting in this exchange is

such a reprimanding and also threatening to Burch. After all, conflictive reason causes the maxim flouting.

The last conversation in which Northup does maxim flouting for conflictive reason is between Northup and Eliza, another slave. Eliza is crying over her children continuously. She is apart from her children in the sale of slaves. Then, Northup tries to stop her as follows.

- (4: 30) Northup : **Eliza. Eliza, stop! Stop it! Stop!**
 Eliza : It's all I have to keeps my loss present.
 Northup : You let yourself be overcome by sorrow. You will
 drown in it.
 Eliza : Have you stopped crying for your children? You make
 no sounds, but will you ever let them go in your heart?
 (Datum QN/17/TL/CF)

Here, Northup's illocutionary goal is to comfortably enjoy the day. Being forced as a slave is a bad luck, but then he tries to figure a way out and enjoy the day. Quietness is what he aims. However, this goal conflicts with the social goal in which Northup has to understand the others' feeling. Eliza is in a desperate condition, she loses her children. There is no other way to express her desperation but to cry. Her continuous cry finally affects Northup in enjoying his day. Quietness is far from the fact.

In this exchange, Northup is being more informative because his goal cannot be fulfilled. The reason for maxim flouting in his statement is accusing Eliza. Saying 'stop' one time shows he is caring. Saying it for several times, he is accusing Eliza. This is the conflictive reason that leads Northup to flout maxim of quantity.

b. Competitive Reason

This reason reaches the number of 20 (27.03%) in its occurrences. It ranks second, after conflictive reason. As its name, this reason indicates a competition between the illocutionary goal and the social goal. In *12 Years a Slave* movie, the fact that Northup is forced to be a slave may be the main factor arising the use of this strategy. On one side, Northup does not accept being a slave, he is strongly opposed that condition. However, on the other side, he should adapt being a slave as a way to keep alive. Here, basically, he has competed with the society. Some examples of the analyzed data which contains competitive reason to flout maxim of Cooperative Principle are provided as in the following.

The first example is taken from the conversation between Eliza and Northup. Eliza gets annoyed working without her children. She is crying continuously. When Northup tries to calm her down, she blames Northup for caring about Master Ford.

- (4: 31) Eliza : Then who is distressed? Do I upset the Mistress and the Master? Do you care less for my loss than their well being?
 Northup : **Master Ford is a decent man.**
 Eliza : He is a slaver.
 Northup : Under the circumstances--

(Datum QN/18/US/CM)

In this exchange, Northup flouts maxim of quantity since he does not give the required information. Answering Eliza's question, Northup just responds to it shortly. He gives too little information for the purpose of the exchange. This maxim flouting happens since Northup has different opinion from Eliza's. The illocutionary goal of Northup is to clear his name. He tries to stop Eliza from

blaming him as he believes that his opinion is not wrong. On the other hand, the social goal is to be considerate with others. Here, his illocutionary goal competes with the social goal. Saying the statement above, Northup tries to win his illocutionary goal by using maxim flouting. His intention is to ask or beg Eliza to stop being miserable and to be stronger.

Another example of competitive reason in a maxim flouting uttered by Northup after he becomes a slave is as follows. It is a conversation between Northup and his master, Mistress Epps. Mistress Epps gives a list of goods to buy. Then, she is being suspicious to Northup when Northup takes a look at the list and seems to understand it, in which indicates Northup is able to read.

(4: 32) Mistress Epps : Where yah from, Platt?
 Northup : **I have told you.**
 Mistress Epps : Tell me again.
 Northup : Washington.

(Datum MN/03/US/CM)

In this conversation, Northup breaks maxim of manner. He is not being perspicuous in responding the question. Competitive reason becomes the main factor of doing maxim flouting in this conversation. On one side, the illocutionary goal says that Northup should not tell a lie, whatever the condition. On the other side, the social goal says that answering the others' question is a form of respect. Here, the illocutionary goals compete with the social goal. The reason for maxim flouting is a competitive reason. He does not want to lie but he wants to respect his master, so he flouts the maxim. Even he remains lying in the next occasion, at that time he refuses to lie and consider about maintaining his respect to Mistress

Epps. Competitive reason becomes the reason for maxim flouting in the conversation.

Then, the last example is taken from the conversation between Northup and Bass. In the beginning, Northup states that he has been in Canada. Bass is curious about the truth since it is rather impossible for a slave to travel there. After Northup talks about justice, Bass becomes more curious. He asks Northup to tell him the story. However, Northup gets it difficult to tell the story.

- (4: 33) Bass : How's this? Tell me all about it.
 Northup : **I am afraid to tell you, though I don't believe you would tell Master Epps if I should.**
 Bass : Every word you speak is a profound secret.
 (Datum MN/09/OS/CM)

Here, Northup intentionally breaks the maxim of quantity to deliver some hidden messages. The reason for maxim flouting in this exchange is also a competitive reason. The illocutionary goal is to be careful with others. On the other hand, the social goal is to give information that is needed by others. Then, the competition is started. His illocutionary goal competes with the social goal.

Since Northup wants to be careful, he flouts maxim of quantity in this exchange by giving too much information. He can just say that he is afraid, but then he adds his statement as above to deliver his message. He asks Bass to keep his story as a secret from Master Epps. In essence, Northup flouts maxim of quantity because of competitive reason.

c. Convivial Reason

Convivial reason is the next reason that may cause Northup to flout maxim of Cooperative Principle. Its occurrences is 13 times (17.57%) out of 74. It is in

the third rank, as collaborative reason. Although he tries hard to get his freedom, he remains live as a good person. Even he is a slave; he gets along with the society he lives in. Therefore, for some occasion, maxim flouting is lead by this reason. The uses of this reason are presented in the following exchange.

The first conversation containing convivial reason to flout maxim of Cooperative Principle is between Northup, Hamilton, and Brown. It is when Northup is still a freeman and received the offer of Hamilton and Brown to join their performance. At the time, Northup has just finished his performance with Hamilton and Brown. The payment they earn is not as good as the first performance so Hamilton and Brown get disappointed.

- (4: 34) Hamilton : Not an additional tip from a one of them. They expect to be entertained for nothing.
 Brown : And not satisfied a bit despite giving them more than what they paid for.
 Northup : **It's the national mood. There's too much grief to make room for frivolity.**

(Datum QL/04/MT/CV)

In this conversation, Northup breaks maxim of quality. His statement lacks adequate evidence. Related to the national mood or not, Northup is not sure about it. What leads him to do the maxim flouting is that he tries to calm Hamilton and Brown after they fail getting much money from their show. Northup avoids being sad and tries to think wisely, so Hamilton and Brown are not burdened with the fact and can feel better.

Here, since Northup is the new additional member, getting little money from the show may be actually more disappointing for Northup. However, he does not want Hamilton and Brown to suffer such feeling of guilt. Then, as a result, his

illocutionary goal coincides with the social goal in this exchange. His illocutionary goal is to act wisely and the social goal is to calm the others. Northup does a quality maxim flouting to unite these different goals. In conclusion, the reason for maxim flouting is a convivial reason in which Northup tries to diminish his disappointment and bring happiness to the others.

The next example is taken from the conversation between Northup and Judge Turner. It is when Northup lives as a slave. Judge Turner is the owner of the plantation where Northup works at. Judge Turner gives Northup an order, but then Northup can keep the money for himself.

(4: 35) Judge Turner : You play the fiddle?
 Northup : I do.
 Judge Turner : Willard Yarney, a planter up the bayou, celebrates his anniversary in a three week's time. I will hold out your name to him. What you earn is yours to keep.
 Northup : **Sir.**

(Datum QN/25/US/CV)

In this exchange, Northup has flouted maxim of quantity since he is confused about how to express his feeling. He breaks the maxim which requires him to make his contribution as informative as is required. For a slave, what Judge Turner does is incredible. Northup is so grateful for that. Because he is so grateful, an expression of thanking seems not enough. Even saying 'Thank you very much, sir' so many times cannot represent his gratitude. As a result, saying 'Sir' in a melancholic way is chosen to express that. It becomes more expressive with a deep look in the eyes. Here, a convivial reason arises a quantity maxim flouting.

In that case, thanking is the hidden meaning of Northup's expression. The fact that Northup tries to deliver his gratitude is convivial. His illocutionary goal which requires him to thank for the others' kindness coincides with the social goal which requires him to have good personality. These different goals are gained together at the time when Northup flouts maxim of quantity.

Lastly, the last example to present maxim flouting led by convivial reason is a conversation between Northup and Margaret's husband. It is exactly right after Northup gains his freedom after 12 years being a slave. They meet each other at the first time.

(4: 36)	Margaret	: He is my husband.
	Northup	: Husband?
	Margaret's Husband	: It is very good to meet you, sir.
	Northup	: We have much acquainting to do.

(Datum RL/09/OS/CV)

In this exchange, Northup flouts maxim of relevance because he is happy to come back home after a long time. His statement in the exchange above is meant that he is also good to meet Margaret's husband. Saying his statement above indicates that the reason for the maxim flouting is convivial since his illocutionary goal coincides with the social goal.

His illocutionary goal is to express how his feeling is. Here, his feeling is the feeling of happiness meeting his family. On the other hand, the social goal is to greet the others properly. Since the goals complement each other, it becomes the reason for maxim flouting in this exchange. Both the illocutionary goal and the social goal are realized at the same time.

d. Collaborative Reason

Collaborative reason causes Northup to flout maxim of Cooperative Principle for 13 times (17.57%). It is under competitive reason in its occurrences and in the same position with convivial reason. Collaborative reason is the reason in which the illocutionary goal is indifferent to the social goal. The examples below represent the effects of this reason to lead Northup flouting the maxim of Cooperative Principle.

As the first example, a conversation between Northup and Hamilton is provided. The situation is that Northup agrees to join Hamilton's performance. Then, Hamilton makes sure about the need of letter to Northup's family. At the time, Northup's decision has a great deal in the near future.

(4: 37) Hamilton : No letter to post?
 Northup : **No need. My return will coincide with my family's.**
 Brown : We're off then.

