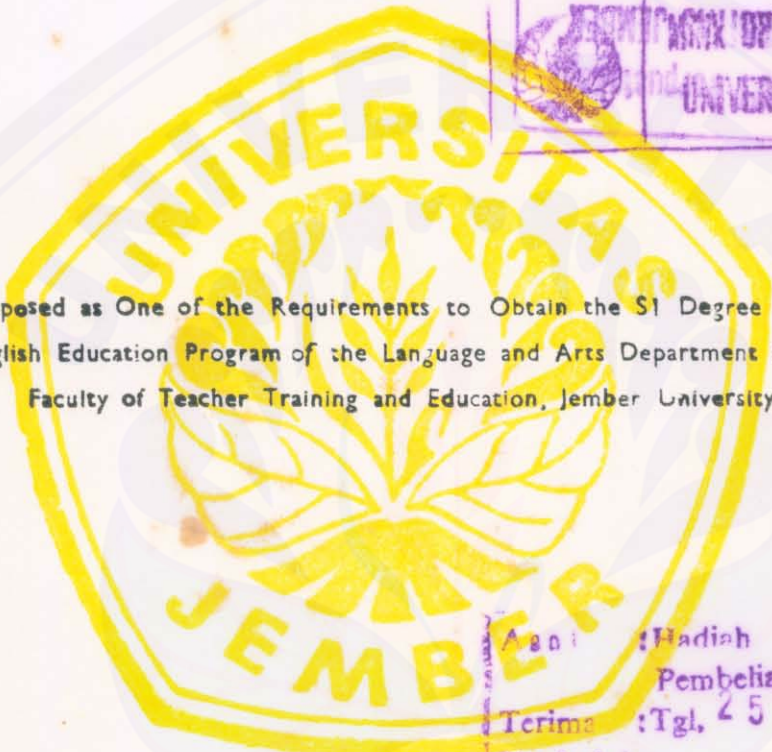


THE MOST SACRIFICED MAXIM OF THE COOPERATIVE  
PRINCIPLE TO OBEY THE POLITENESS PRINCIPLE IN  
CHRISTIE'S "MURDER AT HAZELMOOR"

**THESIS**



Proposed as One of the Requirements to Obtain the S1 Degree at the  
English Education Program of the Language and Arts Department of the  
Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Jember University



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## DEDICATION

- ❖ My honourable parents, Mohammad Ismail and Setyowati. No single word that is able to verbalize my great appreciation and gratitude for your precious advice and care, everlasting affection and your endless love and prayer.
- ❖ My beloved sister and brother, Mayalingga Iswaranggasari and her husband, Pudyo Kuntadi, SP, Nurhari Wirayudha, Ratna Savitri, my sweet youngest sister, Dayinta Guna Prameswari, and my cute nephew Awwaddien Firdaus Alzuhdiy. Thanks a lot for encouraging me to face this jungle of life.
- ❖ Mohammad Faizal Mubarak, the one to whom I can really rely on. Thanks a lot for holding me up in time and understanding me just the way I am. I'm happy to be the greatest love of yours.
- ❖ My lovely fellows in 98°, Endah SD, Shofiah, Nikmah, Elya, Tri, Hadi, Ilzam and Fadil. Thank you for unforgettable and sweetest memories we have ever passed through in delight and misery.
- ❖ My dearest friends in M11B, Mbak Yuana, Mbak Bayu, Erta, Ana, Ita, Eni, Runthun, and Warti. I will never imagine how I can put out of my mind the laugh and cry in our 'wonderful palace'.
- ❖ The rest of 98' level that I haven't mentioned. Thanks a lot for being part of my life.
- ❖ My Almamater

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APPROVAL OF THE EXAMINER TEAM

This thesis is defended in front of the examiner team and received by the Teacher Training and Education Faculty, Jember University.

On : Wednesday

Date : June, 11<sup>st</sup> 2003

Place : The Teacher Training and Education Faculty, Jember University.

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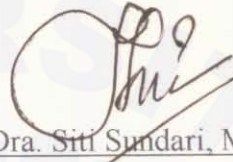
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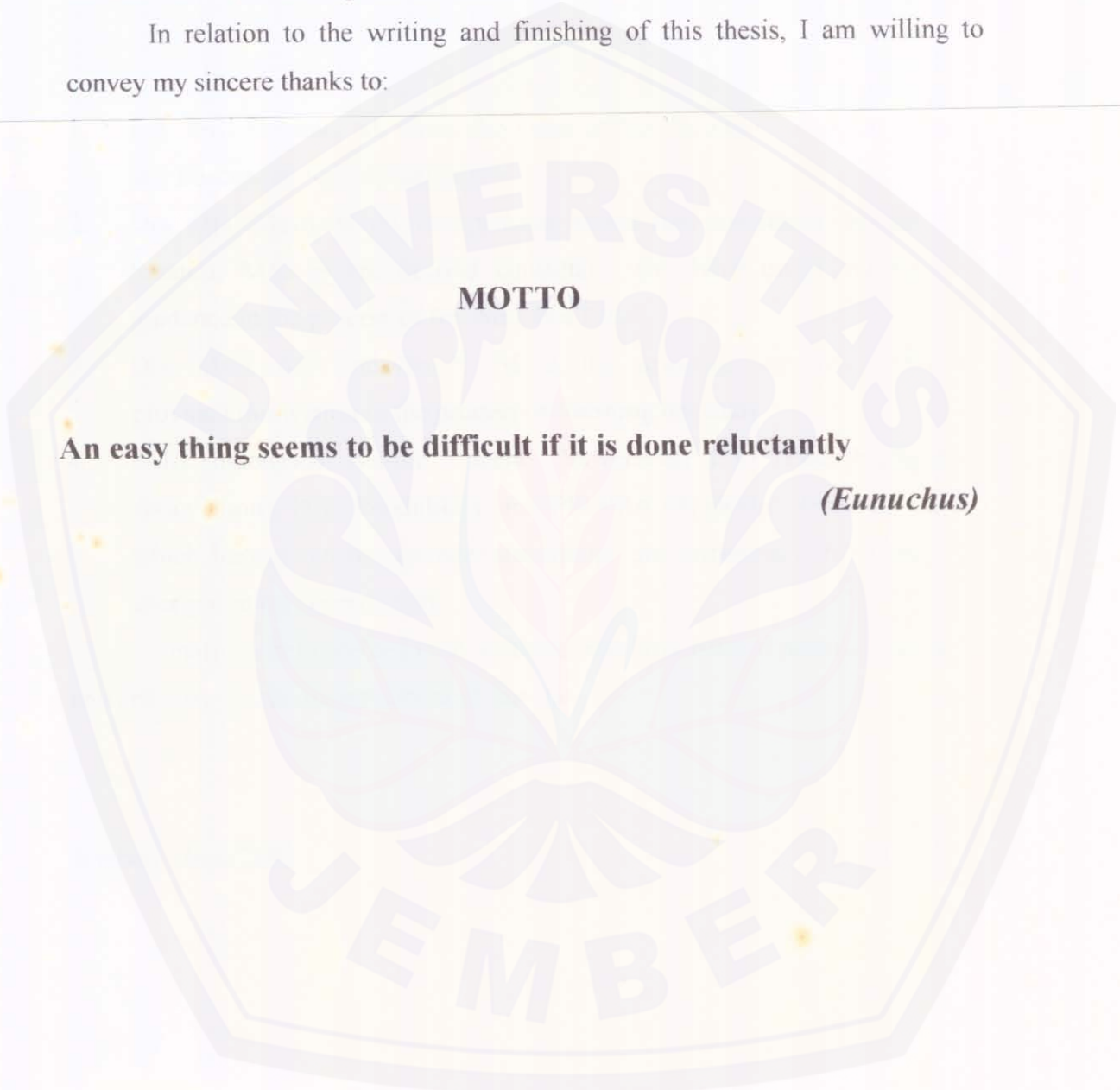
First of all, I would like to thank Allah SWT, the Almighty, who always leads and provides blessing, mercy, and guidance to me, so I can accomplish this thesis smoothly. I convinced that without His mercies given, it will be very difficult for me to accomplish this thesis.

In relation to the writing and finishing of this thesis, I am willing to convey my sincere thanks to:

### MOTTO

**An easy thing seems to be difficult if it is done reluctantly**

*(Eunuchus)*





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ABSTRACT

Novalisa Indreswari. 2003. *The Most Sacrificed Maxim of the Cooperative Principle to obey the Politeness Principle in Christie's "Murder at Hazelmoor"*.

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**Key Words:** Maxim, the Cooperative Principle, the Politeness Principle,  
Christie's "Murder at Hazelmoor"

This study was descriptive qualitative and descriptive quantitative on the most sacrificed maxim of the Cooperative Principle to obey the Politeness Principle in Christie's "Murder at Hazelmoor". It was intended to investigate what maxim in the Cooperative Principle is the most sacrificed to obey the Politeness Principle in the conversations of the novel 'Murder at Hazelmoor' written by Agatha Christie. This novel was chosen as the data resources for some considerations. First, the story is mostly written in the form of conversations or dialogues, so it is easy to find the utterances that are representative to the real life spoken discourse. Second, the language used is common and relevant to today's conversations. Third, the setting represents the community or society who honour politeness to maintain relationship, so there are many polite utterances that are possibly found in the novel. The data were collected by document analysis. The total population were 27 utterances. They were taken purposively. The data were analyzed qualitatively based on the theory of Grice's Cooperative Principle and Leech's Politeness Principle. Then, they were analyzed quantitatively by using the percentage formula to find the most sacrificed maxim of the Cooperative Principle to obey the Politeness Principle. The results of data analysis indicated that three of four maxims of the Cooperative Principle were sacrificed for the Politeness Principle, covering maxim of Quality, Quantity and Relation. From 27 utterances, the most sacrificed maxim of the Cooperative Principle to honour the Politeness Principle was the Quality maxim with 22 utterances (82%), followed by the Relation maxim with 3 utterances (11%) and maxim of Quantity with 2 utterances (7%). As additional result, the Tact maxim of the Politeness Principle was mostly fulfilled compared to Modesty, Sympathy, Generosity, Approbation and Agreement maxim. In sum, the Cooperative Principle is important in getting understanding between a speaker and a hearer, but it is not sufficient because the Politeness Principle also takes a part in reaching the communication purposes that are build up and maintain social relationship among people in a society. Then, this writing suggests that it is necessary for English teachers, university English students, English curriculum developers to comprehend the Cooperative Principle and the Politeness Principle for efficient, effective communication and also for social relationship.



## I. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Background of the Study

As a part of society and human creature, human beings are always involved in communication. They need to interact and communicate with other people to express their ideas, share their feelings and experiences and transfer information. Therefore, human beings need a medium of communication which is used as a bridge from one person to another. Language is mostly used as a medium in transferring information. Therefore, the language that is used to send information must be understood clearly by either the speaker or the hearer.

In fact, using a foreign language, particularly English, is more difficult than mother tongue for foreign language speakers and hearers. A speaker may find difficulties in expressing his/her ideas in English and a hearer may miss point of an utterance. This happens because foreign language learners not only are unaccustomed to using English as a medium in daily conversation but they only learn the language skills (reading, listening, speaking, and writing skill) and language components (pronunciation, structure, and vocabulary). They hardly learn pragmatics concept which is also important for communication in English. Therefore, a foreign language speaker tends to speak directly what he wants to say. In this sense, he tends to speak briefly, clearly, sincerely and relevantly to make a hearer understand easily what he/she is trying to say. In relation to this, Grice (1975) proposes the Cooperative Principle as one of the principles that is known and applied by all human beings in communication to make it run well. The principle may help foreign language speakers and hearers to reach understanding since the Cooperative Principle allows a speaker to communicate with the assumption that a hearer is willing to cooperate. According to the principle, it is assumed that people intend to be true (Quality maxim), be brief (Quantity maxim), be relevant (Relevance maxim) and be clear (Manner maxim) in order that the hearer will know and understand what the speaker wants to do with his/her words (Cook, 1989:29).

However, in reality, both the speaker and the hearer do not always apply this principle appropriately. Often they are forced to disobey the Cooperative



Principle for the social balance and relationship since only with such relationship, people can expect that the others will be cooperative while they are involved in a conversation. It means that the cooperation among people will be established if they keep social balance and relationship with others. The point is that people are expected to be polite to other people in the circumstance; otherwise the communication does not go well among them, for example, they cannot borrow something from others if they have bad relationship with them. Therefore, there may be a clash between the Cooperative Principle and the Politeness Principle. The problem may occur in any situation, including in English teaching and learning process. In teaching learning process, there must be communication between teacher and students or students and students. The teacher is expected to be cooperative in transferring information to the students to make them understand easily to whatever the teacher said so that the teaching learning process runs effectively. In certain situation, the teacher might disobey one of the maxims of the Cooperative Principle by saying something to respond the students' attitudes without making them feel offended. For instance; the teacher might say to a student who has made a noise during the teaching learning process so that other students will not be disturbed. (1) "*I keep my mouth shut (if I were you)!*" (Leech, 1983: 169). This utterance means that the teacher gives advice which is quite friendly for the student's goodness. The teacher tries to order the student to stop making a noise without making him offended. Public knows that this utterance will be more accepted than (2) "*Shut up your mouth!*" (Leech, 1983: 169) because this utterance is considered very rude and impolite. However, the teacher seems to be uninformative in utterance (1) because he does not say directly what he actually wants to say. He avoids directness in ordering the student so it makes his utterance less brief. It can be seen that utterance (2) is more brief than utterance (1) but utterance (1) is considered to be politer than utterance (2). The teacher intentionally says utterance (1) rather than utterance (2) in ordering his student with the expectation that the student is willing to stop making a noise without feeling offended and follows the lesson given quietly. In this case, the teacher's utterance may include in polite expressions and it means that the teacher applies the Politeness Principle in his complaint.