(Datum QN/06/OS/CL)

In this conversation, Northup flouts maxim of quantity by being more informative than is required. Explaining about his return is actually not required for responding to Hamilton's question. Here, it can be seen that Northup tries to convey his intended meaning through maxim flouting.

In this exchange, Northup's illocutionary goal is to convince Hamilton that no letter is okay. Then, the social goal is just to answer the other's question properly. Here, the illocutionary goal may collaborate with the social goal to achieve something. Maxim flouting happens because of this opportunity. To convince Hamilton, Northup gives more information in regard to the letter. His answer becomes the means of convincing Hamilton. On the other words, the

social goal supports the illocutionary goal. Illocutionary goal is the one dominant in this exchange. Since the illocutionary goal is indifferent to the social goal, maxim flouting happens in this conversation. This state is what is called as collaborative reason leading to maxim flouting.

The next example in which collaborative reason leads to maxim flouting is in the following conversation. It is a conversation between Northup and Celeste when they meet at the first time and talk to each other. Celeste and Northup works together at Turner's plantation.

(4: 38) Celeste (cont'd) : I was rude, and didn't even ask yo name.
 Northup : **Platt.** (beat) **Solomon. Solomon is my true and free name.**
 Celeste : Was you free?
 Northup : I was. I am.

(Datum QN/26/OS/CL)

In the exchange above, Northup flouts maxim of quantity. He gives more information than is required for the purpose of the exchange. He asserts his name as Northup, not Platt. Here, his illocutionary goal is to reveal his true identity. He just thinks about his goal and does not consider whether Celeste expects his assertion or not. On the other hand, he does not pay attention to the social goal, but then the social goal indeed supports him to gain his illocutionary goal. it is because the social goal is similar to the illocutionary goal. In this case, to be honest to others is the social goal.

The reason for maxim flouting here is a collaborative reason since the illocutionary goal is indifferent to the social goal. It is just that Northup tries to gives understanding to Celeste so there is no party that lacks anything. For the sake of his illocutionary goal, Northup explains about his free name although

Celeste does not ask anything. Here, both Northup and Celeste does not lacks anything. However, the benefit is on Northup's side. He wants the others to understand his past life as a free man, so then he can ask help to them for gaining his freedom again.

The last example is from a conversation between Northup and Bass. Northup works under Bass in the project of Great house. An opportunity arises for Northup to express his thought and tell about his life as a slave to Bass. Bass is someone who believes in justice.

- (4: 39) Bass : How many years all told?
 Northup : Just nearly...**just passed eleven.**
 Bass : Your story is...it is amazing, and in no good way.
 Northup : Do you believe, sir, in justice as you have said?
 (Datum MN/10/US/CL)

Manner maxim flouting happens in this exchange. Northup's statement is disorderly. It makes Northup failed to be perspicuous. The reason for this maxim flouting is collaborative since he is asserting his secret. Here, Northup's illocutionary goal is to tell about the truth. Then, the social goal is to give the required information.

In this exchange, the goal of Northup is indifferent to the society. Asserting his secret and giving the required information can be achieved together. This is because of the fact that both are similar and support each other. As a result, his illocutionary goal collaborates with the social goal. Maxim flouting then happens. Since Northup concerns more about his illocutionary goal, he tends to be more selfish than altruistic.

Those are some analyzed data to present the reasons for maxim flouting by Northup in *12 Years a Slave* movie. The completed data is presented in the appendixes of this research.

Finally, the findings and discussion chapter is completed. The objectives of this research have been completely answered by using tables, examples, and explanation. The relationship between the three objectives has also been presented in the discussion. Hopefully, this chapter can provide an in-depth understanding in regard to the occurrences of maxim flouting in the movie uttered by Northup.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter embodies two sections, conclusions and suggestions. The conclusions are drawn based on the formulated research questions. It comprises the final conclusion of each objective in this research. Besides, in the second section, some suggestions in regard to the research are provided for some related parties.

A. Conclusions

According to the findings and discussion in the previous chapter, some conclusions related to the maxim flouting uttered by Solomon Northup in *12 Years a Slave* movie can be drawn as follows.

With regard to the data analysis dealing with the types of maxim flouting, Solomon Northup performs four types of maxim flouting; quantity, quality, relevance, and manner maxim flouting. Of the four maxim flouting, the most dominant maxim flouting uttered by Northup is quantity maxim flouting. Being forced to be slave, there are some times when he gives too much information to reveal his true identity and too little information to act his role as a slave properly. In general, quantity maxim flouting is frequently used to convince another participant of the conversation. On the other hand, the type of maxim flouting having the lowest rank in the occurrences is relevance maxim flouting.

Then, in terms of strategy, Solomon Northup applies five strategies of maxim flouting in the movie; tautology, overstatement, understatement, metaphor, and irony. One strategy from rhetorical strategies that is not used by Solomon Northup is rhetorical question which allows a speaker to make a statement through question. Here, the most dominant strategy used for maxim flouting is overstatement. Using this strategy, Northup states an exaggeration and gives more information than is required.

Lastly, dealing with the reasons for maxim flouting, there are four reasons that lead Solomon Northup to flout the maxims; competitive, collaborative, convivial, and conflictive reason. In the movie, conflictive reason becomes the most dominant reason for maxim flouting. It is arising from the fact that Northup is a freeman forced to be a slave.

B. Suggestions

In this section, some suggestions in regard to the research are provided for some related parties as follows:

For the readers of this research, it is better to have basic understanding about Cooperative Principle before reading this research. Since this research aims to give more understanding to the readers about maxim flouting in use, having basic knowledge about Cooperative Principle in which maxim flouting becomes a part of it is important.

For the other researchers, a further study relating maxim flouting and racism in *12 Years a Slave* movie is recommended. It is due to the fact that *12 Years a*

Slave movie is well known for the topic of racism. In general, the weakness of this research is that it just focuses on the use of maxim flouting without trying to relate it with another topic. For this reason, it is highly recommended to analyze the topic of maxim flouting and racism at the same time.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A. The Data Sheet of Maxim Flouting Performed by Solomon Northup in *12 Years a Slave* Movie

Types of Maxim Flouting:

- QN : Quantity
- QL : Quality
- RL : Relevance
- MN : Manner

Strategies of Maxim Flouting:

- TL : Tautology
- OS : Overstatement
- US : Understatement
- MT : Metaphor

RQ : Rhetorical Question

IR : Irony

Reasons for Maxim flouting:

- CM : Competitive
- CV : Convivial
- CL : Collaborative
- CF : Conflictive

No	Code	Data	Types of Maxim Flouting				Strategies of Maxim Flouting						Reasons for Maxim Flouting				Explanation		
			QN	QL	RL	MN	TL	OS	US	MT	RQ	IR	CM	CV	CL	CF			
1	QN/01/TL/CL	Northup : Come, Anne. Jump. Anne : I will not ruin my dress. Catch me! Northup : I will catch you, Anne. (beat) I will. Anne : You will.	√				√										√		Northup and his family walk together on the street. He helps his wife, Anne, across muck on the street. Northup flouts maxim of quantity when he responds to Anne's request. He provides more information than is needed. 'I will catch you, Anne.' is the required contribution. The repetition is not needed. In this exchange, the factor that leads to maxim flouting is that Northup tries to convince Anne.
2	RL/01/OS/CM	Parker : A new cravat, Solomon? Pure silk by way of the French. Northup : We are in need of a fresh carry all for the Mrs's travels. Parker : A year's passed? Off to Sandy Hill? Anne : I am.			√			√						√					Northup and his family are at Mr. Parker's store. Anne looks over some silks and fabrics. Mr. Parker offers a new cravat. Here, Northup flouts maxim of relevance as his response towards Parker's offer. He is

No	Code	Data	Types of Maxim Flouting				Strategies of Maxim Flouting						Reasons for Maxim Flouting				Explanation	
			QN	QL	RL	MN	TL	OS	US	MT	RQ	IR	CM	CV	CL	CF		
																		being irrelevant in the conversation. To be relevant, Northup should answer it by a yes or no. He should give his answer about the cravat. In this case, Northup flouts the maxim since he wants to refuse the offer.
3	MN/01/OS/CL	<p>Parker : If you would sign our condolence book. My hope is to find a way to forward it to the Widow Harrison. Sad days for the nation.</p> <p>Northup : Yes, certainly. Poor Mrs. Harris and her children. I hope brighter times ahead.</p>				√		√									√	<p>Mr. Parker asks Northup to sign the condolence book of the deceased President of the nation at that time, William Henry Harrison.</p> <p>In the conversation, Northup gives an ambiguous expression so he flouts maxim of manner. The ambiguous expression is 'I hope brighter times ahead.' Whether this hope is for Mrs. Harris and her children or for the entire nation is that makes it ambiguous.</p> <p>Here, the maxim flouting happens as Northup conveys his thinking and his agreement to sign the book.</p>
4	QN/02/OS/CV	<p>Northup : If we could discuss the price...</p> <p>Parker : Forgive me, Mrs. Northup. A customer waits. Welcome, sir.</p> <p>Northup : (to a customer) Shop well, but mind your wallet.</p> <p>Parker : Ignore the gentleman's nonsense. Now, may I interest</p>	√					√							√			<p>Northup greets a customer who comes to the store right after him. He greets him casually and uses some jokes. Actually, he does not know who the customer is.</p> <p>Northup flouts maxim of</p>

No	Code	Data	Types of Maxim Flouting				Strategies of Maxim Flouting						Reasons for Maxim Flouting				Explanation	
			QN	QL	RL	MN	TL	OS	US	MT	RQ	IR	CM	CV	CL	CF		
		you in a new cravat? Pure silk by way of the--																quantity since he becomes more informative than is required. 'Mind your wallet' makes his contribution more informative, especially when it is his first meeting with the costumer. This maxim flouting happens since Northup tries to be friendly.
5	QN/03/OS/CM	<p>Margaret : Papa, I would very much like to learn how to play the violin. Could you teach me?</p> <p>Alonzo : Me too!</p> <p>Margaret : Yes, but I asked Papa first.</p> <p>Northup : Both of you calm down. We will have our first lesson after this wonderful dinner. And on that note, let's start eating.</p>	√					√						√				<p>In the dining table, Alonzo and Margaret have an argument over learning violin with their father.</p> <p>By giving more information, Northup flouts maxim of quantity to stop the argument. Actually, he simply wants to say 'Let's eat first!'</p> <p>In this case, Northup tries to stop his children so that he can eat comfortably. Unable to hurt his children, he flouts maxim of quantity.</p>
6	MN/02/US/CF	<p>Northup : (comically forlorn) Three weeks. Two days.</p> <p>Anne : It is the custom. I wonder what you'll do without me?</p> <p>Northup : I won't stay idle.</p> <p>Anne : Darling, it's good money.</p>				√			√							√		<p>After dinner, Northup and Anne are alone without their children. Northup expresses his feeling of loneliness to Anne. His first statement refers to the time of Anne's trip. However, it is obscure. The meaning cannot be understood perfectly without knowing the situation first. Therefore, it makes him flout</p>

No	Code	Data	Types of Maxim Flouting				Strategies of Maxim Flouting						Reasons for Maxim Flouting				Explanation	
			QN	QL	RL	MN	TL	OS	US	MT	RQ	IR	CM	CV	CL	CF		
																		<p>maxim of manner.</p> <p>He is obscure since he gives less information. To obey maxim of manner, he should state the subject of his statement clearly. Here, the reason of maxim flouting is because Northup is disappointed. What he wants is different with the demand of the surroundings.</p>
7	QN/04/US/CF	<p>Northup : (comically forlorn) Three weeks. Two days.</p> <p>Anne : It is the custom. I wonder what you'll do without me?</p> <p>Northup : I won't stay idle.</p> <p>Anne : Darling, it's good money.</p>	√						√								√	<p>Anne responds to Northup's complaint about her departure to Sandy Hill. No matter how much Northup disappointed, Anne has to go.</p> <p>Here, Northup flouts maxim of quantity as another form of his complaint. He gives too little information in answering Anne's question. Instead of saying his current statement, Northup should mention the possible activities to obey the maxim of quantity.</p> <p>In this case, the only reason that leads Northup to flout the maxim is his ego.</p>
8	QL/01/OS/CM	<p>Northup : I won't stay idle.</p> <p>Anne : Darling, it's good money.</p> <p>Northup : If only I didn't have to share your cooking with other people.</p> <p>Anne : You don't.</p>		√				√					√					<p>The context is still Northup and Anne talking about Anne's trip to Sandy Hill.</p> <p>Here, Northup flouts maxim of quality by overstatement. His statement is not the truth. It is a</p>

No	Code	Data	Types of Maxim Flouting				Strategies of Maxim Flouting						Reasons for Maxim Flouting				Explanation
			QN	QL	RL	MN	TL	OS	US	MT	RQ	IR	CM	CV	CL	CF	
																	hyperbole to show his attention to his wife. Even if Anne cooks for the others, the money is still money. His statement does not mean literally. The reason of maxim flouting in this exchange is asking Anne to be loyal to him.
9	QL/02/OS/CV	<p>Mr. Moon : Call the Devil's name... There he is now. Mr. Northup...! I have two gentlemen who should make your acquaintance. Messrs. Brown and Hamilton.</p> <p>Brown : Sir.</p> <p>Mr. Moon : Mr. Northup, these two gentlemen were inquiring about distinguished individuals, and I was just this very moment telling them that Solomon Northup is an expert player on the violin.</p> <p>Hamilton : He was indeed.</p> <p>Northup : Mr. Moon is being overly gracious.</p>		√				√						√			<p>Northup tries to respond to the compliment given by Mr. Moon, so he praises Mr. Moon back to express his gratitude.</p> <p>Northup flouts maxim of quality since he says what lacks adequate evidence. The word 'overly' makes his contribution not true as he is unable to prove his utterance. He is exaggerating the fact that Mr. Moon is a kind person.</p> <p>Here, Northup flouts maxim of quality since he wants to show his gratitude towards Mr. Moon.</p>
10	QN/05/US/CF	<p>Hamilton : The reason for our inquiry with Mr. Moon...</p> <p>Brown : Yes. We had just a devil of a time in procuring music for our entertainments. Men of true talent seemingly in short supply.</p> <p>Northup : Thank you sir...</p> <p>Brown : If we could persuade you to</p>	√					√							√		<p>Northup talks about a circus with Hamilton and Brown. Hamilton and Brown try to persuade Northup to join their performance.</p> <p>As Hamilton and Brown ask him to accept their offer quite forcefully, Northup flouts maxim</p>

No	Code	Data	Types of Maxim Flouting				Strategies of Maxim Flouting						Reasons for Maxim Flouting				Explanation
			QN	QL	RL	MN	TL	OS	US	MT	RQ	IR	CM	CV	CL	CF	
		<p>accompany us as far as New York... We would give you one dollar for each day's service and three dollars for every night played at our performances. In addition we would provide sufficient pay for the expenses of your return from New York here to Saratoga.</p> <p>Northup : You understand this is all very sudden.</p>															of quantity by giving less information. His statement is a form of complaint towards Hamilton and Brown. In this exchange, Northup should give more information expressing his opinion on the offer to obey the maxim.
11	QL/03/MT/CV	<p>Hamilton : Consider it an opportunity to see the country--</p> <p>Northup : It's intriguing...</p> <p>Hamilton : If there is any way in which you would give consideration to the offer...</p> <p>Northup : The payment offered is enticement enough, as is my desire to visit the metropolis.</p>		√						√				√			<p>Northup gives the whole deal about joining the circus one last consideration. He considers both the opportunity and the payment.</p> <p>The metaphor used by Northup makes him flout maxim of quality. He breaks the maxim which requires him to say what is true and supported by adequate evidence. In this case, Northup should omit the metaphor so he obeys the maxim.</p> <p>The reason of maxim flouting in this exchange is that Northup wants to accept the offer. He agrees to join in the performance. He says it to make Hamilton and Brown happy.</p>
12	RL/02/OS/CL	<p>Hamilton : We are delighted, sir. So delighted. Though we would add that our travel plans—</p>			√			√						√			<p>Northup talks about his family as a part of the consideration before he leaves to</p>

No	Code	Data	Types of Maxim Flouting				Strategies of Maxim Flouting						Reasons for Maxim Flouting				Explanation
			QN	QL	RL	MN	TL	OS	US	MT	RQ	IR	CM	CV	CL	CF	
		Brown : We would like to depart with haste. Northup : As luck would have it, my wife and children are traveling. I will write her of our plans. Brown : Excellent! I would beg you collect yourself, then we may proceed.															the country for doing the performance. Here, he breaks maxim of relevance by saying a thing which is not relevant with the purpose of current exchange. His sudden talk about his wife and his children is the thing which is not relevant in the exchange. He uses overstatement as his strategy since he says what is not needed. In this case, the factor that leads the maxim flouting to happen is asserting, Northup tries to explain his situation.
13	QN/06/OS/CL	Hamilton : No letter to post? Northup : No need. My return will coincide with my family's. Brown : We're off then.	√					√							√		Northup decides to cancel sending a letter to his family. He has his own reason for that. Quantity maxim flouting happens when Northup gives more information than is needed in this exchange. Answering Hamilton's question, Northup can just answer it by a yes or no since it is needed that way. In this exchange, Northup flouts the maxim in order to deliver his reason why he does not need to post a letter. This belongs to collaborative reason.
14	QL/04/MT/CV	Hamilton : Not an additional tip from a one of them. They expect to be		√						√				√			Northup has just finished his performance with Hamilton and

No	Code	Data	Types of Maxim Flouting				Strategies of Maxim Flouting						Reasons for Maxim Flouting				Explanation
			QN	QL	RL	MN	TL	OS	US	MT	RQ	IR	CM	CV	CL	CF	
		<p>entertained for nothing.</p> <p>Brown : And not satisfied a bit despite giving them more than what they paid for.</p> <p>Northup : It's the national mood. There's too much grief to make room for frivolity.</p> <p>Hamilton : My sincerest apologies, Solomon. You were promised opportunity, and you were given none.</p>															<p>Brown. At that time, the payment they earn is not as good as the first performance so Hamilton and Brown get disappointed. Northup tries to calm them down.</p> <p>Northup flouts maxim of quality since he says a thing that lacks adequate evidence. Relating his problem to the national mood cannot be proved. It lacks evidence. Besides, he says it although he is unsure whether it is true or not.</p> <p>Using a metaphor, Northup tries to calm Hamilton and Brown in this exchange. Therefore, they will not feel guilty towards him.</p>
15	QN/07/OS/CF	<p>Brown : The opportunity is with the circus. A two man show poorly promoted, what were we to expect? But the circus bills itself.</p> <p>Hamilton : True.</p> <p>Brown : I have told you of the circus with which we are connected. Creatures from the darkest of Africa. Acrobats from the Orient who--</p> <p>Northup : You have described it, yes.</p>	√					√								√	<p>Northup, Hamilton, and Brown talks about the circus. Northup seems to be annoyed with Brown who only repeats his explanation.</p> <p>The maxim of quantity is broken in this exchange when Northup responds to Brown's statement before it is completed. Northup says something that is not required at that time.</p> <p>This maxim flouting happens since Northup feels annoyed. There is a conflict between what he wants and what happens. This</p>

No	Code	Data	Types of Maxim Flouting				Strategies of Maxim Flouting						Reasons for Maxim Flouting				Explanation	
			QN	QL	RL	MN	TL	OS	US	MT	RQ	IR	CM	CV	CL	CF		
																		is what is a called as a conflictive reason.
16	QN/08/IR/CV	<p>Hamilton : Entertaining at pubs and inns has it's place, but a man of your skills deserves better.</p> <p>Brown : Hear, hear.</p> <p>Hamilton : And more importantly you would build your own name and following. The circus tends to attract those with the highest of reputations. An introduction here and there could amount to a lifetime of reward. Now would be the time. With your family away, an opportunity presents itself.</p> <p>Brown : Said as fellow artists as well as businessmen. Well worth the effort at least.</p> <p>Northup : You present a flattering representation. As my family will be traveling back shortly, perhaps I might commit only to one trial engagement.</p>	√															<p>Northup responds to Hamilton and Brown who still insist on convincing him to join the attraction.</p> <p>By using irony, Northup flouts maxim of quantity which requires him to be as informative as is required. He says that the representation is flattering, but he only wants to try one trial. This irony makes his information in the exchange is more than is needed.</p> <p>In this exchange, the reason of maxim flouting is because Northup tries to be considerate. He respects Hamilton and Brown. He is grateful for their concern over him.</p>
17	QN/09/US/CF	<p>Hamilton : Oh, very good, sir. Very good. I cannot recall being so excited.</p> <p>Brown : There is a practical concern. If you are to continue on with us you should obtain your free papers.</p> <p>Northup : Not necessary.</p> <p>Brown : Here in New York, no. But we</p>	√														√	<p>Northup refuses to obtain his free papers since he might only commit one trial engagement.</p> <p>Here, Northup flouts maxim of quantity by giving too little information as a fact that he wants to refuse to continue on with Hamilton and Brown. This</p>