Politeness means the forms of behavior which are aimed at the establishment and maintenance of comity (Leech, 1983: 104). It can be concluded that politeness has an important role to establish and maintain credibility in communication. Cook (1989: 33) adds that politeness is used to create and maintain relationship. It is clear that people normally interact with others to build social relationship. Brown and Levinson (in Buck, 1993:83) confirm that speakers in any given language do not just convey information through their language; they use their language to do things. Their assumption (in Buck, 1993: 83) is that one uses his/her language not only to transfer his/her information but also uphold other things through their language, including in building social relationship. Therefore, the success of entering social relationship is not only determined by behavior toward others but also by words or language that mostly occurs in human's life. In both behavior and words, people may uphold politeness which is required and preferred to create and maintain social relationship.

However, to be polite may possibly mean flouting one or more maxims of the Cooperative Principle. Cook (1989: 30) states that politeness and the Cooperative Principle are often in conflict with each other. The conflict of the Cooperative Principle and the Politeness Principle mostly happens in any language including in English. In this case, it is likely that the interlocutors flout the maxim of the Cooperative Principle to obey the Politeness Principle. Cook (1989: 30) asserts that Politeness and truth are often mutually incompatible. It means that the Quality maxim is often sacrificed to obey Politeness Principle. A person becomes dishonest to another whom he/she is talking to in order not to make him/her disappointed. Beside the Quality maxim, it is also possible that the other maxims (maxim of Quantity, Relation and Manner) are infringed to obey the Politeness Principle. This study tries to discover the maxim of the Cooperative Principle which is mostly sacrificed to obey the Politeness Principle.

Based on the explanations above, this study is conducted to describe that applying all four maxims of the Cooperative Principle is not sufficient in communication because politeness is also very important and it should be put in high position in a society. Politeness may minimize unexpected social problems that likely happen among people in a society and it may be important for building

and maintaining social relationship. By this study, it will be proven that the clash often happens between the two principles in communication to achieve the goal of communication that is building and maintain relationship.

As Cook (1989) has asserted that conversations in a novel is one of spoken discourse that represent the data in discourse analysis. Therefore, this study intends to analyze the selected conversations in a novel because the conversations in a novel represent conversations in real life communication hence; if the English language learners read a novel, they improve their abilities in English. They should be aware of the intended meaning of any remarks as they understand in relax conversations. The conversations in "Murder at Hazelmoor" written by Agatha Christie are chosen as the data with the consideration that the language that is used in the novel is very common and it is relevant to today's conversation, so it is not too difficult to understand the story.

### **1.2. The Problem Formulation**

Based on the background of the research above, the problem which needs to be investigated is *"What maxim in the Cooperative Principle is the most sacrificed to obey the Politeness Principle in the conversations of the novel 'Murder at Hazelmoor' written by Agatha Christie"?*

### **1.3. The Objective of the Study**

Related to the problem, the objective that wants to be reached in the research is to describe the maxim in the Cooperative Principle that is the most sacrificed to obey Politeness Principle in the conversations of the novel 'Murder at Hazelmoor' written by Agatha Christie.

### **1.4. Operational Definition of the Terms**

The terms that are used in the study are necessary to be defined operationally to avoid misunderstanding. The following terms are used in this study and the meanings of the concepts are defined operationally as follows:



**a. The Cooperative Principle**

The Cooperative Principle is the principle that claims people, in interpreting language, is on the assumption that its sender intends to be true, brief, relevant and clear.

**b. Maxims**

Maxim is the special case which identifies each of sub-principles in the Cooperative Principle, such as Quantity maxim, Quality maxim, Relation maxim, and Manner maxim.

**c. Sacrificing the Cooperative Principle**

The case when one may fail to fulfill the maxims of Cooperative Principle. One can be said to sacrifice the maxims if she/he disobeys the maxims with either the hearer's recognition or not that this is the matter of disobeying the maxims.

**d. Politeness Principle**

The Politeness Principle is the forms of behaviors which are aimed at the establishment and maintenance comity. It is applied in acceptable utterances that are appropriate to the norms and values in society to keep social relationship running well.

**b. Christie's Murder at Hazelmoor**

"Murder at Hazelmoor" is one of mystery novels that is written by a popular mystery novelist, Agatha Christie. This novel was firstly published by Dodd, Mead & Company in New York, 1931.

**1.5. The Significances of the Study**

This thesis may be expected to give contributions to English teachers, English students, curriculum developers and other researchers.

**1. For English teachers in secondary schools**

The research result is expected to establish teachers' awareness to be more effective and efficient users of English as a Foreign Language, know when to use and not to use certain expressions. The knowledge of the Politeness Principle and the Cooperative Principle enable them to compose more



practical materials for teaching learning process and to improve their skills in English, mainly the speaking skill to produce polite remarks.

## **2. For University English students**

This thesis is expected to give information to the students about what is meant by the Cooperative Principle and the Politeness Principle and the importance of both principles in communication. It may establish students' awareness of the clash between the Cooperative Principle and the Politeness Principle. It may also provide the students an understanding about moral and ethic codes of how to communicate well in English and to build and maintain social relationship through a language.

## **3. For English Curriculum Developers**

This thesis is expected to provide an input for the curriculum developers about the importance of Pragmatics, especially the Politeness Principle and the Cooperative Principle in developing English material in Teaching Learning Process.

## **4. For Other Researchers**

The research results may provide another paradigm about the issue so that it is possible to conduct further research on the same topic with different focus, for example, investigating of the transgression of the Politeness Principle for effective communication.

## II. RELATED LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter presents a straightforward review of the basic theory of Grice's Cooperative Principle, sacrificing the maxims, the basic theory of Politeness Principle, the clash between Cooperative Principle and Politeness Principle, and a glance about Agatha Christie's writing style.

### 2.1 The Basic Theory of Grice's Co-operative Principle

It is clear that in communicating with others, people are expected to use the language that is easily understood by others. Here, they need to be co-operative each other. Hoffman (1993: 274-275) confirms that communication might occur efficiently if there is a cooperative effort between the speaker and the hearer; the speaker should choose his/her words when she/he contributes an utterance so that the hearer can understand the intention. On the other hand, the hearer himself must try to find out the speaker's mean which is appropriate with the intention of the speaker. The Cooperative Principle, which is firstly proposed by a philosopher, Grice (1975), is one of the principles that people used to communicate with others, which believes that the communicator must be cooperative with each other to reach understanding. Therefore, people, either consciously or subconsciously produce utterances that proceed according to the principle to make the conversations run cooperatively. Grice (1975) proposes that human language could be derived from the assumption that in conversing (indeed, in behaving rationally), human beings follow a behavioral rule, which is called the Cooperative Principle (Green, 1989: 88). The Cooperative principle is "*Make your conversational contribution such as is required, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you are engaged*" (Grice: 1975:45). The postulate of the Cooperative Principle above means that the information that occurs in conversation such as it is needed, and accepted by the hearer as well as it runs in orderly way.

According to this principle, we interpret the language on the assumption that its sender is obeying four maxims, the special case which identifies each of sub-principles in the Cooperative Principle. We assume he/she intends to be true



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(Maxim of Quality), be brief (Maxim of Quantity), be relevant (Maxim of Relation), and be clear (Maxim of Manner) (Cook: 1989: 29). Further, Cook (1989: 29) states that by using this assumption combined with general knowledge of the world, the receiver can reason from literal meaning of what is said to the contextual meaning and induce what the sender is intending to do with his/her words.

Further, as criteria for cooperative communication, Grice (1975) proposes four major norms of cooperation called “maxim” (Goffman, in Hatch, 1992: 31). The maxims are listed below:

1. The Maxim of Quantity
  - a. Make your contribution as informative as is required (for the current purposes of the exchange).
  - b. Do not make your contribution more informative than is required.
2. The Maxim of Quality
 

"Try to make your contribution one that is true"

  - a. Do not say what you believe to be false
  - b. Do not say that for which you lack adequate evidence
3. The Maxim of Relation
 

"Be Relevant".
4. The Maxim of Manner
 

"Be Perspicuous"

  - a. Avoid obscurity of expression.
  - b. Avoid ambiguity.
  - c. Be brief (avoid unnecessary prolixity).
  - d. Be orderly

Levinson (1983:102) confirms that all the four maxims advise the communicators to speak sincerely, relevantly, and clearly while providing the sufficient information to converse in a maximally efficient, rational, and cooperative way. This opinion shows that the maxims are important for effective and efficient communication. Clarity, truthfulness, relevance, and say enough but not too much control the contribution in order to make the communication run smoothly in rational and cooperative way among people.

The first maxim of the Co-operative Principle is *Maxim of Quantity*. Grice (1975: 45) confirms that the maxim of Quantity relates to the quantity of information to be provided. This maxim advises the communicators to tell the



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information as much as and not more than it is needed. It can be said that the information given is enough but not too much. The information has to include all information that the hearer requires to understand. Too brief information may be considered uninformative because the information of the speaker cannot be understood by the hearer. Moreover, if the speaker leaves out a crucial piece of information, the hearer will not understand what the speaker is trying to say. In addition, the speaker should avoid including unnecessary information in his/her contribution because over informativeness in giving the information may waste of time and makes the hearer confused. Nevertheless, Grice (1975: 46) considers that over informativeness is not a transgression of the Cooperative Principle but simply waste of time. It is known that people's utterances are boring because they tell their hearer too much and give them too much detail information. Consequently, the second maxim of Quantity "Do not make your contribution more informative than it is required" can be disputed.

*Maxim of Quality* is the second maxim of Cooperative Principle that contributes: "be truthful". It advises the communicators to tell the truth and never say that for which they lack adequate evidence. The maxim of Quality refers to the importance of only making statements we believe to be true. Hatch (1992:34) claims that this does not mean that you cannot tell a lie, but simply that a cooperative conversationalist does not usually say other than what he/she believes to be true. The reason is that if we get caught making false statements we will lose our credibility, which is one of the most important social assets a person can have. In addition, the information given is considered to be true if it is supported by sufficient evidence.

The third maxim is *maxim of Relation*. Grice (1975:46) places single maxim under the category of relation that is "be relevant". Then, he says that the focus of relevance is how this shift in the course of a talk exchange, how to allow for the fact that the subjects of conversation are legitimately changed and so on. In addition, Hatch (1992:31) confirms that each person must take a contribution relevant to the topic. Communication message cannot be random but must relate to what has gone before. The statement means that either the speaker or the hearer should have the same perception about the topic that occurs in the conversation;

and the communication should appear regularly, and each utterance must have relation with the previous utterance.

The fourth maxim of the Cooperative Principle is *maxim of Manner* (be perspicuous). Grice (1975:46) considers that this maxim is not as important as other maxims (i.e., maxim of Quality). He also thinks that the maxim of Manner is different from other maxim because this maxim does not regulate what is said but how what is said to be said. It means that the emphasis of Manner maxim is not just on comprehensibility but also on the clarity of the information. We should avoid obscurity and ambiguity and the information should be constructed in an orderly way.

This review will provide example that includes all four maxims of Cooperative Principle: An old woman is A's neighbor. She utters (3) "*there's a cat stuck under the gate at number 67*" to A (Cook, 1989:30). Cook (1989:30) interprets that A's neighbor fulfills all four maxims at once by saying such utterance. It is assumed that A's neighbor was telling the truth if there is no evidence that she was lying, hallucinating or playing a practical joke. Coming from A's background knowledge that a cat feels unhappy to be stuck under a gate and a human with his/her greater intelligence and manual dexterity is able to free such a cat; and old women belief in the practical abilities of men. So, A considers it to be relevant that the woman tells it to him. However, if she said "*there is a flower growing in the garden at number 67*" it is hard to see its relevance because A thinks that he does not have relation with a flower. The utterance also fulfills the brevity of the information because the woman directly informs what was happening. Therefore, the information that is given by the woman is very brief because without more detail information A can directly interpret the utterance as a request for help saying "*come and free the cat which is stuck under the gate at number 67*" by seeing the condition of the woman. Moreover, the woman also obeys the maxim of Manner because it can be seen that there is no prolixity and ambiguity in the utterance. The woman utters it without opening and closing the statement, so A can see its clarity.