No	Code	Data	Types of Maxim Flouting				Strategies of Maxim Flouting						Reasons for Maxim Flouting				Explanation
			QN	QL	RL	MN	TL	OS	US	MT	RQ	IR	CM	CV	CL	CF	
		will be entering slave states and as a matter of precaution... It's to all our benefit we should not have to come to account for your well being.															<p>makes him fail in being as informative as is required in the conversation.</p> <p>To obey maxim of quantity, Northup should explain why he refuses to obtain his free papers. In this exchange, his reason is needed.</p>
18	QL/05/OS/CV	<p>Brown : Forty-three dollars. All to you.</p> <p>Northup : That...it's far more than my wages amount to.</p> <p>Brown : Consider the remainder an advance from the circus. I cannot tell you...I honestly wish you had seen the expression of our director when I described your abilities. He was fairly overcome with excitement.</p> <p>Hamilton : You should have invited him to sup with us.</p> <p>Brown : I did. I did, but so many preparations before the company is to depart.</p>		√				√						√			<p>Northup, Hamilton, and Brown are in the hotel's bar. Brown counts out \$43.00 coin on the tabletop. Northup is astonished by the amount.</p> <p>Quality maxim flouting happens since Northup is being exaggerating. He makes his contribution untrue since he cannot provide the adequate evidence for his statement that \$43.00 is far more than his wages. The word 'far' is his exaggeration.</p> <p>Here, the maxim flouting happens because he is so grateful to Hamilton and Brown. This is a convivial reason.</p>
19	RL/03/OS/CF	<p>Burch : Well, my boy, how yah feel now?</p> <p>Northup : I am Solomon Northup. I am a free man; a resident of Saratoga, New York. The residence also of my wife and</p>			√			√							√		<p>Northup is imprisoned in a lightless room about twelve feet square with walls of solid masonry. His hands are cuffed and his legs in irons. Northup knows the situation well. He</p>

No	Code	Data	Types of Maxim Flouting				Strategies of Maxim Flouting						Reasons for Maxim Flouting				Explanation	
			QN	QL	RL	MN	TL	OS	US	MT	RQ	IR	CM	CV	CL	CF		
		<p>children who are equally free. I have papers. You have no right whatsoever to detain me—</p> <p>Burch : Yah not any— Northup : And I promise you - I promise-upon my liberation I will have satisfaction for this wrong.</p>																<p>wants to prove his freedom, so he searches for his free papers.</p> <p>Giving an irrelevant answer makes Northup flouting maxim of relevance in this exchange. Instead of providing the correct and relevant answer, he gives information that is not needed by Burch.</p> <p>In this exchange, to obey the maxim, Northup should answer the question by explaining about his condition. However, since he gets the feeling of being treated unfairly, he flouts maxim of relevance. He opposes strongly what the others do to him.</p>
20	QN/10/TL/CF	<p>Northup : I am Solomon Northup. I am a free man; a resident of Saratoga, New York. The residence also of my wife and children who are equally free. I have papers. You have no right whatsoever to detain me—</p> <p>Burch : Yah not any— Northup : And I promise you - I promise-upon my liberation I will have satisfaction for this wrong.</p> <p>Burch : Resolve this. Produce your papers.</p>	√				√										√	<p>Northup defends himself against Burch. Burch says that Northup is no longer a free man.</p> <p>Northup flouts maxim of quantity since he is more informative than is needed. Here, tautology is his way to flout the maxim. He flouts the maxim by repeating the word 'promise'.</p> <p>The factor that leads him to do that is to emphasis what he says.</p>

No	Code	Data	Types of Maxim Flouting				Strategies of Maxim Flouting						Reasons for Maxim Flouting				Explanation	
			QN	QL	RL	MN	TL	OS	US	MT	RQ	IR	CM	CV	CL	CF		
21	RL/04/OS/CV	Randall : Do you know when my Mama will come? Radburn : Hush him up! Randall : Mama ..! Mama! Is she going to come? Northup : Quiet, please.			√				√								√	<p>Randall is a child. He is yammering on his mother. Northup knows that he might be beaten, so he tries to spare him from beating.</p> <p>In this exchange, Northup flouts maxim of relevance since he does not provide the relevant answer towards Randall's question. He should give a yes, no, or I don't know as his answer. Stating his statement as it is shows that he is being more informative to flout the maxim.</p> <p>Moreover, by changing the subject of the exchange, Northup tries to give a reprimand for Randall.</p>
22	QL/06/TL/CF	Randall : Mama ..! Mama! Is she going to come? Northup : Quiet, please. Randall : Mama! Northup : Your mother will come, I swear she will, but you must be silent. Please. Be silent!		√			√										√	<p>Randall is still yammering on his mother. Northup tries to keep Randall quiet by saying that his mother will come.</p> <p>In this exchange, giving an answer which lack adequate evidence makes Northup flouts maxim of quality. The truth behind his statement is still doubtful. Whether Randall's mother will come or not, Northup is unsure about it.</p> <p>Finally, repeating some words in his statement enables</p>

No	Code	Data	Types of Maxim Flouting				Strategies of Maxim Flouting						Reasons for Maxim Flouting				Explanation	
			QN	QL	RL	MN	TL	OS	US	MT	RQ	IR	CM	CV	CL	CF		
																		him to express his annoyance. He reprimands Randall using maxim flouting.
23	QN/11/OS/CM	<p>Radburn : That old thing of yours is just rags and tatters. Need something proper to wear. (cont'd) Go'won. Put it on. There. Tha's fine. Tha's fine. Got no gratitude?</p> <p>Northup : ...Thank you...</p> <p>Radburn : Yah keep bein' proper, yah'll see how things work out.</p> <p>Northup : No! It was from my wife.</p>	√					√						√				<p>Radburn brings Northup a new shirt and start to take the old shirt. However, Northup refuses.</p> <p>When Northup refuses to give his old shirt, he flouts maxim of quantity by being more informative than is needed. He gives information that is not needed in the exchange, 'It was from my wife'.</p> <p>Here, the reason why Northup flouts the maxim is refusing Radburn and also asking Radburn to let him keeping the old shirt.</p>
24	QN/12/OS/CF	<p>Northup : This can't stand. It is a crime. I believe now someone lay in wait for me. My drink was altered... We are free men. They have...they have no right to hold us. (cont'd) We need a sympathetic ear. If we have an opportunity to explain our situation--</p> <p>Clemens : Who in your estimation is that sympathetic ear?</p> <p>Northup : The two men I journeyed with. I'm certain they're making inquires at this very</p>	√					√								√		<p>Northup discusses the situation in which he is a slave forced to be a slave with the other prisoners. He persuades Clemens and John to do something.</p> <p>In this exchange, answering the question by overstatement makes Northup breaks maxim of quantity. His second sentence is not needed in the conversation so he becomes more informative than he must be. This maxim flouting happens since Northup tries to decline the fact that he is</p>

No	Code	Data	Types of Maxim Flouting				Strategies of Maxim Flouting						Reasons for Maxim Flouting				Explanation	
			QN	QL	RL	MN	TL	OS	US	MT	RQ	IR	CM	CV	CL	CF		
		Clemens : I would be just as certain they are counting the money paid for delivering you to this place. moment.																difficult to gain his freedom again.
25	QN/13/OS/CF	Northup : The two men I journeyed with. I'm certain they're making inquires at this very moment. Clemens : I would be just as certain they are counting the money paid for delivering you to this place. Northup : They were not kidnappers. They were artists. Fellow performers. Clemens : You know that? You know for certain who they were?	√					√									√	Clemens argues that Northup's opinion about the two men is false. On the other hand, Northup still tries to believe his argument. Northup flouts maxim of quantity by giving too much information. His last utterance should not be stated to obey maxim of Cooperative Principle. It is not needed since it has the same meaning as the previous sentence. However, as Northup has a strong will to persuade Clemens who has a different opinion with him, this maxim flouting happens.
26	QN/14/OS/CF	Northup : The crew is fairly small. If it were well planned, I believe they could be strong armed. Clemens : Three can't stand against a whole crew. The rest here are niggers, born and bred slaves. Niggers ain't got the stomach for a fight, not a damn one. Robert : All I know, we get where we travelling we'll wish we'd died trying.	√					√									√	Northup is annoyed with Clemens' saying. He disagrees with Clemens. He expresses it by looking at the past. Quantity maxim flouting happens in this exchange when Northup recalls his memory about his family. He is being more informative than is needed, so he breaks maxim of quantity. His explanation about his family and

No	Code	Data	Types of Maxim Flouting				Strategies of Maxim Flouting						Reasons for Maxim Flouting				Explanation
			QN	QL	RL	MN	TL	OS	US	MT	RQ	IR	CM	CV	CL	CF	
		<p>Clemens : Survival is not about certain death, it is about keeping your head down.</p> <p>Northup : Days ago I was with my family, in my home. Now you tell me all is lost. "Tell no one who I really am" if I want to survive. I don't want to survive, I want to live.</p>															his lost are the no required information. Here, Northup opposes Clemens' explanation. That is why he flouts the maxim. He actually tries to say that he will not do what Clemens says.
27	QN/15/US/CV	<p>Northup : Can you play a reel?</p> <p>Cape : (dismissive) Nah. I don't know no reel.</p> <p>Northup : If I may...?</p>	√						√					√			<p>Northup moves to Cape who is playing a violin. He offers help to play the music.</p> <p>Here, Northup flouts maxim of quantity since he gives too little information than is needed. Northup states an incomplete sentence not because he has no chance to say the complete one, but because he chooses to be less informative. In this exchange, Northup's intention flouting the maxim is to ask for permission in a polite way.</p>
28	QN/16/OS/CF	<p>Tibeats : It's a scheme. Plenty of engineers have schemed similarly. The passes are too tight.</p> <p>Northup : I reckon them at more than twelve feet at their most narrow. Wide enough for a tub to traverse. A team of niggers can clear it out.</p>	√					√								√	<p>Tibeats disagrees with Northup's idea. He underestimates Northup since he is the chief and Northup is a slave.</p> <p>In this exchange, quantity maxim flouting happens when Northup gives too much information. Northup is more</p>

No	Code	Data	Types of Maxim Flouting				Strategies of Maxim Flouting						Reasons for Maxim Flouting				Explanation
			QN	QL	RL	MN	TL	OS	US	MT	RQ	IR	CM	CV	CL	CF	
		<p>Tibeats : And you know what of transport and terra formin'?</p> <p>Northup : I labored repairing the Champlain canal, on the section over which William Van Nortwick was superintendent. With my earnings I hired several efficient hands to assist me, and I entered into contracts for the transportation of large rafts of timber from Lake Champlain to Troy.</p>															informative than is required. His long explanation about how he knows the transportation is not required. His first sentence should be enough to obey the maxim. However, he overstates the case. Finally, his intention of flouting the maxim here is to beat Tibeats for underestimating him.
29	QN/17/TL/CF	<p>Northup : Eliza. Eliza, stop! Stop it! Stop!</p> <p>Eliza : It's all I have to keeps my loss present.</p> <p>Northup : You let yourself be overcome by sorrow. You will drown in it.</p> <p>Eliza : Have you stopped crying for your children? You make no sounds, but will you ever let them go in your heart?</p>	√				√									√	<p>Eliza is deeply depressed because she is separated from her children. Northup cares about her. But then, he tries to stop her.</p> <p>Quantity maxim flouting happens when Northup repeats his command of stop as a form of protest to Eliza. Instead of saying 'stop' repeatedly, Northup should say it only once so he fulfill the maxim of Cooperative Principle. However, here, Northup uses a tautology since he is annoyed with Eliza's behavior.</p>
30	QL/07/MT/CM	<p>Eliza : It's all I have to keeps my loss present.</p> <p>Northup : You let yourself be overcome by sorrow. You will drown in it.</p> <p>Eliza : Have you stopped crying for</p>		√						√			√				<p>Eliza is crying over her children continuously. Northup tries to calm her down, but Eliza gets rather annoyed.</p> <p>Here, the metaphor expressed</p>

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			QN	QL	RL	MN	TL	OS	US	MT	RQ	IR	CM	CV	CL	CF	
		<p>your children? You make no sounds, but will you ever let them go in your heart?</p> <p>Northup : ...They are as my flesh...</p>															by Northup makes him flout maxim of quality. His statement is not the truth since it is a metaphor leading the listener to a hidden meaning. In this exchange, Northup refuses to be blamed and asks Eliza to stop cornering him. Therefore, it is a competitive reason.
31	QN/18/US/CM	<p>Eliza : Then who is distressed? Do I upset the Mistress and the Master? Do you care less for my loss than their well being?</p> <p>Northup : Master Ford is a decent man.</p> <p>Eliza : He is a slaver.</p> <p>Northup : Under the circumstances--</p>	√						√					√			<p>Eliza gets annoyed working without her children. On the other hand, she blames Northup for caring about Master Ford.</p> <p>Northup flouts maxim of quantity since he gives too little information in this exchange. He breaks the maxim which requires him to be as informative as is required.</p> <p>In this exchange, Eliza gives many questions to Northup, but then Northup just gives her a short answer. Northup uses his short answer since he has to make an excuse of his act.</p>
32	QN/19/OS/CF	<p>Eliza : Under the circumstances he is a slaver! Christian only in his proclamations. Separated me from my precious babies for lack of a few dollars. But you truckle at his boot--</p>	√					√								√	<p>Eliza still blames Northup for caring about his work and his master. Northup tries to give an explanation.</p> <p>Quantity maxim flouting happens in this exchange when Northup responds to Eliza's</p>

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			QN	QL	RL	MN	TL	OS	US	MT	RQ	IR	CM	CV	CL	CF	
		Northup : No... Eliza : You luxuriate in his favor. Northup : I survive. I will not fall into despair. Woeful and crushed; melancholy is the yolk I see most. I will offer up my talents to Master Ford. I will keep myself hearty until freedom is opportune.															statement. He gives too much information in his response. The two last sentences are the required ones and the others are not actually needed. In this case, Northup disagrees with Eliza. He has to stop Eliza from blaming him.
33	RL/05/OS/CF	Northup : I survive. I will not fall into despair. Woeful and crushed; melancholy is the yolk I see most. I will offer up my talents to Master Ford. I will keep myself hearty until freedom is opportune. Eliza : Ford is your opportunity. Do you think he does not know that you are more than you suggest? But he does nothing for you. Nothing. You are no better than prized livestock. Call for him. Call, tell him of your previous circumstances and see what it earns you...Solomon. So, you've settled into your role as Platt, then? Northup : My back is thick with scars from protesting my freedom. Do not accuse me— Eliza : I accuse you of nothing. I cannot accuse. I too have done			√			√								√	Eliza and Northup have an argument. Eliza uses Northup's name pointedly as if to underscore his true self. Northup gets her meaning. In this exchange, Northup flouts maxim of relevance. He gives an irrelevant response to Eliza's question. The irrelevant respond is using an exaggeration. Here, his intention of flouting the maxim is to desperately stop Eliza from accusing him. To obey maxim of Cooperative Principle, Northup has to gives a response related to his role as Platt, since Eliza asks about it. Although his statement can be an answer meaning that he is not settled his role as Platt, Northup should say it in a relevant way.

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			QN	QL	RL	MN	TL	OS	US	MT	RQ	IR	CM	CV	CL	CF			
		so many, many dishonorable things to survive. And for all of them I have ended up here... No better than if I had stood up for myself. Father, Lord and Savior forgive me... Forgive me. Oh, Solomon, let me weep for my children.																	
34	QN/20/US/CM	<p>Northup : Sir, have I done something wrong?</p> <p>Ford : Not your concern, Platt. I say with much...shame I have compiled debts. I have long preached austerity, but find myself hypocritical in that regard. You'll be in the ownership of Mr. Tibeats. You are his now. Serve him as you'd serve me.</p> <p>Northup : Sir.</p> <p>Ford : And your faithfulness will not be forgotten.</p>	√						√					√					<p>Ford sells Northup to Mr. Tibeats. He explains his condition to Northup.</p> <p>Northup flouts maxim of quantity by saying 'sir' only. He does not give the required information in the exchange. He flouts the maxim because he does not want to be sold by Ford. He is begging with maxim flouting.</p> <p>To fulfill maxim of quantity, Northup should respond Ford's explanation. Whether he loves it or not, Northup should express his feeling.</p>
35	QN/21/OS/CF	<p>Tibeats : Make them boards flush.</p> <p>Northup : They are, sir.</p> <p>Tibeats : They is no such thing.</p> <p>Northup : As smooth to the touch as a yearling's coat.</p>	√					√									√		<p>Tibeats has a grudge against Northup. He commands Northup as he wants. He always looks for Northup's mistake.</p> <p>Quantity maxim flouting happens when Northup responds to Tibet's command by stating that he has done his work. Stating the state of the board is not</p>

No	Code	Data	Types of Maxim Flouting				Strategies of Maxim Flouting						Reasons for Maxim Flouting				Explanation	
			QN	QL	RL	MN	TL	OS	US	MT	RQ	IR	CM	CV	CL	CF		
																		needed in this exchange. Therefore, it flouts maxim of quantity. This happens since Tibeats treats Northup badly so he tries to defend himself and fight against Tibeats.
36	QL/08/US/CF	<p>Tibeats : Make them boards flush.</p> <p>Northup : They are, sir.</p> <p>Tibeats : They is no such thing.</p> <p>Northup : As smooth to the touch as a yearling's coat.</p>		√						√							√	<p>Tibeats tries to blame Northup, but Northup does not keep silent. He tries to argue Tibeats over the board. Northup runs his hands over the boards while responding.</p> <p>Here, Northup flouts maxim of quality by using a metaphor. This makes his contribution not true since he says what he believes to be false. The board is obviously not as smooth as a yearling's coat. In this exchange, Northup flouts the maxim since he resists Tibeats.</p>
37	QL/09/IR/CF	<p>Tibeats : Callin' me a liar, boy?</p> <p>Northup : Only a matter of perspective, sir. From where you stand you may see differently. But the hands are not mistaken. I ask only that you employ all your senses before rendering judgement.</p> <p>Tibeats : You are a brute. You are a dog, and no better for followin' instruction.</p>		√								√					√	<p>Northup defends himself against Tibeats. He does not stop to respond Tibeats continuously.</p> <p>Quality maxim flouting happens in this exchange. Northup does not make a contribution that is true. The irony that leads to maxim flouting is in 'a matter of perspective' and 'the hands are not mistaken'. Here, Northup indeed blames</p>