## 2.2 What is Sacrificing the Maxims ?

It is necessary to realize that Cooperative Principle is not a rule which people have to follow the maxim. There are opportunities that people can break the maxim of Cooperative Principle. Lyons (1995: 277) confirms that the participants normally obey the maxim but they may on certain occasion flout or violate. So, in certain cases, it is difficult to obey the maxim or fit all four maxims together at once. Grice (1975:49) notes that these maxims can fail to be fulfilled in different ways, which include the following: Firstly, it may be quietly violated where in some cases the participant will be likely to do mislead. Secondly, it may be opted out from the operation together with Cooperative Principle if the participant is unwilling to cooperate in the way maxim requires. Thirdly, it may be flouted if the participant blatantly fails to fulfill it. Finally, it may experience a clash. The participant may unable to fulfill two or more maxims at once, so he has to sacrifice one or more maxims to the other.

**Violation** is the first infringement of the Cooperative Principle. It is done intentionally by the speaker but unrecognized by the hearer. Grice (in Brown & Levinson, 1987) acknowledges that a speaker may unostentatiously violate a maxim if he/she knowingly but secretly violates the maxim. One violates the Quality maxim, for example, she is telling a lie if she mysteriously changes the subject or leads the talk “off the point” (politician tends to be masters of the “artful dodge”), she is being deceitful. This statement means that in violation of the maxims the speaker intentionally disobey maxims of the Cooperative Principle without the intention that the hearer recognizes that it is a matter of disobeying maxims. So, in this case, the hearer does not realize that the speaker is not fulfilling the maxims of the Cooperative Principle. To exemplify the case of violation, this review offers an example.

- (4). C: *Have you seen my stubby screwdriver?*  
 D: *Look in the red tool box. (Green, 1989: 4)*

In the dialogue, Green (1989: 4) interprets that D would be violating the maxim of Relation and Quantity if he did not expect C to be able to interpret his reply as a cooperative response to the question, and infer that D believes that the screwdriver was in the red tool box, or that the tool box was accessible, and so on.

By responding as he does, D implicates that screwdriver is in the tool box and accessible to C. Indeed, to respond 'directly' with *yes* (i.e., 'I have seen it') would be distinctly unhelpful, a blatant violation of the Cooperative Principle itself. If D infers, as most of us do in such cases, that C really wants to know where the screwdriver is, and is implicating that he wants that, then a *yes* answer implicates that D does not intend to cooperate with C in this enterprise.

**Opting out** is also one of failure of fulfilling the maxims of the Cooperative Principle. A speaker may opt out of the Cooperative Principle, as for example when people refuse to answer questions that may be 'classified information' (Grice, in Brown & Levinson: 1987). It means that Opting out the maxim happens when a speaker is unwilling to cooperate by refusing to answer the question or trying to stop the conversation. The Following is one of the example of the case.

(5). *A: Where is my box of chocolates?*

*B: I've got a train to catch. (Smith & Wilson, in Leech: 1983: 146)*

Leech (1983: 146) assumes that B's answer cannot be considered as cooperative answer because it does not help A to find his chocolates. It can be considered that B's remark irrelevant with the question because it does not answer the question. B seems to opt out the Cooperative Principle his answer indicates that he refuses to answer A's question or he is trying to stop the conversation without doing impolite thing. But B's remark can be said relevant if the answer is interpreted as a statement why B cannot answer A's question.

Then, **flouting** is also the transgression of the maxims of the Cooperative Principle in conversation. Grice (Department of Linguistics University of Western Australia, 1998:2) explains that the speaker flouts the maxims if he intentionally disobeys some maxims and the hearer recognizes that it is a matter of disobeying maxims. So in this case, the speaker, actually, is able to obey the maxims, but for he/she has intention behind his utterance, so he intentionally flout the maxim. Here, the hearer recognizes that the speaker is disobeying the maxims. He knows that the speaker's utterance is not fulfilling one or more maxim of the Cooperative Principle.



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The following is an example about the flouting of maxim of Quantity.

- (6). A : *Where do you live?*  
B : *Somewhere* (Green, 1989:99).

Green (1989:99) concludes that B is unwilling to say more since he likely does not want to give A more information. B seems to be uncooperative as he may intend A to infer further that the contribution he sought is none of his business. In this conversation, B's response toward A's question is considered uninformative, that is why, B seems to flout the Quantity maxim.

Observing B's response, it is the blatant flouting of maxim of Quantity that advises: "Give as much as information as is needed". B does not give information that A needs. In his question A needs to know where B lives, he wants B to answer by stating the name of his town, village or address, but unfortunately B does not answer as A wants. Actually B is able to answer A's question, but B likely does not want everyone knows where he lives, wherever he comes from, it is not their business. In this conversation, the communication between A and B does not run well because B is likely uncooperative to A. He wants to stop the conversation with A. A may infer that B does not want to communicate with him. So, in this case, the communication does not run well because A does not get the information he wants to have.

The flouting of Quality maxim is conducted in various ways. Grice (1975: 53) considers the flouting of Quality maxim includes irony, metaphor, meiosis, and hyperbole.

In this case, Grice (in Levinson, 1983:109) states if there is no underlying assumption of cooperation, recipient of ironies ought simply to be nonplussed, no inference to be drawn. This statement means that ironies occur whenever there is no cooperative assumption underlain in an utterance. Irony statements usually make the hearer very nonplussed and surprised, for example, if A who has been B's big rival in business and always cuts his way in getting success says (7). "*You are a fine friend*" (Grice, 1975:53). Of course B will be surprised and wonder. B will not believe to what the speaker says, or perhaps he will more careful to speak to A. There will be a big question in B's mind what B actually means by saying such an utterance. A gives B a compliment or in contrast he underestimates B. So

the communication between A and B here does not go well because B does not understand exactly what A is trying to say. So, A's utterance is considered to flout the maxim of Quality since A may think that you are not really his friend because you are his rival.

The flouting of the maxim of Quality is also found in other figures of speech, hyperbole. Hyperbole is the way of making something more powerful rather than as lies. The following utterance may be an instance of figure of speech of hyperbole. (8). "*Every nice girl loves a sailor*" (Grice, 1975:53). The utterance seems to flout the maxim of Quality because in a reality, indeed, many nice girls love sailors but not all nice girls love them. So the statement 'every nice girl' here is hyperbole because it makes the utterance more powerful. It is possible that the hearer of this utterance will not directly take it as true information because he/she knows that not all nice girls love a sailor; or not all the girls who love a sailor are nice; or not all nice girls really love a sailor. It can be said that the communication does not proceed well because the information may not be accepted by the hearer.

Metaphor is also being cases where maxim of Quality is apparently flouted, for example, (9). "*Queen Victoria was made of iron*" (Levinson, 1983:110). Levinson (1983:110) considers the utterance above is involved in metaphor for Queen Victoria, in fact, is not made of iron, but she happens to have the same characteristics as iron, such as hardness, resilience, non-flexibility or durability. There are two possibilities of the interpretation of the utterance depends on the context. If it is said by her admirer, it can be a commendation, show the characteristics of toughness and resilience but if it is said by a detractor, it may be meant as denigration, showing that she is lack of flexibility, emotional impassivity or belligerence. In daily communication, this utterance may not be accepted by the hearer. The hearer probably thinks that the speaker of the utterance has told an inappropriate thing about the Queen because it is a kind of humility to the Queen. So the communication here is obstructed because the hearer does not accept the information as true information.

Beside figure of speech above, Grice (1975:53) assumes that meiosis is one of the cases of flouting the Quality maxim. Meiosis is the opposite of hyperbole. Meiosis tends to make something more modest. For instance, one says,



(10). *"He was a little intoxicated"* (Grice, 1975:53) showing a man who has broken up all the furniture. The utterance can be assumed that it underestimates the behavior of the man by stating the word 'a little'. It is impossible if the man is a little intoxicated since he has broken up all the furniture. Such a behavior indicates that he must lose his awareness because he is really intoxicated. The hearer of this utterance may not believe in what he has heard after knowing the fact. He may feel confused because he has been informed that the man was a little intoxicated, but he has seen that the man has broken up all the furniture. He will think that the speaker was telling a lie because the man's behavior indicates that he was really intoxicated. So, the communication here does not run well because the hearer does not believe the information he has got; thus, he feels that he does not get the true information.

The flouting of Relation maxim is a little harder to find as Grice (1975:54) notes if only because it is not easy to construct responses that must be interpreted as irrelevant. However, the following example may be a candidate of the flouting of Relation maxim. A is at the same genteel tea party with B,

(12). A: *I do think Mrs. Jenkins is an old windbag, don't you?*  
 B: *Huh, lovely weather for March, isn't it?* (Levinson, 1983:111)

Grice (1975:54) provides the assumption about the example that B appears to refuse to be relevant with A's preceding remark. He thereby implicates that A's remark should not be discussed and, probably more specifically, that A has committed a social gaffe.

Observing Grice's interpretation of the example, B intentionally makes his utterance irrelevant to A's previous utterance. B implicates that it is not appropriate to discuss A's remark in that situation since it is a kind of impolite utterance to the audience of the genteel tea party. It can be seen that the communication between A and B in the conversation above does not move along smoothly because B does not seem to accept the information given by A. B intentionally shifts the topic because he may think that it is not good to gossip another person in that situation. It can be concluded that the information that is given by A is useless for B.

The last case of sacrificing the maxim of the Cooperative Principle is **clash**. Grice (in Brown & Levinson: 1987) states that a speaker may be faced with a clash and will choose to break one maxim to another. A clash happens among maxims of the Cooperative Principle or between one or more maxims of the Cooperative Principle with maxim of another principle such as the Politeness Principle. The following is an example of a clash between two maxims of the Cooperative Principle.

A is planning with B an itinerary for a holiday in France. Both know that A wants to see his friend C, if to do so would not involve too great a prolongation of his journey.

(15) *A: Where does C live?*

*B: Somewhere in the South of France. (Grice, 1975: 89)*

Grice (1975: 89) assumes that there is no reason to suppose that B is opting out, his answer is, as he well knows, less informative than is required to meet A's need. This infringement of maxim of Quantity can be explained only by the supposition that B is aware that to be more informative would be to say something that infringed the maxim of Quality 'Don't say what you lack adequate evidence for', so B implicates that he does not know in which town C lives.

A clash also happens between one maxims of the Cooperative Principle and maxims of another principle such as the Politeness Principle. The explanation about the clash between maxims of the Cooperative Principle and maxims of the Politeness Principle will be discussed in other part of this review since it is the clash that is dealt with in this research.

Based on the explanations above, we can say that the maxims of the Cooperative Principle are not rules that have to be obeyed in conversations, but it can be broken by either the speaker or hearer based on the situation and the intention of both participants. The point is that both the speaker and the hearer have opportunities to disobey the Cooperative Principle either intentionally or unintentionally.



### 2.3 The Basic Theory of Politeness Principle

It is not doubtful that in their society, people attempt to keep social balance and maintain relationship with others to conduct good communication and interaction. They think that such a relationship will bring them to a life which is full of harmony and peace.

As we move through different roles in our everyday life as friends, employers, teachers, students etc- we are continually modifying and managing our image, our behavior and our communication strategies. We speak to the boss differently from our family members. We may differentiate speaking to older and younger colleagues. Brown and Levinson (in Buck, 1993:83) confirm that speakers in any given language do not just convey information through their language; they use their language to do things. Their assumption is that one uses his/her language not only to transfer his/her information but also to uphold other things through his/her language including building social relationship. One important way that people do this is by recognizing the requirements of the situation and selecting from the various linguistic options available to them. In this way, they are applying different strategies which here identified with "Politeness".

Politeness can be defined very simply as behavior or language which is designed to make people feel at ease. Leech (1983: 104) defines politeness as:

Forms of behaviors which are aimed at the establishment and maintenance of comity, i.e. the ability of participants in a socio-communicative interaction to engage in interaction in an atmosphere of relative harmony.

Observing the definition of politeness above, it is stressed that politeness is very important in maintaining and establishing social relationship. So the people who are involved in society undergo socio-communicative interaction with the harmonious atmosphere.

Talking about politeness, we may be familiar with the name of Leech (1983) and Brown & Levinson (1987). Leech (1983: 206-207) considers politeness from conversational maxim point of view, therefore, the limitation of politeness is very clear. He explains his theory of Politeness Principle employing a number of maxims associated with it. However, not all of these maxims are equally important. One of the maxims can be more powerful than the other it

depends on the situation and where the conversation takes place. It is different from Brown and Levinson's theory of politeness. Brown & Levinson (1987: 61) propose their theory in the concept of 'face' which is defined as the public self-image that every member wants to claim for himself. In addition to the concept of 'face' the other important thing in their theory of Politeness is the relation between Face Threatening Act (FTA) and politeness strategies which is affected by the face construct.