No	Code	Data	Types of Maxim Flouting				Strategies of Maxim Flouting						Reasons for Maxim Flouting				Explanation	
			QN	QL	RL	MN	TL	OS	US	MT	RQ	IR	CM	CV	CL	CF		
		Northup : I'll do as ordered, sir.																Tibeats. However, his statement does not really show the blame. Maxim flouting happens in this exchange since Northup tries to argue with Tibeats. Northup does not accept to get bad treatment from Tibeats.
38	QL/10/IR/CF	<p>Tibeats : Didn't I tell yah last night to get a keg of nails of Chapin?</p> <p>Northup : And so I did; and Chapin said he would get another size for you, if you wanted them when he came back from the field.</p> <p>Tibeats : Goddamn yah! I thought yah knowed somethin'!</p> <p>Northup : I did as instructed. If there's something wrong, then its wrong with your instructions.</p>		√													√	<p>Northup is in no mood for Tibeats. He does not want to be underestimated by the others. Perhaps, it is because of his talking with Eliza.</p> <p>Quality maxim flouting happens since Northup does not have adequate evidence to prove that he does his work as instructed. The irony is when Northup states his second statement. To blame Tibeats, Northup states an irony of being wrong in working. Resistance becomes the reason of maxim flouting in this exchange.</p>
39	RL/06/OS/CF	Ford : I believe Tibeats is skulkin' about the premises somewhere. He wants you dead, and he will attempt to have you so. It's no longer safe for you here. And I don't believe you will remain passive if Tibeats attacks. I have transferred my debt to Edwin Epps. He will take charge of			√			√									√	<p>Ford explains the whole situation to Northup. Northup tries to defense himself from being transferred. The situation is desperate and urgent for Northup.</p> <p>Here, Northup flouts maxim of relevance. He says a thing that is not related to the previous exchange. There is a twist of</p>

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			QN	QL	RL	MN	TL	OS	US	MT	RQ	IR	CM	CV	CL	CF	
		<p>you.</p> <p>Northup : Master Ford, you must know; I am not a slave.</p> <p>Ford : I cannot hear that.</p> <p>Northup : Before I came to you I was a freeman.</p>															subject in his conversation. To obey maxim of relevance, Northup should respond Ford's explanation before he says his statement. Relevance maxim flouting happens because Northup resists on being transferred.
40	MN/03/US/CM	<p>Mistress Epps : Where yah from, Platt?</p> <p>Northup : I have told you.</p> <p>Mistress Epps : Tell me again.</p> <p>Northup : Washington.</p>				√			√					√			<p>Mistress Epps gives a list of goods to buy, Northup reads it. Mistress Epps seems to recognize that Northup is able to read. So, she asks the hometown of Northup.</p> <p>Manner maxim flouting happens in this exchange when Northup answers Mistress Epps' question. He does not avoid obscurity in his expression. Northup should give a clear answer to fulfill maxim of manner. Instead of saying 'I have told you', he should mention his hometown directly.</p> <p>Here, maxim flouting happens since Northup refuses to answer the question.</p>
41	QN/22/OS/CM	<p>Patroller : Boy, where are you going?</p> <p>Northup : (almost tripping over his words) To the store, Sir, to Bartholomew's. I was sent there by Mistress Epps.</p> <p>Patroller : Get there and get there quick.</p>	√					√					√				While Northup is on his way to the store, he meets two patrollers. Northup's whole body shakes when the bloodhounds start barking and the patrollers approach him.

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			QN	QL	RL	MN	TL	OS	US	MT	RQ	IR	CM	CV	CL	CF		
																		<p>Here, Northup flouts maxim of quantity. He gives information that is not needed. To answer the question of the patroller, what is needed is just Northup's first utterance. Whether he is sent by Mistress Epps or the others is not required in the exchange.</p> <p>Here, Northup flouts the maxim because he is scared of the patroller. He tries to get away from the patrollers.</p>
42	QL/11/US/CV	<p>Northup : Excuse me, Mistress Shaw.</p> <p>Mistress Shaw : Nigger Platt.</p> <p>Northup : My apologies. Patsey, Master wishes you to return.</p> <p>Patsey : Sabbath day. I's free ta roam.</p> <p>Northup : Understood. But the Master sent me running to fetch you, and said no time should be wasted.</p> <p>Mistress Shaw : Drink tea?</p> <p>Northup : Thank you, Mistress, but I don't dare.</p>		√					√					√				<p>Mistress Shaw offers Northup to drink tea when he goes to pick Patsey up.</p> <p>Northup flouts maxim of quality by saying a thing that is not true. He says that he does not dare drink tea. However, it is just a form of courtesy. The fact that he is afraid of Mistress Shaw is not provided. Moreover, he is not a real slave that will always be afraid of his master.</p> <p>Here, to flout maxim of quality, Northup gives no direct answer to Mistress Shaw so he does not give the required information in this exchange.</p>
43	QN/23/US/CM	<p>Mistress Shaw : Would you knowed Massa Epps's consternation ta be any lessened wit your timely return?</p>	√						√				√					<p>Northup sits and has tea poured for him. Mistress Shaw asks Northup about Master Epps.</p>

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			QN	QL	RL	MN	TL	OS	US	MT	RQ	IR	CM	CV	CL	CF	
		<p>Sit. Sit and drink the tea that offered.</p> <p>What'n was Epps's concern?</p> <p>Northup : ...I'd rather not say...</p> <p>Mistress Shaw : L'il gossip on the Sabbath be fine. All things in moderation.</p> <p>Northup : As you are aware, Master Epps can be a man of a hard countenance. There are times when it is impossible to account for his logic. You know he has ill feelings toward your husband.</p>															<p>Here, quantity maxim flouting happens when Northup gives less information than is needed. Answering Mistress Shaw's question, Northup should explain what is concerning Epps. However, he refuses to answer the question. Therefore, he flouts maxim of quantity. He does not make his contribution as is informative as is required.</p>
44	MN/04/US/CL	<p>Mistress Shaw : Nothin' Epps desire come outta concern.</p> <p>Northup : I meant no disrespect.</p> <p>Mistress Shaw : He ain't heard you.</p> <p>Northup : I meant no disrespect to you, Mistress.</p>				√			√							√	<p>Mistress Shaw and Northup talk about Master Epps while they are drinking tea.</p> <p>In this exchange, manner maxim flouting happens since Northup does not avoid ambiguity and obscurity in his expression. He flouts the maxim since he tries to say what is needed only.</p> <p>However, in this exchange, Northup gives too little information, less than is needed. He does not express what he means clearly so Mistress Shaw misinterprets what he means.</p>
45	QN/24/TL/CF	<p>Patsey : All I ask: end my life. Take my body to the margin of the swamp—</p> <p>Northup : No.</p>	√				√									√	<p>Patsey asks Northup to kill her since she has no strength anymore to live as a slave in Master Epps' place.</p>

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			QN	QL	RL	MN	TL	OS	US	MT	RQ	IR	CM	CV	CL	CF	
		Patsey : Take me by the throat. Hold me low in the water until I's still 'n without life. Bury me in a lonely place of dyin'. Northup : No! I will do no such thing. The...the gory detail with which you speak--															Quantity maxim flouting happens when Northup refuses Patsey's request. He strongly refuses the request. Because of it, he gives more information than is needed in the exchange so his contribution is more informative than is required. If Northup obeys maxim of quantity, he should not repeat his 'no' since it means the same as the first.
46	RL/07/OS/CM	Judge Turner : Platt is it? Have you cultivated cane previously? Northup : No, sir, I have not. Judge Turner : You take to it quite naturally. Are you educated? Northup : Niggers are hired to work, not to read and write.			√			√					√				Northup works in Judge Turner's plantation. For a beginning, Judge Turner asks some questions to Northup when they meet each other. Here, Northup flouts maxim of relevance. He gives an irrelevant response towards Judge Turner's question. To answer the question, Northup should give a yes or no to obey maxim of relevance. However, Northup answers it by changing the subject of the conversation. He gives an answer that is not needed. It is because Northup tries to hide his identity. If Turner knows his identity, there is no guarantee that Northup will remain save.
47	QN/25/US/CV	Judge Turner : You play the fiddle?	√					√					√				Judge Turner gives Northup a job to play fiddle. Although he

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			QN	QL	RL	MN	TL	OS	US	MT	RQ	IR	CM	CV	CL	CF	
		<p>Northup : I do.</p> <p>Judge : Willard Yarney, a planter up the bayou, celebrates his anniversary in a three week's time. I will hold out your name to him. What you earn is yours to keep.</p> <p>Turner</p> <p>Northup : Sir.</p>															<p>gives Northup a wary looking, he cares about Northup.</p> <p>Northup flouts maxim of quantity by giving too little information. His response is not as informative as is required. Northup flouts maxim of quantity in this exchange because he is very grateful towards Judge Turner.</p> <p>To obey maxim of quantity, Northup should express their thanks in word.</p>
48	QL/12/IR/CV	<p>Celeste : Do you believe me?</p> <p>Northup : Yes.</p> <p>Celeste : Why?</p> <p>Northup : There are some whose tracks the hounds will refuse to follow.</p>		√									√		√		<p>Celeste and Northup meet in Turner plantation. They talk about their background and share ideas.</p> <p>Northup's response lacks adequate evidence, so Northup flouts maxim of quality. He does not make a contribution that is true in this exchange. In fact, hounds will track all. If some are not tracked, it is not because the hounds refuse to follow, but because the hounds find it difficult to track. Here, Northup flouts the maxim since he wants to welcome Celeste.</p>
49	QN/26/OS/CL	<p>Celeste : I was rude, and didn't even ask yo name.</p> <p>Northup : Platt. (beat) Solomon. Solomon is my true and free name.</p>	√					√							√		<p>While Celeste and Northup talk each other, Celeste just remembers to ask Northup's name. Northup answers it with his</p>

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			QN	QL	RL	MN	TL	OS	US	MT	RQ	IR	CM	CV	CL	CF		
		Celeste : Was you free? Northup : I was. I am.																<p>true name.</p> <p>Here, Northup flouts maxim of quantity since he gives more information than is needed. Answering the question with his slave name only is actually fulfilling maxim of quantity. However, he makes his contributing more informative than is required since he states his two names when Celeste does not expect it. In this case, Northup flouts maxim of quantity because he wants to share his story to Celeste.</p>
50	QN/27/OS/CF	Celeste : I was rude, and didn't even ask yo name. Northup : Platt. (beat) Solomon. Solomon is my true and free name. Celeste : Was you free? Northup : I was. I am.	√					√									√	<p>Celeste makes sure of Northup's statement that he is free.</p> <p>Quantity maxim flouting happens in this exchange since Northup gives information that is not needed. He states that he is free in the past, and then corrects it using present tense.</p> <p>In this exchange, Northup flouts maxim of quantity since he hopes for the reality to be different than at that time. He is not free because he is a slave, but he hopes for his freedom.</p>
51	QL/13/IR/CF	Celeste : Was you free? Northup : I was. I am.		√									√				√	<p>Northup clarifies his statement that he is free.</p>

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			QN	QL	RL	MN	TL	OS	US	MT	RQ	IR	CM	CV	CL	CF	
		<p>Northup exposes his wrist, displays his tattoo as he announces:</p> <p>Northup : I remain free in my heart.</p> <p>Celeste : Free heart means nothin if'n yo body gunna die a slave.</p>															<p>Here, Northup flouts maxim of quality. His statement that he remains free in his heart lacks adequate evidence. He does not make his contribution one that is true since in fact, he is not free. He lives as a slave obeying his master.</p> <p>Northup flouts maxim of quality because he does not accept the reality that he is a slave. He wants to beat Celeste with his free spirit.</p>
52	MN/05/US/CL	<p>Celeste : Free heart means nothin if'n yo body gunna die a slave.</p> <p>Northup : I will not.</p> <p>Celeste : How? Celeste knows you ain't gunna run. Celeste knows it ain't your nature.</p> <p>Northup : I have a plan. I have a letter.</p> <p>Celeste : A letter? How'll yah mail da letter? Who yah trust to post it? A nigger that can read and write is a nigger that'll hang.</p>				√			√							√	<p>Celeste asks more about Northup's plan. He also asks about the possible difficulties in the plan.</p> <p>Here, manner maxim flouting happens since Northup's statement is obscure. He does not give a clear explanation of his plan so he is being perspicuous in this exchange. What will Northup do with the plan and what he will do with the letter is should be explained to obey maxim of manner.</p> <p>In this exchange, Northup flouts maxim of manner because he is still not sure with his plan. He says it because his plan needs further consideration.</p>

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			QN	QL	RL	MN	TL	OS	US	MT	RQ	IR	CM	CV	CL	CF		
53	QN/28/OS/CF	<p>Celeste : Celeste will come again in de night. You will bring her 'mo food.</p> <p>Northup : I risk discovery to take more.</p> <p>Celeste : You will bring Celeste 'mo food.</p>	√					√									√	<p>Celeste asks Northup to bring her food no matter what.</p> <p>Here, Northup flouts maxim of quantity since he is more informative than is required. To respond Celeste, Northup can answer it by OK or no to obey maxim of quantity. However, here, he breaks the maxim since he declines what is ordered by Celeste.</p>
54	QL/14/MT/CM	<p>Celeste : I live in fear.</p> <p>Northup : None will come after you in the swamps.</p> <p>Celeste : It ain't the patrollers I scared of... At all seasons the howling of wild animals can be heard at night along the border of the swamps. At first their calls were welcomin'. Dey too was free, 'n I thought dey greeted me like a sistah. Lately, dey cries have turned horrifyin'. They mean to kill Celeste.</p> <p>Northup : The solitude plays tricks. It's your impression, nothing more. If you go back to your master you could face the same.</p>		√						√			√					<p>Northup expects Celeste to help him sending his letter. However, Celeste is too afraid to take the challenge. Northup tries to convince Celeste.</p> <p>In this exchange, Northup flouts maxim of quality since he say what lacks adequate evidence. His last statement cannot be proved yet. His second statement is his own opinion that the facts can be false. His first statement is a metaphor that the fact is different with what is said. Northup treats solitude as human being.</p> <p>Here, Northup flouts the maxim because he tries to convince Celeste so Celeste will help him.</p>

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			QN	QL	RL	MN	TL	OS	US	MT	RQ	IR	CM	CV	CL	CF		
55	QL/15/IR/CM	<p>Celeste : My freedom been nothin' but a daydream. So was Celeste's thoughts of slaves conjoinin' in the bayou.</p> <p>Northup : Better the loneliness. You have been free most of the summer. Return now and your master will make example of you.</p> <p>Celeste : It is lonely dwellin' waiting for others who won't never come.</p> <p>Northup : Go north. Make your way by night...</p>		√									√	√				<p>Celeste expresses her idea about freedom. On the other hand, Northup tries to persuade Celeste to remain free as before.</p> <p>Quality maxim flouting happens when Northup says 'better the loneliness.' He says what he believes to be false and he does not have adequate evidence to support it. If Northup believes that loneliness is better, he will not ask for freedom so he can meet with his family. Here, Northup uses an irony to flout the maxim since he disagrees with Celeste.</p>
56	QL/16/IR/CF	<p>Celeste : It'll only be worse if'n Celeste don't go back of her own will.</p> <p>Northup : You won't be caught. The dogs won't track you. You are...you are unique. Celeste...</p> <p>Celeste : You got alternatives, Northup.</p> <p>Northup : To return is to die!</p>		√									√				√	<p>Northup keeps persuading Celeste that everything will be ok. Here, Northup flouts maxim of quality. His statement 'you won't be caught' and 'the dogs won't track you' lack evidence. Besides, he says an irony when he says that Celeste is unique. He believes the opposite, Celeste is weird. In this case, Northup flouts maxim of quality as he reprimands Celeste. Since Celeste refuses Northup's request, Northup attacks Celeste and tends to force her.</p>

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			QN	QL	RL	MN	TL	OS	US	MT	RQ	IR	CM	CV	CL	CF	
57	QL/17/OS/CF	<p>Celeste : It'll only be worse if'n Celeste don't go back of her own will.</p> <p>Northup : You won't be caught. The dogs won't track you. You are...you are unique. Celeste...</p> <p>Celeste : You got alternatives, Solomon.</p> <p>Northup : To return is to die!</p>		√				√								√	<p>This is one last argument of Northup before finally, Celeste leaves him behind.</p> <p>By using overstatement or specifically hyperbole, Northup flouts maxim of quality. His statement lacks evidence. Here, Northup wants to say that to return is not advantageous. It is not a good thing. Northup flouts maxim of quality since he intends to hurt Celeste so he will think to remain free.</p>
58	MN/06/US/CL	<p>Northup : Where is your place of birth?</p> <p>Armsby : Maryland. Have you traveled there?</p> <p>Northup : ...I cannot say that I have.</p> <p>Armsby : Fine country. More seasonal than the bayou. A deal less humid.</p>				√		√							√		<p>Armsby and Northup works together in Epp's plantation. They talk to each other.</p> <p>Here, Northup flouts maxim of manner since his statement is obscure. By using understatement, he fails to avoid obscurity in his statement. To obey maxim of manner, Northup should answer the question clearly, whether he has traveled to Maryland or not. Saying his statement as it is making an unclear understanding. In this case, Northup flouts the maxim since he tries to engage Armsby's attention in his story.</p>
59	QN/29/OS/CM	<p>Northup : The proceeds of my fiddling performances. A few</p>	√					√					√				<p>Northup determines to ask a favor of Armsby.</p>

No	Code	Data	Types of Maxim Flouting				Strategies of Maxim Flouting						Reasons for Maxim Flouting				Explanation
			QN	QL	RL	MN	TL	OS	US	MT	RQ	IR	CM	CV	CL	CF	
		<p>picayunes, but all I have in the world. I promise them to you if you will do me the favor I require. But I beg you not to expose me if you cannot grant the request.</p> <p>Armsby : What do you ask? Northup : First, your word, sir. Armsby : On my honor.</p>															<p>Quantity maxim flouting happens when Northup starts to give an understanding to Armsby before he asks for help. He breaks the maxim which requires him to make his contribution as informative as is required. Here, Northup is much more informative because of his long explanation. As a result, he flouts the maxim.</p> <p>In this exchange, maxim flouting happens as Northup asks for help.</p>
60	MN/07/US/CM	<p>Northup : The proceeds of my fiddling performances. A few picayunes, but all I have in the world. I promise them to you if you will do me the favor I require. But I beg you not to expose me if you cannot grant the request.</p> <p>Armsby : What do you ask? Northup : First, your word, sir. Armsby : On my honor.</p>				√			√				√				<p>Northup asks Armsby for help. Armsby gives a respond to Northup's request.</p> <p>In this exchange, Northup flouts maxim of manner in giving his answer. His statement is obscure. What kind of promise should be explained if Northup obeys maxim of manner. Here, Northup flouts the maxim since he refuses to explain about what kind of promise for the second time. He asks Armsby to respond his previous statement.</p>
61	QN/30/OS/CM	<p>Armsby : On my honor. Northup : It is a simple enough request. I ask only that you deposit a letter in the Marksville post</p>	√					√					√				<p>Northup explains what he asks Armsby to do. His explanation is quiet long; Armsby does not give any comment</p>

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			QN	QL	RL	MN	TL	OS	US	MT	RQ	IR	CM	CV	CL	CF	
		<p>office. And that you keep the action an inviolable secret forever. The details of the letter are of no consequence. Even at that, there would be an imposition of much pain and suffering were it known I was the author. A patron is what I require, sir.</p> <p>Armsby : Where's the letter now? Northup : ...It is not yet written. I will have it in a day. Two at most, my skill with composition as poor as it is.</p>															<p>before he is done with it.</p> <p>Quantity maxim flouting happens in this exchange when Northup explains his request. He gives too much information that makes his contribution more informative than is required.</p> <p>His last statement is actually the most important point of his request. Instead of explain his long explanation; he should state his last statement only for a beginning. Here, Northup flouts maxim of quantity because he is desperately asking Armsby to help him.</p>
62	QL/18/US/CM	<p>Armsby : On my honor. Northup : It is a simple enough request. I ask only that you deposit a letter in the Marksville post office. And that you keep the action an inviolable secret forever. The details of the letter are of no consequence. Even at that, there would be an imposition of much pain and suffering were it known I was the author. A patron is what I require, sir.</p> <p>Armsby : Where's the letter now? Northup : ...It is not yet written. I will have it in a day. Two at most, my skill with composition as</p>	√					√					√				<p>Armsby and Northup talk about sending a letter. Armsby begins to consider it.</p> <p>Here, quantity maxim flouting happens when Northup tells about the letter. Northup gives more information than is needed. Answering the question, Northup should finish his first statement only to obey maxim of quantity. His second and third statements are not really required for the exchange. In this case, Northup flouts the maxim as he asks Armsby to understand his situation.</p>