This thesis discusses the politeness by using the parameter of Leech's theory of Politeness Principle. Since Leech's theory of Politeness Principle has very clear limitation and difference between each maxim.

Leech (1983: 206) informs that his theory of Politeness Principle is related with the relationship between two interlocutors which is named 'self' and 'other'. However, the speaker can also convey the politeness to the third person either he/she is present or not in the speech situation. Therefore, 'other' does not only refer to the hearer but also to those who are signed with the third singular person. It means that the speaker can conduct politeness to the person beside the hearer either he is involved in the conversation or not and he can also be signed as 'other'. The maxims of Politeness Principles are as follows:

1. Tact maxim  
Minimize cost and maximize benefit to other.
2. Generosity maxim  
Minimize benefit and maximize cost to self.
3. Approbation maxim  
Minimize dispraise and maximize praise of other.
4. Modesty maxim  
Minimize praise and maximize dispraise of self.
5. Agreement maxim  
Minimize disagreement and maximizes agreement between self and other.
6. Sympathy maxim  
Minimized antipathy and maximize sympathy between self and other  
Leech (1983: 205-206).

The first maxim of Politeness Principle is Tact maxim which suggests the communicators should do their best to minimize cost and maximize benefit to other. Leech (1983: 166) assumes that this maxim is probably the most important maxim in English-speaking society. The maxim regulates the act that is valued



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based on the consideration of the speaker; whether it is benefit or cost to the speaker or the hearer. Compare two examples below.

(16). *Answer the phone.*

(17). *Could you possibly answer the telephone* (Leech, 1983: 168).

Leech (1983: 178) infers that both examples have differences based on its degree of politeness. He considers that the statement 16 is impolite because the hearer does not have opportunity to refuse doing the expected action that is answering the phone. Therefore, it is assumed that the speaker disobey Tact maxim by minimizing the benefit of the hearer. On the other hand, the example 17 is more accepted by the hearer because even though it means that the hearer is asked to answer the phone, but he has an opportunity to say 'No' if he minds doing the action. Here the benefit of the hearer is more important, so it is considered to be polite since it minimizes the cost of the hearer. However, the example 16 is considered to be briefer than example 17 because the speaker uses direct command to show his intention that is asking the hearer to answer the phone. But in the example 17, the speaker does not say directly what he wants the hearer to do but he asks the willingness of the hearer first whether he could answer the phone or not. Though, the hearer may catch the intention of the speaker. He realizes that the speaker is asking his help to answer the phone politely by asking the hearer's willingness to do what the speaker wants. As a result, the intention of the speaker might be derived to the hearer, then the communication between the speaker and the hearer proceeds properly.

The second maxim of Politeness Principle is generosity maxim which is the pair of Tact but it focuses on 'self'. This maxim advises the communicators should do their best to minimize benefit and maximize cost to other. Leech (1983:211) offers examples to explain the maxim. Compare both of the examples below:

(18). *"I wouldn't mind a cup of coffee"*

(19). *"Could you spare me a cup of coffee?"*

In these examples, Leech (1983: 211) considers that the utterances are involved in Politeness Principle, but he considers that the utterance 18 is a little politer than the utterance 19 because in the utterance 18 the speaker gets cost by

showing that he is the person who needs coffee. He does not likely to force the hearer to give him a cup of coffee. In the utterance 19, the speaker seems to force the hearer to spare him a cup of coffee so that here the hearer will get cost. However, the utterance 19 is clearer than the utterance 18 because the hearer will more understand the intention of the speaker that he wants the hearer to spare him a cup of coffee. In the utterance 18, the speaker just let the hearer know that he would not mind a cup of coffee without saying that actually he asks it to the hearer. Though, the information in the utterance 18 can be accepted by the hearer that the speaker wants the hearer to spare a cup of coffee without making the hearer feels forced and gets cost. Here, the communication between the speaker and the hearer is going properly.

The third maxim of Politeness Principles is Approbation maxim which advises the communicators to do their best to minimize dispraise and maximize praise of other person. This maxim is often called 'persuasive maxim' which is usually used for insincere praise. However, the negative aspect of this maxim is very important consideration "Don't say unpleasant thing about other people especially about the hearer". The following may be an example about Approbation maxim. A is writing a recommendation about a pupil who is a candidate for a philosophy job, and his letter is read as follows:

(20). *Dear Sir, Mr. X's comment of English is excellent, and his attendance at tutorials has been regular. Yours, etc. (Grice, 1975:52).*

Leech (1983: 213) assumes that A's statement is considered as a polite statement because he will make Mr. X delighted if Mr. X knows about A's commendation by saying that Mr. X is excellent in English and he is discipline in attending the tutorials. Therefore, A is obeying Approbation maxim that advises people to maximize praise of the other person. On the other hand, A seems to be unwilling to write the information that actually he wants to give. A is thought to be uninformative because the expected information is about the capability of Mr. X in philosophy not in English. We can say that A is unwilling to write the expected information, if we think A knows that Mr. X is not capable in philosophy. However, the reader of this recommendation may know that A tries to tell him/her that Mr. X is not capable in philosophy but A tells it politely by



showing another capability of Mr. X except in philosophy. So, it can be concluded that the information has been derived to the reader then, the communication is running well.

The fourth maxim of Politeness Principle is Modesty maxim which advises communicators to do their best to minimize praise and maximize dispraise of self. This maxim is the couple of Approbation maxim. Leech (1983: 214) thinks that it is polite if we see eye to eye with other's praise except if the praise is pointed to our self. Based on his opinion that if we agree to other's praise, it is kind of a polite thing but if the praise is aimed to us, so it will be considered to be impolite because it means we praise ourselves, conversely dispraise ourselves is considered to be polite. For example: (21). *"Please accept this small gift as a token of our esteem"* (Leech, 1983: 214). Leech (1983: 214) assumes that this utterance is polite because he/she attempts to show his modesty by telling that his gift is small or unworthy. It can be said that the speaker maximizes dispraise of himself. However, the speaker may tell a lie if the hearer thinks that the gift he gives is actually worth enough. But the hearer may accept what the speaker says because he knows that the speaker does not mean to tell a lie, but he wants to give a present to the hearer without impressing arrogance in front of the hearer. So, the communication, in this case, is proceeding as it should be.

The fifth maxim of Politeness Principle is Agreement maxim that advice communicators to do their best to minimize disagreement and maximize agreement between self and others. In daily conversations, people tend to exceed their agreement with others and decrease disagreement by saying regret, a half agreement and so on (Leech, 1983: 217). From this explanation, it is said that to agree with other's opinions are the polite thing. Although we disagree with them at least we decrease by apology, a half agreement or another way can make them happy. The following example is one of the representative examples:

(22). *A : English difficult language to learn.*

*B : True, but the grammar is quite easy* (Leech, 1983: 217).

Leech (1983:217) assumes that B's utterance is a polite utterance because B seems to show his agreement to A's utterance although he does not fully agree with A. B actually thinks that English is not difficult because in his opinion the

English grammar is quite easy. B tries to decrease his disagreement by a half disagreement and it is liked by the speaker. Hence, B is considered to obey Politeness Principle. However, B's utterance seems to be uninformative because when A wants B to agree with his opinion, B just agrees with part of A's utterance. B does not agree that the grammar is also difficult to learn. In this conversation, A may know that actually B does not agree with him but B says "true" to maximize agreement. Here, the information given by B can be caught by A, so the communication between A and B is considered move along well.

The last maxim of Politeness Principle is Sympathy maxim which advises the communicators to do their best to minimize antipathy and maximize sympathy between self and others. This maxim shows that a sympathy utterance is very polite and honorable although sometimes we give our sympathy to people who have gotten accidents. Leech (1983: 219) thinks that the sympathy utterance (either sadness or happiness) is very important to be pointed to people to have undergone certain events. Even though it is said to indicate that the people we are speaking to is getting calamity. The following examples show the maxim of Sympathy:

(23). *I am terribly sorry to hear about your cat.*

(24). *I am delighted to hear about your cat* (Leech, 1983: 219)

Leech (1983:219) assumes that in both examples, the influence of Sympathy maxim is very big. Without more detail information we can interpret that the utterance 23 is a kind of sympathy utterance to the people who have gotten a calamity and on the other hand, the utterance 24 is pointed to a pleasant news for instance, the cat has won the Cats Contest.

#### **2.4 The Clash Between Cooperative Principle and Politeness Principle**

In the previous explanation, it has been explained that both Cooperative Principle and Politeness Principle are very important in upholding run-well communication and interaction between one person and another in society. Cook (1989:34) points that Cooperative Principle and Politeness Principle, and the intention between them reflect a dual purpose in human intercourse: to act efficiently together with other people and to create and maintain relationship. His



opinion above explains that in human intercourse, the Cooperative Principle is used to make the communication run efficiently together with other people and Politeness Principle is used to create and maintain relationship.

In an attempt to explain the normal conventions for communication, Grice (1975:45) proposes Cooperative Principle which suggests that regular communication be governed by conversational maxim of Quantity, Quality, Relation, and Manner. Basically, this principle suggests that we cooperate in communication to say enough and not more, to tell the truth, to be clear and to be relevant.

However, politeness behavior is often contradictory with these maxims. In certain situation, there are types of relationship, in which one of purposes (Cooperative Principle or Politeness Principle) becomes dominant. It means that sometimes, both of purposes (Cooperative Principle and Politeness Principle purposes) cannot be done at once. There must be one of the purposes that become dominant. Therefore, in this case, there may be a clash between the Cooperative Principle and the Politeness Principle. Clash is the case when the participant may be unable to fulfill or sacrifice one or more maxims to other maxims (Grice, 1975: 49). In this case, the participant may fail to fulfill one or more maxims of the Cooperative Principle to obey the maxims of the Politeness Principle. Additionally, Cook (1989:33) expounds that the Politeness Principle and Cooperative Principle are often in conflict with each other. It means that the Politeness Principle is often found that it cannot be conducted together with Cooperative Principle. Sometimes, one should sacrifice one to another.

Politeness exchanges involving rather meaningless exchanges, implicature, ambiguity, indirectness and apparent inconsistency appear to systematically violate the Cooperative Principle. To be polite, we say things that we do not mean, we repeat apparently meaningless phrases, we hide what we want to say in a lot of seemingly unnecessary words and grammatical complications.

In view of the fact that Grice's Cooperative Principle so obviously cannot apply to the politeness, Leech (1983:205-206) proposes a Politeness Principle which comprises maxims of Tact, Generosity, Approbation, Modesty, Agreement and Sympathy which seem to account better for the types of utterance produced in

the name of politeness. According to this principle, if you lie about liking a new dress, it is Tact, not deceit, if a host insists on your having a second helping, it is Generosity, not pushiness, if you hold lengthy conversation about weather, it is because you want to show friendliness, not because you are boring, if you reject a compliment, it is Modesty, not confrontation.

Cook (1989:30) claims that Politeness and truth are often mutually incompatible. It means that maxim of Quality is often flouted to obey Politeness Principle. A person is being dishonest to another whom he/she is talking to in order not to make him/her disappointed. This term of dishonesty to politeness is often said as 'a white lies'. However, other maxims of Cooperative Principle can be possibly flouted to obey Politeness Principle in any situation. For example:

- (25). A: *We'll all miss Bill and Agatha, won't we?*  
 B: *Well, we'll all miss Bill* (Leech, 1983: 121)

In the example above, Leech (1983: 121) assumes that A flouts maxim of Quantity, because B's utterance is uninformative. When A wants B to agree with A's opinion, B just agrees with the first part of A's utterance and does not pay attention to the last part. Based on this assumption we can conclude that B thinks that not all will miss Agatha. Actually, B is able to obey the Cooperative Principle by adding "...but we won't miss Agatha" in his utterance. So, we can infer that B is able to say more informative and obey the Cooperative Principle, but by his honesty he will conduct impolite behavior to the third person (Agatha). Therefore, to obey the Politeness Principle, B keeps the last part of information that A wants. Here, a clash happens between the Quantity maxim of the Cooperative Principle and Agreement maxim of the Politeness Principle.

### 2.5 A Glance About Agatha Christie's Writing Style

Agatha Christie was born in Torquay in Devon, England, on September 15, 1890. She was born with the name of Agatha Mary Clarissa Miller. Her first marriage to colonel Archibald Christie in 1914, ended in divorce in 1928. In 1930, she married a distinguished archaeologist, Max Mallowan (Murch, in Bahr and Johnston, 1993: 403). She retained her surname 'Christie' taken from her first husband despite of the divorce for her profession.

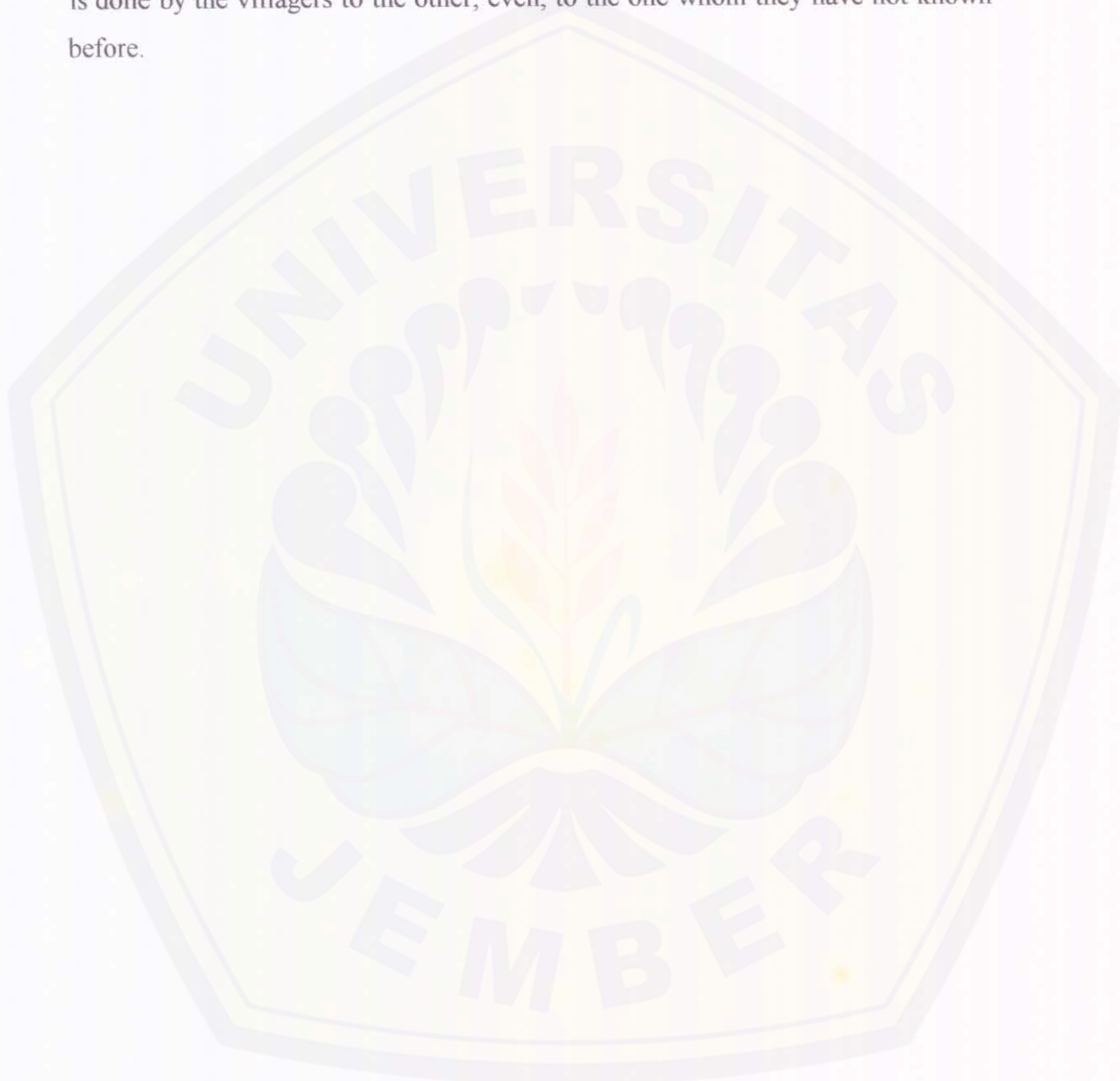


Agatha Christie is an international famous British mystery writer for more than half a century. As stated in Encyclopedia of Knowledge (1991: 378-379) that Christie's books have been translated into every major language. It proves that her creation have been accepted by all people in many countries in the world. Her two most famous creation are the Belgian detective Hercule Poirot and the village wise Miss Jane Marple. Bahr and Johnston (1993: 403) state that Christie's first novel is 'The Mysterious Affair at Style' (1920) which introduced Hercule Poirot as the dapper amateur Belgian detective with his precise mannerism. Then, she introduced her alternate private investigator, Miss Jane Marple in 'Murder at The Vicarage' (1930) as the gentle and shrewd old lady who solves mysteries by her quick eye for information trifles and her profound knowledge of human nature. The characteristics of both detectives seem to describe the style of Agatha Christie in writing. They represent her intelligence in facing a very complicated problem and how to solve the problem by using commonsense. Besides, the characters of both detectives shows that Christie, in her novels, tends to show human intelligence in facing problems rather than physical power of human and the abilities of human in analyzing each event and evidence in investigation.

Drable (1995: 198) expounds that Christie's prodigious international success seems due to her matchless ingenuity in contriving plots, sustaining suspense and misdirecting the reader to her ear for dialogues, and brisk, unsentimental commonsense and humor. This statement stresses that Christie is not only capable to arrange the plots but also supports her story by sustaining suspense so that the reader will misdirect about the solution of the problem involved in the story. She is able to arrange the plot well so that the reader cannot reach the solution before the end of the story. Besides, she can analyze the solution by using her unsentimental commonsense briskly.

Christie's murder mysteries are set in diverse locals as the Middle East, English gardens and the railway trains (Encyclopedia Americana, 1974: 664). One of Christie's novel that is set in England is 'Murder at Hazelmoor'. 'Murder at Hazelmoor'(1931) is one of her murder mysteries which is located in the isolated village in England where the politeness still influences the villagers' life. 'Murder at Hazelmoor'(1931) tells about the mystery of murder that happens in a house

named Hazelmoor which belongs to a veteran of navy. It also tells about the resilience of a young lady in investigating the murderer to save her fiancé from being the suspect of the murder. Her effort is supported by all people in the village, they give their attention by giving all information that the lady needs with their friendliness. The interaction among people reflect the polite behavior which is done by the villagers to the other, even, to the one whom they have not known before.





### III. RESEARCH METHODS

#### 3.1 Research Design

The research was conducted by using the qualitative and quantitative research design, which means that the research does not only focus on understanding the meaning through a narrative description and observation but also through numbers (McMillan, 1992: 9). It was aimed at identifying and describing the maxim of the Cooperative Principle which is the most sacrificed to obey the Politeness Principle in Christie's novel entitled "Murder at Hazelmoor". The research design used was descriptive qualitative and descriptive quantitative since it described the phenomenon of the sacrificing of the Cooperative Principle in obeying the Politeness Principle involved in the selected data in the novel. Surachmad (1990: 139) says that a descriptive research is intended to solve the problem in recent time. They are describing, analyzing, classifying, interpreting, surveying and taking a comparative study. This research was intended to describe, analyze, classify and interpret the data in the form of utterances in the novel of Christie's "Murder at Hazelmoor". The following were the procedures of the research design :

1. Identifying the utterances in the novel that sacrifice the maxim of the Cooperative Principle.
2. Identifying the utterances whether they obey or disobey the Politeness Principle.
3. Classifying the samples of the clash between the Cooperative Principle and the Politeness Principle.
4. Analyzing the data based on Grice's theory of the Cooperative Principle and Leech's theory of the Politeness Principle.
5. Summarizing the analysis of the utterances by finding the percentage of the sacrificed maxim of the Cooperative Principle to obey the Politeness Principle.
6. Discussing the results of the analysis.
7. Drawing the conclusion by describing the results of the analysis to answer the research problem.

### 3.2 Data Resource

The data resource of the research was Agatha Christie's novel entitled "Murder at Hazelmoor" which was first published in 1931 by Dodd, Mead & Company, New York and last reprinted in 1984 by Berkeley Book, in New York.

"Murder at Hazelmoor" consists of 31 chapters and 228 pages. The chapters are *Sittaford House*, *The Massage*, *Five and Twenty Past Five*, *Inspector Narracott*, *Evans*, *At the Three Crowns*, *The Will*, *Mr. Charles Enderby*, *The Laurels*, *The Pearson Family*, *Emily Sets to Work*, *The Arrest*, *Sittaford*, *The Willets*, *Visit to Major Burnaby*, *Mr. Rycroft*, *Miss Percehouse*, *Emily Visits Sittaford House*, *Theories*, *Visit to Aunt Jennifer*, *Conversations*, *Nocturnal Adventures of Charles*, *at Hazelmoor*, *Inspector Narracott Discusses the Case*, *At Deller's Café*, *Robert Gardner*, *Narracott Acts*, *Boots*, *The Second Séance*, *Emily Explains*, and *The Lucky Man*. It tells about the mystery of murder that happens in a house named Hazelmoor which belongs to a veteran of navy. It also tells about the resilience of a young lady in investigating the murderer to save her fiancé from being the suspect of the murder.

"Murder at Hazelmoor" was chosen as the data resource for some consideration. Firstly, the story in the novel is mostly written in the form of conversations or dialogues, so it is easy to find the utterances that representative to the real life spoken discourse for analysis. Secondly, the language that is used in the novel is relevant to today's conversations. Third, the setting represents the community or society who honor politeness to maintain relationship, so there are many polite utterances that are possibly found in the novel. For example, the conversation between Mrs. Willett, as a new comer, with Mr. Rycroft, as the villagers who becomes her new neighbour.

### 3.3 Type of data

The data that were analyzed in the research are in the form of utterances in conversations or direct interaction between the hearers and the speakers in Christie's "Murder at Hazelmoor", not in the form of paragraph. As Dey's has stated (1993: 10) that the data which deal with meanings that are mediated mainly through language and action, belong to qualitative data and quantitative data deal



with numbers. Since the data in this research were in the form of spoken discourse or utterances and numbers, therefore, the data belong to qualitative and quantitative.

### 3.4 Data Collection Method

The data were collected through documentation because the main data were elicited from a novel entitled "Murder at Hazelmoor" written by Agatha Christie. The data in the form of utterances were taken purposively by employing document analysis that was intended to identify the Quality, Quantity, Relation, and Manner maxim of Cooperative Principle that are sacrificed to obey the Politeness Principle (see appendix 2). The utterances that were taken as the data should be uttered in direct interactions or conversations by the speaker and the hearer.

### 3.5 Data Analysis Method

The collected data in this research were analyzed by descriptive quantitative and descriptive qualitative method based on the Cooperative Principle and the Politeness Principle. It was aimed at figuring out the maxim of the Cooperative Principle which is the most sacrificed to obey the Politeness Principle. *First*, the raw data were collected in accordance with the Grice's theory of the Cooperative Principle to find the utterances that sacrifice the maxim of the Cooperative Principle. *Second*, the data were identified whether they obey or disobey the Politeness Principle by using the parameter of Leech's theory of the Politeness Principle. *Third*, the data of the clash between the Cooperative Principle and the Politeness Principle were classified into each maxim of the Cooperative Principle which is sacrificed. *The fourth* was interpreting the data by using Grice's theory of the Cooperative Principle and Leech's theory of the Politeness Principle to prove the conflict between both principles. *The next step* was summarizing the analysis by finding the percentage of each sacrificed maxim to know the maxim of the Cooperative Principle that is the most sacrificed to obey the Politeness Principle. The quantitative analysis was done to find the most sacrificed maxim of the Cooperative Principle to honor the Politeness Principle.

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The highest percentage of maxim of the Cooperative Principle was computed by applying Ali's percentage formula. The formula applied was as follows:

$$E = \frac{n}{N} \times 100\%$$

notes:

- E = the percentage of maxim of the Cooperative Principle that is sacrificed to obey the Politeness Principle
- n = the number of particular sacrificed maxim (maxim of Quantity, Quality, Relation or Manner)
- N = the total number of the sacrificed maxims

(Adapted from Ali, 1987:186)

The qualitative analysis of the data was drawn as the following example:

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

B: *Well, we'll all miss Bill* (Leech, 1983: 121)

In the conversation above, literally, A and B have good relationship and they have known well each other. In his utterance A shows his feeling about Bill and Agatha to B. Based on the Grice's theory of the Cooperative Principle (1975: 45-46), it is assumed that B flouts the maxim of Quantity. B seems to be uninformative because B's remark does not complete as A wants. When A wants B to agree with A's opinion, B just agrees with the first part of A's utterance (that they all will miss Bill) and does not pay attention to the last part (that they all will miss Agatha). By using question tag, it is assumed that A expects B to agree with his opinion because he seems to be sure that B will have the same feeling as his to Bill and Agatha. In fact, B has his own feeling about Bill and Agatha that is little different from A. B's remark shows B's interpretation about A's utterance. He may interpret A's utterance as a question to him whether B will miss Bill and Agatha or not. So, B thinks that he can answer the question as what is in his mind. By uttering the remark "*we'll all miss Bill*", it is assumed B only shows his feeling to Bill. It can be interpreted that B may think that all will miss Bill but not all will miss Agatha. In this conversation, B can be said uncooperative with A because he does not give the information as it is required by A.



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Since B flouts the Quantity maxim of the Cooperative Principle, B is considered to obey Leech's theory of the Politeness Principle (1983: 205-206) especially Agreement maxim. B's utterance can be thought as a polite utterance because B seems to show his agreement to A's utterance. Although B does not agree with A's opinion fully, B tries to decrease his disagreement by a half disagreement and it is more accepted by the speaker (A). Although, B does not agree if all will miss Bill and Agatha, but he minimizes his disagreement by a partly agreement, so he says that all will miss Bill.