No	Code	Data	Types of Maxim Flouting				Strategies of Maxim Flouting						Reasons for Maxim Flouting				Explanation		
			QN	QL	RL	MN	TL	OS	US	MT	RQ	IR	CM	CV	CL	CF			
		poor as it is.																	
63	QN/31/US/CL	<p>Northup : Master Bass, I want to ask you what part of the country you came from?</p> <p>Bass : No part of this land. I was born in Canada. Now guess where that is.</p> <p>Northup : Oh, I know where Canada is. I have been there myself.</p> <p>Bass : Have you?</p>	√						√								√		<p>Northup and Bass works together alone on the extension. They talk to each other.</p> <p>In this exchange, Northup flouts maxim of quantity by being less informative. His contribution is not as informative as is required. Here, Northup should state his guess, instead of saying that he has been in Canada. Actually, whether Northup has been in Canada or not is not needed in the exchange.</p> <p>Quantity maxim flouting happens because Northup tries to engage Bass' interest in his previous life so he can share his story.</p>
64	QN/32/OS/CL	<p>Bass : Have you?</p> <p>Northup : Montreal and Kingston and Queenston and a great many places. And I have been in York state, too. Buffalo and Rochester and Albany, and can tell you the names of the villages on the Erie canal and the Champlain canal.</p> <p>Bass : Well traveled for a slave. How came you here?</p> <p>Northup : Master Bass, if justice had been</p>	√					√									√		<p>Bass wants to clarify Northup's statement that he has been in Canada before.</p> <p>Here, Northup flouts maxim of quantity by providing too much information in his answer. He is only asked about Canada, but then his answer is about Montreal, Kingston, Quennstone, and others. He makes his contribution more informative than is required.</p>

No	Code	Data	Types of Maxim Flouting				Strategies of Maxim Flouting						Reasons for Maxim Flouting				Explanation	
			QN	QL	RL	MN	TL	OS	US	MT	RQ	IR	CM	CV	CL	CF		
		done I never would have been here.																Northup flouts maxim of quantity since he wants to convince Bass that he has travelled to some places, includes Canada.
65	MN/08/TL/CF	<p>Bass : Have you?</p> <p>Northup : Montreal and Kingston and Queenston and a great many places. And I have been in York state, too. Buffalo and Rochester and Albany, and can tell you the names of the villages on the Erie canal and the Champlain canal.</p> <p>Bass : Well traveled for a slave. How came you here?</p> <p>Northup : Master Bass, if justice had been done I never would have been here.</p>				√	√										√	<p>Bass gives Northup a long and curious stare as a sign that he is interested in Northup's story. Northup just shares what he feels.</p> <p>Here, Northup flouts maxim of manner. There is an obscurity in his expression. The relationship between his travel, justice, and his place at that time is what makes his statement obscure. Moreover, it breaks the maxim which requires him to be brief.</p> <p>Northup flouts maxim of manner by using two similar forms of expression, 'have been'. Here, he does maxim flouting since he neglects the reality of being a slave.</p>
66	MN/09/OS/CM	<p>Bass : How's this? Tell me all about it.</p> <p>Northup : I am afraid to tell you, though I don't believe you would tell Master Epps if I should.</p> <p>Bass : Every word you speak is a profound secret.</p>				√	√						√					<p>Bass becomes more curious about Northup. He asks Northup to tell him the story. To convince Northup, he makes a promise.</p> <p>Manner maxim flouting happens in this exchange. Northup's statement is not clear. Northup states unnecessary things, so his statement is not</p>

No	Code	Data	Types of Maxim Flouting				Strategies of Maxim Flouting						Reasons for Maxim Flouting				Explanation	
			QN	QL	RL	MN	TL	OS	US	MT	RQ	IR	CM	CV	CL	CF		
																		clear. The important point is that he is afraid to tell Bass. However, he states more than is needed. Here, maxim flouting happens as Northup asks Bass to do what he implies. 'Don't tell Master Epps!' is what he means to say.
67	MN/10/US/CL	<p>Bass : How many years all told?</p> <p>Northup : Just nearly...just passed eleven.</p> <p>Bass : Your story is...it is amazing, and in no good way.</p> <p>Northup : Do you believe, sir, in justice as you have said?</p>				√			√								√	<p>Northup tells the story. Bass reflects on the story that Epps has told in the intervening.</p> <p>Here, Northup flouts maxim of manner. He fails to avoid obscurity in his expression. The words 'nearly' and 'passed' are obviously different. However, Northup states these two words as if it is a unity. This is what makes his statement unclear.</p> <p>Northup flouts maxim of manner as he tries to report Bass that his life as a slave is about eleven years.</p>
68	QN/33/OS/CM	<p>Northup : Do you believe, sir, in justice as you have said?</p> <p>Bass : I do.</p> <p>Northup : That slavery is an evil that should befall none?</p> <p>Bass : I believe so.</p> <p>Northup : If you truly do, I would ask...I would beg that you write my friends in the north,</p>	√					√					√					<p>Bass and Northup continue to talk about justice and their perceptions over slavery. Finally, Northup tries to ask Bass for help. He explains his condition. Bass looks at Northup, holding his gaze for more than a prolonged beat.</p> <p>Here, quantity maxim</p>

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		<p>acquainting them with my situation and beseeching them to forward free papers, or take such steps as they might consider proper to secure my release.</p> <p>(cont'd) My daughter Margaret is possibly now 19 and my son Alonzo, 16. I miss them so. It would be an unspeakable happiness to clasp my wife and my family again.</p>															<p>flouting happens. Northup breaks the maxim which requires him to be as informative as is required. He gives too much information in his request. His explanation about his family is not required for the purpose of the exchange at that time.</p> <p>Northup flouts maxim of quantity because he wants to show Bass that he desperately needs for help.</p>
69	QN/34/OS/CV	<p>Bass : You must know, wherever I am I will press your cause.</p> <p>Northup : Five months. On top of these years. No cause remains.</p> <p>Bass : If there is any chance...</p> <p>Northup : Mr. Bass...</p>	√					√						√			<p>Bass agrees to help Northup. He convinces Northup that he really wants to help Northup.</p> <p>In this exchange, Northup flouts maxim of quantity since he gives more information than is needed. What is needed is simply a thank you. However, Northup does not express it in a simple way.</p> <p>In this case, since Northup is really grateful towards Bass, he flouts the maxim. He does not want to be a burden to Bass so he gives a limit to himself.</p>
70	MN/11/US/CV	<p>Bass : If there is any chance...</p> <p>Northup : Mr. Bass...</p> <p>Bass : I will continue to write your people--</p>				√			√					√			<p>This is the end of conversation between Bass and Northup.</p> <p>Northup flouts maxim of</p>

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			QN	QL	RL	MN	TL	OS	US	MT	RQ	IR	CM	CV	CL	CF		
		Northup : Go home knowing you have tried.																manner by saying unnecessary statement. He fails to be brief in this exchange. In this case, the reason why he flouts the maxim is because he is really grateful towards Bass. He avoids talking about his plan anymore since it can lead the plan to be unsuccessful.
71	RL/08/OS/CL	Sheriff : Your name is Platt, is it? Northup : Yes, sir. Sheriff : Do you know that man? Northup : Mr. Parker...?			√			√									√	<p>Sheriff comes to find Northup. The sheriff is together with Mr. Parker. First, the sheriff points at someone in the carriage and asks Northup. Northup looks toward the carriage. He has to shield his eyes from the sun. Recognition is slow coming to him. But when it does, it hits him as a rush.</p> <p>Here, Northup flouts maxim of relevance. As an answer of the question, his statement is irrelevant. He should answer the question by saying 'yes' or 'no', but on the other hand, he replies it with a question. Since he is not relevant, he breaks maxim of relevance.</p> <p>In this case, one of the reasons for maxim flouting by Northup is to confirm that he knows the man in the carriage.</p>

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			QN	QL	RL	MN	TL	OS	US	MT	RQ	IR	CM	CV	CL	CF		
72	MN/12/OS/CV	<p>Sheriff : Say again? Northup : Mr. Parker? Sheriff : That man received a letter compiling many accusations. You look me in the eye and on your life answer me truthfully: have you any other name than Platt? Northup : Solomon Northup is my name.</p>				√			√							√		<p>The sheriff explains the situation. He asks a question again to Northup. Manner maxim flouting happens when Northup answers the sheriff's question. Northup fails to be brief and orderly. He should answer the question by saying 'yes' or 'no' to be brief. Then, states his other name after 'yes' or 'no' to be orderly. Maxim flouting happens because Northup is rather impatient knowing that he will be free soon.</p>
73	QN/35/TL/CM	<p>Northup : I have a wife and two children. Sheriff : What were your children's names? Northup : Margaret and Alonzo. Sheriff : And your wife's name before her marriage? Northup : Anne Hampton. I am who I say.</p>	√				√						√					<p>Another question is asked by the sheriff to Northup. It is about his identity. In this exchange, Northup breaks maxim of quantity by using tautology. 'I am who I say' does not belong to the required information for the purpose of the exchange. It makes Northup's contribution more informative than is needed. Here, Northup flouts maxim flouting because he refuses to answer further questions that prove his identity. He asks the sheriff to stop asking question since he is the real Northup.</p>

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			QN	QL	RL	MN	TL	OS	US	MT	RQ	IR	CM	CV	CL	CF		
74	RL/09/OS/CV	Margaret : He is my husband. Northup : Husband? Margaret's Husband : It is very good to meet you, sir. Northup : We have much acquainting to do.			√			√						√				Northup comes back home. He finally meets his family and his son-in-law after such a long time. Here, Northup flouts maxim of relevance by saying an irrelevant response. In this exchange, Northup suddenly states about what they need to do, instead of responds with 'nice to meet you, too'. As a result, Northup fails to keep the maxim of relevance in the conversation. This maxim flouting happens because Northup does welcome Margaret's husband.
TOTAL			36	17	9	12	7	35	20	5	0	7	20	13	13	28		
PERCENTAGE			48.65%	22.97%	12.16%	16.22%	9.46%	47.30%	27.03%	6.76%	0.00%	9.46%	27.03%	17.57%	17.57%	37.84%		