To respect the Agreement maxim of the Politeness Principle, B intentionally flouts the Quantity maxim of the Cooperative Principle. He does not give all information that A wants that all will miss Bill and Agatha. B just gives the first information that all miss Bill because he thinks that not all will miss Agatha. He intentionally keeps the last part of information to avoid saying impolite utterance. If he utters "*all will miss Bill but not all will miss Agatha*", he will be considered impolite behavior to the third person (Agatha). Therefore, to obey the Politeness Principle B keeps the last part of information that A wants.

#### IV. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

This pragmatic research, conducted on the conversations of Christie's "Murder at Hazelmoor", revealed some findings dealing with the conversation analysis based on Grice's theory of the Cooperative Principle and Leech's theory of the Politeness Principle. There are 77 utterances taken from Christie's "Murder at Hazelmoor" conversations which sacrifice Grice's theory of the Cooperative Principle and 194 utterances which obey Leech's theory of the Politeness Principle. The clash between the Cooperative Principle and the Politeness Principle is found 27 utterances (see appendix 3). Then, they are analyzed based on both theories.

This chapter discusses the analysis of the data based on Grice's theory of the Cooperative Principle and Leech's theory of the Politeness Principle, summary analysis and discussion by referring back to the review of related literature in chapter II.

#### 4.1 Data Analysis

The main source of the data is Christie's "Murder at Hazelmoor" conversations. The collected primary data in the form of the utterances in the conversations of the novel were analyzed qualitatively. The utterances were analyzed deductively by showing the evidences of flouting the Cooperative Principle and obeying the Politeness Principle. The analysis of the conversations are as follows:

##### 4.1.1 Qualitative Data Analysis

###### Conversation 1

**"Twenty-five minutes past five," said Mr. Rycroft glancing up at the clock. He compared it with his own watch and somehow every one felt that the action was significant in some way.**

**"Let me see," said Mrs. Willett with forced cheerfulness. "I think we'd better have cocktails. Will you ring the bell, Mr. Garfield?" (C.2, p.14)**

The conversation took place in Mrs. Willett's house when she invited her neighbors to have tea party. In conversation 1, Mr. Rycroft informed people about the time and Mrs. Willett offered cocktails. Based on Grice's theory of the



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Cooperative Principle (1975: 45-46), Mrs. Willett flouted the Relation maxim. Mrs. Willett intentionally shifted the topic from talking about the time that had been told by Mr. Rycroft, to have cocktails. In the story, Mr. Rycroft wanted to convince himself that it was really twenty-five minutes past five. The time seemed to be very important because it was the moment when the guests of the tea party heard from the tommy-rot play that Captain Trevelyan was murdered. The tommy-rot was a kind of a superstition game which uses a table as the tool. The participant who joins the play must take his/her place round the table with lights switched off. The table would rock if a spirit comes. It could answer all participants' questions from the number of rocks (one rock means A, two rocks means B, etc) (c.2, p. 11). From the number of rocks, the participants inferred that it was Captain Trevelyan who was murdered at 05.25. This event led Mr. Rycroft to match the time with the murder moment. Responding Mr. Rycroft's statement, which might make the atmosphere became more tense, Mrs. Willett, as the hostess, tried to calm her guests down by offering the cocktail although by forced cheerfulness which indicated that she also felt strained because of the murder news (c.1, p. 14). By shifting the topic, Mrs. Willett's utterance was irrelevant to Mr. Rycroft's utterance because Mr. Rycroft talked about the correct time of the murder event that they heard together and Mrs. Willett responded it by offering cocktails to her guests.

When Mrs. Willett flouted the Relation maxim of the Cooperative Principle, she simultaneously obeyed the Tact maxim (maximizing benefit and minimizing cost of others) related to Leech's theory of the Politeness Principle (1983: 205-206). In this conversation, Mrs. Willett wanted to make her guests feel comfortable in her house by making the party enjoyable. She wanted her neighbors to have good impression about her because she was a new comer in Sittaford. Therefore, when her guests were covered by strained situation after hearing the murder news, she tried to decrease it wisely by offering cocktail. She thought her guests in her tea party should not be disturbed by such a joke. She might think that having a cup of cocktail could calm the guests down, so she initiated cocktails to make them forget about the game and enjoyed the party again.

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Respecting the Tact maxim of the Politeness Principle, Mrs. Willett had to flout the Relation maxim of the Cooperative Principle. She intentionally shifted the topic from the murder time to have cocktail to make the guests enjoy their time and forgot the play, which spread the strain in the circumstance. She intended to reach her goal to make good impression to her guests so that she could make good relationship with them and she also wanted to be accepted as a part of the community in Sittaford.

### Conversation 2

**“Sorry, Mrs. Willet- but it’s got to be done. If there were only a telephone.”**

**“A telephone?”**

**“Yes- to tell you the truth –I’m- well, I’d like to be sure that Joe Trevelyan’s all right. Silly superstition and all that –but there it is. Naturally, I don’t believe in this tommy rot-but-“**

**“But you can’t telephone from anywhere. There’s not such a thing in Sittaford.” (C.2, p.15)**

The participants of the conversation are Major Burnaby and Mrs. Willett. The setting was identical with conversation 1. In conversation 2, Major Burnaby stated that he had to see his friend, Captain Trevelyan, since there was no phone in Mrs. Willett’s house or Sittaford to know if the captain was all right. According to Grice’s theory of the Cooperative Principle (1975: 45-46), Major Burnaby violated the Quality maxim. Major Burnaby acted as if he paid attention to Captain Trevelyan. In the story, Major Burnaby wanted to see Captain Trevelyan to kill him. Major Burnaby intentionally shook the table in the tommy-rot play, so that Mrs. Willett and the other guests in Mrs. Willett’s party would think that at that moment Captain Trevelyan was really killed, who in fact was still alive (c. 30, p. 218). Thus, people would not think that the major intended to kill the captain since the moment when Captain Trevelyan was killed, Major Burnaby was playing tommy-rot with them. Major Burnaby’s statement that he wanted to ensure Captain Trevelyan was all right, could be assumed as lie.

By violating the Quality maxim of the Cooperative Principle, Major Burnaby obeyed the Sympathy maxim (minimizing antipathy and maximizing sympathy between self and others) according to Leech’s theory of the Politeness



Principle (1983: 205-206). By producing such utterance, Major Burnaby tried to show his neighbours that he cared about the Captain. Therefore, he wanted to see his friend in spite of the heavy snow (c. 2, p.15) to gain sympathy from his neighbours by maximizing sympathy from others while minimizing antipathy, so, others would not suspect him of being insincere.

To honour the Sympathy maxim of the Politeness Principle for the sake of his personal intent, Major Burnaby was forced to sacrifice the Quality maxim of the Cooperative Principle.

### Conversation 3

**“Good morning, Inspector. Any forrander?”**

**“Yes, sir. I think we are a little forrander. I think I can safely say that.”**

**“Glad to hear that,” said the major drily. His attitude was one of resigned disbelief. (C.6, p.38)**

In this conversation, the interlocutors are Inspector Narracott and Major Burnaby. The conversation is situated in the Three Crown, one of inns in Exhampton, when Inspector Narracott was investigating Captain Trevelyan’s murder. In conversation 3, responding Major Burnaby’s sympathetic question, Inspector Narracott informed the major that his investigation was in a good progress. Major Burnaby responded it drily with resigned disbelief. Based on Grice’s theory of the Cooperative Principle (1975: 45-46), Major Burnaby violated the Quality maxim. *‘Any forrader’* and *‘Glad to hear that’* are expressions of sympathy, but in expressing these expressions, Major Burnaby appeared insincere since he produced it drily and his attitude was one of resigned disbelief. Contextually, Major Burnaby was one of the witnesses who was interviewed by Inspector Narracott related to Captain Trevelyan’s murder. The inspector considered that the major was the key person to reveal the murder since he was the first person who found the dead body of the captain and he was also the captain’s close friend (c. 8, p. 52 & 53). That is why, when Inspector Narracott let the major know that he got little forrander, Major Burnaby was not really glad to hear that. It was not good news for him. He did not like the murderer was discovered by the police because factually, he was the murderer (c. 30, p. 217). In

short, Major Burnaby told a lie to the inspector. He appeared to be glad to hear good progress of the murder investigation to hide what he had actually done.

While Major Burnaby was violating the Quality maxim of the Cooperative Principle, he obeyed the Sympathy maxim of the Politeness Principle (minimizing antipathy and maximizing sympathy between self and others) according to Leech's theory of the Politeness Principle (1983: 205-206). Major Burnaby produces sympathetic expressions about the progress of investigation that was handled by Inspector Narracott. In this way, his real intent was secured.

Respecting the sympathy maxim of the Politeness Principle, Major Burnaby had been violating the maxim of Quality of the Cooperative Principle. Major Burnaby had intentionally shown insincere sympathy for it was impossible for him to tell that he was regretted to hear the development of investigation. If he told the truth, the Inspector would have suspected him. He believed that if he uttered positive sympathetic response, the inspector would not examine him any further. At this point, Major Burnaby tried to maintain his relationship with the inspector by the inspector's prejudice on him.

#### Conversation 4

**“Now there are just one or two points I would like some information on, Major Burnaby,” said the Inspector, “and I think you probably tell me what I want to know.”**

**“Do what I can,” said Burnaby. (C.6, p.38)**

The participants and the situation of the conversation above are equal with conversation 3. In the conversation above, Inspector Narracott intended to have some information from Major Burnaby related to the murder investigation and Major Burnaby showed his willingness to help the inspector. Related to Grice's theory of the Cooperative Principle (1975: 45-46), Major Burnaby violated the maxim of Quality. Major Burnaby did not really want to help the inspector to get the information he knew although he could give the information that the inspector wanted. Major Burnaby wanted to hide from the police that he was the one who had killed Captain Trevelyan (c. 30, p. 217). So, Major Burnaby's statement that he would do what he could do, is not true or he lied to the inspector.



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At the same time, Major Burnaby obeyed the Politeness Principle, especially the Tact maxim (minimizing cost and maximizing benefit to others) based on Leech's theory of the Politeness Principle (1983: 205-206). Major Burnaby had told Inspector Narracott his willingness to help him investigate the murder. In this way, Major Burnaby intended to please the inspector in order that the facts about the murder was not directed to him.

Regarding the Tact maxim of the Politeness Principle, Major Burnaby violated the Quality maxim of the Cooperative Principle. Major Burnaby told his willingness to help Inspector Narracott in giving information he wanted to make the inspector feel pleased. Hence, by minimizing cost and maximizing benefit, Major Burnaby expected that his relationship with the inspector would not reveal what he had actually done to the victim of murder.

### Conversation 5

**The young man seemed not a whit taken aback. He smiled more encouragingly than ever.**

**"I say, sir, you know you have got hold of the wrong end of the stick. I know nothing about murder business."**

**This was not, strictly speaking, the truth. No one in Exhampton could pretend ignorance of the event that had shaken the quiet moorland town to its core. (C.8, p. 52)**

The interlocutors of conversation 5 are Mr. Enderby and Major Burnaby. The conversation is located in the Three Crowns when Mr. Enderby wanted to deliver a check for £ 5,000 to Major Burnaby for his winning a quiz of football competition held by Daily Wire, where Mr. Enderby works. The utterance in the conversation 5 is Mr. Enderby's response to Major Burnaby's anger to journalists, Mr. Enderby considered that Major Burnaby misunderstood about his presence. Mr. Enderby said that he did not know anything about the murder. Based on Grice's theory of the Cooperative Principle (1975: 45-46), Mr. Enderby flouted the Quality maxim of the Cooperative Principle. Mr. Enderby asserted that he knew nothing about the murder. But it was impossible that he did not know about the murder because every one knew about the murder. The news about the murder had shaken Exhampton. Contextually, Mr. Enderby as a journalist wanted to know

more about the murder. He had already known about the murder but he pretended not to know anything about it, for Major Burnaby did not like any journalist to ask him questions about the murder (c. 8, p. 51-52). Here, Mr. Enderby's statement that he did not know anything about the murder could be said as lie.

When Mr. Enderby flouted the Quality maxim of the Cooperative Principle, he obeyed Tact maxim (minimizing cost and maximizing benefit to others) according to Leech's theory of the Politeness Principle (1983: 205-206). He intentionally said that he knew nothing about the murder to decrease Major Burnaby's anger. Major Burnaby disliked journalists whom he thought that they always interfere other's business. Mr. Enderby told a lie to Major Burnaby to approach him. Observing Major Burnaby's attitude, Mr. Enderby tried to tell the major that he did not come to interview but to give him £ 5,000 from Daily Wire. His actual intent was covered by his gentle way of applying the Tact maxim. He tried to relax Major Burnaby while enforcing himself toward his goal.

The clash between the Tact maxim of the Politeness Principle and the Quality maxim of the Cooperative Principle was intentionally done by Mr. Enderby to know more about the murder. By letting Major Burnaby felt secure of his presence, Mr. Enderby expected that he could make a better relationship with Major Burnaby in which this might cause Major Burnaby's feeling to be free to give information.

### Conversation 6

**“Of course, it was a burglar,” said Evans. “Why there’s no one in Exhampton would want to harm the Captain.”**

**Enderby rose.**

**“Well,” he said. “I must be going. I will run in now and then and have a little chat if I may. If the Captain won three new novels in a Daily Wire Competition, the Daily Wire ought to make it a personal matter to hunt down his murderer.”(C.8, p.56)**

The conversation above is situated in Evans' house when Mr. Enderby is looking for the information about Captain Trevelyan. According to Mr. Enderby, The Daily wire should attempt to hunt down the Captain' murderer if the Captain won three new novels in a *Daily Wire* Competition. In fact, the captain had once



won the competition when he was still alive (c. 8, p. 56). In this conversation, Mr. Enderby was strongly motivated to hunt down the murderer of Captain Trevelyan because the captain was one of the admirers of the *Daily Wire*. Based on Grice's theory of the Cooperative Principle (1975: 45-46), Mr. Enderby violated the Quality maxim. The captain's winning of the competition that was held by The *Daily Wire* was not real reason why Mr. Enderby should reveal the murder. This was more of Mr. Enderby's personal interest and benefit as a journalist to do so, to have a great news. Expecting Mr. Evans, Captain Trevelyan's servant who might know a lot about the captain, to be sympathetic to him and to be willing to give information related to Captain Trevelyan, Mr. Enderby was putting himself on behalf of *the Daily Wire* (c. 8, p. 56). In this way, he had been insincere about the reason why he wanted to hunt down the murderer. The exact reason was the news about the murder was very grand and it must be interesting news for his newspaper.

Meanwhile Mr. Enderby sacrificed the Quality maxim of the Cooperative Principle, Mr. Enderby obeyed the Sympathy maxim (minimizing antipathy and maximizing sympathy between self and others) of the Politeness Principle according to Leech's theory of the Politeness Principle (1983: 205-206). Mr. Enderby had produced compassionate utterance that make Evans, as the hearer, feel sympathetic since Mr. Enderby intended to hunt down his master's murderer. Mr. Enderby intended to show Evans that he paid much attention to Captain Trevelyan as his admirers. By his utterance, Mr. Enderby tried to get positive sympathy from Evans. Evans expected that the murderer of his master, Captain Trevelyan, would be discovered as soon as possible. Evans might feel that Mr. Enderby attempted to help him. He might believe that Mr. Enderby, as a journalist, could do a lot to help the investigation (c. 8). That's why, Evans felt he got sympathy from Mr. Enderby by his willingness to hunt down the captain's murderer. Then, Mr. Enderby expected, by uttering such an utterance, Evans would be glad and trust him that he was really heartfelt to help him to find out the slayer of his master. As a result, he could get much information he needed from Evans smoothly.

Appreciating the Sympathy maxim of the Politeness Principle, Mr. Enderby violated the Quality maxim of the Cooperative Principle. Mr. Enderby had been assertive to hunt down the captain's murderer on the behalf of *the Daily Wire* because the captain was one of the winners in *the Daily Wire* Competition to gain Evans' trust. Mr. Enderby intended to reach his goal that is getting Evans' sympathy so that he could make good relationship with Evans who might give him much information about Captain Trevelyan.

### Conversation 7

**"She's very devoted to her husband, isn't she?"**

**"She worships him. I really do believe that woman would do anything in the world for him. Quite touching, and very different from some of the cases I have attended. Why, only last month-----"**

**But Inspector Narracott fended off the impending scandal of last month with considerable skill. He glanced at his watch and gave a loud exclamation.**

**"Goodness gracious," he cried, "I shall miss my train. The station is not far away isn't it?" (c.8, p.64)**

In conversation 7, Inspector was talking to Nurse Davis, a nurse who takes care Mr. Gardner. It takes place in the Laurels, Mrs. Gardner's house when Inspector was in search of revealing facts about Captain Trevelyan's murder in this house because the owner, Mrs. Gardner, was the captain's older sister. She was one of the joints inheritors of Captain Trevelyan's money (c. 9, p. 63). In this conversation, Inspector Narracott was checking whether Mrs. Gardner was devoted to her husband. Nurse Davis responded that she really did. The nurse also added that her mistress would do anything for her husband and it was different from some of cases she has attended. According to Grice's theory of the Cooperative Principle (1975: 45-46), Nurse Davis flouted the Quantity maxim of the Cooperative principle. Nurse Davis' utterance seemed to be over informative. Nurse Davis did not only inform that Mrs. Gardner was devoted to her husband, she was almost telling another case she had learned that was different from Mrs. Gardner's case. The later information about the scandal was not needed by Inspector Narracott (c. 9, p. 64).

At the same time, Nurse Davis was obeying the Tact maxim based on Leech's theory of the Politeness Principle (1983: 205-206). She was being long



winded by letting the inspector know about a good side of Mrs. Gardner that is her faith to her husband. She intentionally gave more information to show her friendliness to make the inspector stay longer in the house since she had interest to the inspector (c.9, p. 65). Thus, by giving more information and friendliness, the inspector would get benefit.

To appreciate the Tact maxim of the Politeness Principle, Nurse Davis had to flout the Quantity maxim of Cooperative Principle. Nurse Davis gave more information that was not required by Inspector Narracott and it might possibly waste of time. Here, Nurse Davis tried to be friendly by giving more information that was not needed by Inspector Narracott. She wanted to reach a goal that is uphold relationship with Inspector Narracott.

### Conversation 8

**“She’s very devoted to her husband, isn’t she?”**

**“She worships him. I really do believe that woman would do anything in the world for him. Quite touching, and very different from some of the cases I have attended. Why, only last month-----“**

**But Inspector Narracott fended off the impending scandal of last month with considerable skill. He glanced at his watch and gave a loud exclamation.**

**“Goodness gracious,” he cried, “I shall miss my train. The station is not far away isn’t it?” (c.9, p.64)**

The participants and the situation of the conversation above are the same as conversation 7. The focus analysis is the Inspector’s remark in responding Nurse Davis’ long winded explanation. Inspector Narracott responded it by crying aloud that he was almost late for the train. This meant that he wanted to stop the conversation. Based on Grice’s theory of the Cooperative Principle (1975: 45-46), Inspector Narracott sacrificed the Relation maxim of the Cooperative Principle. Inspector Narracott was shifting from the topic, even he cut the nurse’s explanation. Previously, they talked about the faith of Mrs. Gardner to her husband. Then, Inspector Narracott cried about his missing train to fend out the impending scandal told by Nurse Davis. Inspector Narracott was not interested in listening to the scandals so that he, by considerable skill, shifted the topic that was not relevant to Mrs. Gardner’s topic (c. 9, p. 64)). Thus, the inspector made the

nurse not realize that her story was stopped and she did not realize that Inspector Narracott was not interested in her story.

Simultaneously, Inspector Narracott obeyed the Politeness Principle, especially the Tact maxim (minimizing cost and maximizing benefit to other) according to Leech's theory of the Politeness Principle (1983: 205-206). Inspector Narracott tried to stop Nurse Davis telling her story without making her offended. Nurse Davis did not realize that Inspector Narracott actually was not interested in her story. The way the inspector stopped Nurse Davis's story by shifting the topic might save her from feeling shy. In this case, he had been minimizing cost of Nurse Davis.

Honoring the Tact maxim of the Politeness Principle, Inspector Narracott was forced to opt out the Relation maxim of the Cooperative Principle. Inspector Narracott intentionally shifted the topic to reject Nurse Davis's story politely in order that Nurse Davis did not feel offended and shy because her story was not needed by Inspector Narracott. By his remark '*Goodness gracious, I shall miss my train. The station is not far away isn't it?*', Inspector Narracott did not want Nurse Davis to think that he did not respect her. By saying irrelevant information, Inspector Narracott wanted to achieve his goal that is not to offend Nurse Davis' feeling so that the relationship between them would proceed well.

### Conversation 9

**“I beg your pardon –but could you tell me—if there is anything to see in Exhamton?”**

**Charles Enderby rose to the occasion promptly.**

**“There's a castle, I believe,” he said. “Not much to it –but there is. Perhaps you would allow me to show you the way to it.” (c.11, p. 76)**

In conversation 9, the interlocutors were Emily and Mr. Enderby. This conversation happened in the Three Crowns. On the surface, Emily wanted to know about anything to see in Exhamton and she asked about it to Mr. Enderby. Responding Emily's question, Mr. Enderby was willing to show the way to the castle. Based on Grice's theory of the Cooperative Principle (1975: 45-46), Emily violated the Quality maxim. Emily did not tell directly what actually she wanted to say. Actually, she did not intend to ask Mr. Enderby about such a place but she



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wanted to know Mr. Enderby. Emily intended to investigate the murderer of Captain Trevelyan because her fiancé, James Pearson, was going to be arrested by the police as the suspect of the murder. Emily believed that James Pearson did not kill Captain Trevelyan. Therefore, she wanted to prove it by discovering the murderer by herself. In doing her plan, Emily needed a partner who could help her. She finally met Mr. Enderby, who had the characteristic of journalist, she expected that Mr. Enderby might be able to do what she planned. To get in touch with him, Emily asked about interesting place in Exhampton as the way to make introduction and had a chat with Mr. Enderby (c. 11, p. 76). Actually, she did not really care about such a place, but she asked it anyway to greet Mr. Enderby.

When Emily violates the Quality maxim of the Cooperative Principle, she obeyed the Politeness Principle especially the Tact maxim (minimize cost and maximize benefit to other) according to Leech's theory of the Politeness Principle (1983: 205-206). Emily tried to be sincere in making introduction with Mr. Enderby who had not known her before. She did not tell directly what her actual intention because she did not want to make Mr. Enderby surprised. Mr. Enderby might be surprised if Emily directly told him that she wanted to know Mr. Enderby and asked his help. So, she greeted Mr. Enderby by asking the place to see in Exhampton. Thus, Mr. Enderby might not feel that he was being observed by Emily and he might not be reluctant to her.

To respect the Tact maxim of the Politeness Principle, Emily had to violate the Quality maxim of the Cooperative Principle. Emily asked the place to see in Exhampton to make introduction with Mr. Enderby in order that Mr. Enderby did not feel surprised and reluctant. Emily intended to reach a goal that is making good relationship with Mr. Enderby after the introduction so that she could ask his help then.

### Conversation 10

**"You see, I am engaged to Jim Pearson."**

**"Oh!" said Mr. Enderby, journalistic possibilities rising before his mind.**

**"And the police are going to arrest him. I know they are. Mr. Enderby, I know that Jim didn't do this thing. I am down here to prove he didn't. But I must have someone to help me. One can't do anything without a man. Men**

**know so much, and are able to get information in so many ways that are simply impossible to woman.” (c.11, p. 76-77)**

The participants and the situation of the conversation above were the same as conversation 9. On the surface, Emily said that her fiancée, James Pearson, was going to be arrested for being the suspect of the murderer of Captain Trevelyan. Emily believed that James did not do that, so she needed someone to help to prove it. She believed that the man could get information that is impossibly done by a woman. According to Grice's theory of the Cooperative Principle (1975: 45-46), Emily flouted the Quality maxim. Emily's utterance "*One can't do anything without a man. Men know so much, and are able to get information in so many ways that are simply impossible to woman.*" is included in hyperbole because it makes something more powerful rather than as lies. Emily showed off man's superiority powerfully that one could not do anything without a man because men are able to do everything that are impossible to women. This statement can be said falsehood because one can do whatever he/she wants to do if he/she tries hard to get it. Women may possibly do what the men can do. Emily made her statement more powerful than reality and it is not true.

At the same time, Emily obeyed the Politeness Principle, especially Approbation and Sympathy and Modesty maxim (minimizing praise and maximizing dispraise of self) according to Leech's theory of the Politeness Principle. Emily gave Mr. Enderby commendation although it was actually lip service. Emily maximized praise to Mr. Enderby by showing off the superiority of his group, man. Mr. Enderby might feel praised for hearing such commendation. Besides, Emily tried to modest herself that she could not do anything without a man. She dispraised her group, women, that they cannot do something that is possibly done by men although she knew that her statement was wrong. She sacrificed her own credibility and existence to invite Mr. Enderby in investigation. As the one who wanted to ask help from Mr. Enderby, Emily tried to polite by producing good words about Mr. Enderby. By telling this utterance, Emily tried to impress that she needed Mr. Enderby because she could not do anything without his help. Thus, Mr. Enderby might feel symphatetic and willing to help Emily.



To honour the Approbation, Modesty and Sympathy maxim of the Politeness Principle, Emily had to flout the Quality maxim of the Cooperative Principle. Emily uttered something more powerful so that it impressed that it was untrue and her statement was clearly false. But she did it to commend Mr. Enderby in order that he felt honoured and needed so that he would give his help to Emily. Here, Emily tried to reach her goal that is upholding good relationship with Mr. Enderby.

### Conversation 11

**“I don’t know that that will look quite right for a young lady like you,” said Mrs. Belling.**

**“He’s my cousin,” said Emily (c. 12, p. 85)**

This conversation took place in Mrs. Belling’s inn, the Three Crown, when Emily asked Mrs. Belling’s suggestion about the place where she and Mr. Enderby could stay at Sittafort. In the conversation, Mrs. Belling said that it was not right for Emily to stay at Sittafort with Mr. Enderby; and Emily let Mrs. Belling know that Mr. Enderby was her cousin. Based on the Grice’s theory of the Cooperative Principle (1975: 45-46), Emily violates the Quality maxim. Emily told that Mr. Enderby was her cousin, in fact, he was not. She and Mr. Enderby had just met in the Three Crown. In the story, Emily wanted to stay at Sittafort to investigate Captain Trevelyan’s murder. In her investigation, she needed Mr. Enderby to stay with her to help her. But because the villagers in Sittafort had pure minds, she thought that it would be better to tell that Mr. Enderby was her cousin to avoid prejudice (c. 12, p. 87). Therefore, Emily’s statement that Mr. Enderby was her cousin could be said as lie.

Concurrently, Emily obeys the Tact maxim of the Politeness Principle based on Leech’s theory of the Politeness Principle (1983: 205-206). Emily deliberately told a lie about Mr. Enderby. Emily did not want to give bad impression to the villagers because she stayed together with a man who did not have family relationship with her. She did not want to disrespect the villagers who still had pure minds. They thought that it was not right if a woman should stay together with a man who was not her husband or family. Therefore, Emily told Mrs. Belling that he was her cousin in order that Mrs. Belling was not worried

about her and Mr. Enderby. Emily wanted Mrs. Belling to feel convenient after knowing that she stayed with her cousin. By making Mrs. Belling comfortable, Emily had maximized benefit to Mrs. Belling.

To respect the Tact maxim of the Politeness Principle, Emily had to violate the Quality maxim of the Cooperative Principle. She told a lie to reach her goal that was avoiding bad impression to Mrs. Belling about her so that she could make better relationship with her in order that Mrs. Belling was willing to help her in getting information she needed.

### Conversation 12

**The landlady's brow cleared. "Well, that may be all right then," she allowed grudgingly, "and likely as not if you're not comfortable with Mrs. Curtis they would put you up at the big house."**

**"I'm sorry I've been such an idiot," said Emily mopping once more at her eyes. (c.12, p.86)**

This conversation involved Mrs. Belling and Emily. It is situated in Mrs. Belling's inn, the Three Crown, when Emily was telling about her calamity to Mrs. Belling. In conversation 12, Emily regretted her condition for being idiot. According to Grice's theory of the Cooperative Principle (1975: 45-46), Emily flouted the Quality maxim. Emily utters untrue information. Emily used meiosis statement, making something lower than the reality, by saying that she was idiot while in fact, she was a smart and intelligent girl and every one recognizes this (c. 10 & 11, p. 73, 78). Emily expressed this in order that Mrs. Belling took a pity on her and would like to help her to give information about the development of murder investigation by the police. She was approaching Mrs. Belling because her chambermaid's sister was married to Constable Graves, one of the police officers in Exhampton who dealt the murder case (c. 11, p. 80).

While Emily flouted the Quality maxim of the Cooperative Principle, she obeys Modesty maxim of the Politeness Principle (minimizing praise and maximizing dispraise of self) according to Leech's theory of the Politeness Principle (1983: 205-206). She tries to maximize dispraise of self by saying that she was idiot although Mrs. Belling knows that it was not true. She wanted to impress Mrs. Belling that she was very weak and needs help.



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To respect the Modesty maxim of the Politeness Principle, Emily flouted the Quality maxim of the Cooperative Principle. Emily tells untrue information about her intelligence to Mrs. Belling to dispraise herself. By dispraising herself, Emily wanted to gain attention from Mrs. Belling. Here, Emily tries to reach her goal that is having Mrs. Belling sympathy, so that she could build relationship with Mrs. Belling and accordingly she would get her help.

### Conversation 13

**“Mrs. Curtis’s up to Sittaford? I will indeed, Miss. Do anything that I will. We all feel for you, Miss, more that I can say. All the time I keep saying to myself, ‘Just fancy if it was you and Fred,’ I keep saying. I would be distracted –that I would. The least thing I hears I’ll pass it on to you, Miss.”**

**“You angel,” said Emily (c.12, p. 87)**

The participants of the conversation above are the chambermaid and Emily. This conversation takes place in the Three Crown when Emily would leave the inn for Sittaford. In the conversation, the chambermaid shows her sympathy to Emily and she promises to Emily to give her any information she hears. Emily appreciated the chambermaid by saying *“You angel”*. According to Grice's theory of the Cooperative Principle (1975: 45-46), Emily flouted the Quality maxim. Emily's utterance was a kind of metaphor statement, make one's characteristic similar to other things, and it was included in falsehood statement. In the story, Emily speaks to the chambermaid who was very kind to her because she wanted to help Emily although she had not known Emily well. Emily might think that this kindness was similar to the characteristic of an angle. In this context, the word 'angel' does not refer to real angel (a messenger from God usually shown in pictures as a human being in white wings) but it represents a high praise. So, Emily's utterance could be said untrue (c. 12, p.87).

Concurrently, Emily obeys the Politeness Principle especially Approbation maxim (minimizing dispraise and maximizing praise of other) based on Leech's theory of the Politeness Principle (1983: 205-206). Emily had produced kind of utterances that might make the hearer comfortable; whoever she/he was must be honoured for hearing such an utterance. Emily gave appreciation to the chambermaid. Emily intentionally uttered this praise to show her friendliness and

pleasure because she needed the chambermaid as the sister in law of Constable Graves. She expected her to pass on any information she might acquire in roundabout ways from police circles (c. 12, p. 87). By her utterance, Emily had maximized praise of others. The chambermaid might feel glad to hear that; so that she might be willing to help her.

To appreciate the Approbation maxim of the Politeness Principle, Emily was forced to flout the Quality maxim of the Cooperative Principle. Emily uttered an utterance that was not true by making it more powerful than the reality to give the chambermaid a compliment. Emily intended to reach her goal that was making the chambermaid honoured and having the chambermaid's impression that she was very friendly. In this way, Emily could create a good relationship with the chambermaid so that she was willing to help Emily.

#### Conversation 14

**Inspector Narracott began to understand Captain Trevelyan's strongly defensive attitude towards his tenants.**

**"We both asked him," continued Mrs. Willet. "Didn't we, Violet?"**

**"Oh! Yes, mother."**

**"A real simple sailor at heart," said Mrs. Willet. "Every woman loves a sailor, Inspector Narracott." (c.14, p.95)**

The interlocutors who were involved in this conversation were Inspector Narracott, Mrs. Willet and Violet. This conversation happened in Mrs. Willet's house when Inspector Narracott was interviewing Mrs. Willet relating to Captain Trevelyan's murder. In conversation 14, Mrs. Willett's second remark showed that Captain Trevelyan was a good and loving sailor which every woman admires. According to Grice's theory of the Cooperative Principle (1975: 45-46), Mrs. Willett flouted the maxim of Quality. Mrs. Willett's utterance was a kind of hyperbole figure of speech, that was "every woman loves sailor". Mrs. Willett makes the meaning more powerful than reality and this was a kind of falsehood statement. If there should be many women love a sailor, there should not be all of them. Mrs. Willett's utterance might mean that many women loved Captain Trevelyan because he was a true sailor. In fact, there were women who do not love Captain Trevelyan like Mrs. Gardner and Sylvia Dering (c. 9 & 10). So, it



was false that every woman loves a sailor, let alone to infer that every woman loved Captain Trevelyan.

Simultaneously, Mrs. Willett obeyed the Approbation maxim of the Politeness Principle (minimize dispraising and maximizing praise of other) according to Leech's theory of the Politeness Principle (1983: 205-206). Mrs. Willett had given a commendation to Captain Trevelyan that Captain Trevelyan was a real sailor that many women loved. Mrs. Willett deliberately said this compliment to show the inspector that she respected Captain Trevelyan to give impression to the inspector that she should not have any reasons to hurt the captain. Consequently, she would not expect the inspector to suspect her.

To respect the Approbation maxim of the Politeness Principle, Mrs. Willett had to flout the Quality maxim of the Cooperative Principle. Mrs. Willett told something more powerful than reality in giving a commendation to Captain Trevelyan to achieve her goal; that was showing her respect to Captain Trevelyan and she wanted to tell Inspector Narracott that she liked Captain Trevelyan so that it might decrease suspiciousness from Inspector Narracott to Mrs. Willett. Then, Mrs. Willet wanted to get credibility from Inspector Narracott to create relationship with him.

### Conversation 15

**"Thank you very much," she said simply.**

**"I wish I could help you more," said the Major. "I'm rather an obvious sort of person –always have been. If I were a clever chap, I might be able to hit upon something that might be a clue. At any rate count on me for anything you want." (C.15, p.105)**

The interlocutors of the conversation above were Emily and Major Burnaby. This conversation took place in Major Burnaby's house when Emily visited him to ask his opinion about the murderer. In the conversation above, Major Burnaby showed his regret because he could not help Emily. Major Burnaby told Emily that he could not help Emily because he was not a clever person though he had been trying to convince that he was actually open minded and direct. He also offered his help as long as he could if it was needed. According to Grice's theory of the Cooperative Principle (1975:45-46), Major

Burnaby violated the maxim of Quality of the Cooperative Principle. Actually, Major Burnaby was not only capable of giving the information about the murder but he knew very well about the murderer because he was the killer (c. 30, p. 217). However, Major Burnaby did not want Emily to know about this, so he told a lie to Emily.

By violating the Quality maxim of the Cooperative Principle, Major Burnaby obeyed the Politeness Principle, especially Modesty maxim (minimizing praise and maximizing dispraise of self) according to Leech's theory of the Politeness Principle (1983: 205-206). Major Burnaby said *"If I were a clever chap I might be able to hit upon something that might be a clue"* it means *"I am not a clever chap so I might not be able to hit upon something that might be the clue"*. This utterance showed that he underestimated himself. He maximized dispraise to himself by saying that he was not a clever person.

Appreciating the Modesty maxim of the Politeness Principle, Major Burnaby had to violate the Quality maxim of the Cooperative Principle. He wanted Emily to trust him that he really did not know anything about the murder. He hoped Emily would not be disappointed if he could not help her. Thus, their relationship would run well. As a result, Emily would not have any idea of suspecting him.

### Conversation 16

**"I think it's all delightful," said Emily. "I must get back now. I expect Mr. Enderby will be up and waiting for me. As a matter of fact, I haven't breakfast yet. We told Mrs. Curtis half past nine, and I see it's ten o'clock. I shall be dreadfully late—that's because you've been so interesting—and so very helpful."**

**"Anything I can do," burred Mr. Rycroft as Emily turned a bewitching glance on him. "You can count on me. We are collaborators." (C.16, p.115)**

In conversation 16, the participants were Emily and Mr. Rycroft. This conversation was situated in the very top of Sittafort Tor, a pile of gray rock of a fantastic shape, when she had a chat with Mr. Rycroft about his ideas and hobbies. In the conversation above, Emily told Mr. Rycroft about her activities that she had to do that day and she was extremely late. According to Grice's theory of the



Cooperative Principle (1975: 45-46), Emily flouted the Quantity maxim of the Cooperative Principle. Emily gave more information than what actually she wanted to say when she intended to leave Mr. Rycroft. She had repeated the same message 5 times in one instance.

When Emily flouted the Quantity maxim of the Cooperative Principle, she obeyed the Politeness Principle especially the Tact maxim (minimizing cost and maximizing benefit to other) based on Leech's theory of the Politeness Principle (1983: 205-206). Emily did not tell her intention directly in order not to make Mr. Rycroft disappointed and offended. It seemed to be impolite if Emily told Mr. Rycroft briefly and directly her intention by saying "*I must get back now*" when Mr. Rycroft was telling her about his ideas and hobbies. To keep Mr. Rycroft's feeling fine, Emily wisely let him know that she was interested in Mr. Rycroft's story but she had to go by giving him the reasons. Thus, Emily had minimized cost of Mr. Rycroft by not being abrupt to take a leave.

To respect the Tact maxim of the Politeness Principle, Emily sacrificed the Quantity maxim of the Cooperative Principle. Emily did not tell Mr. Rycroft briefly about her intention to keep Mr. Rycroft's feeling fine and avoid his disappointment. Emily wanted her relationship with Mr. Rycroft proceed well as it was required so that she could continue to get in touch with him some other time.

### Conversation 17

**"You don't live down here, do you Mr. Garfield?"**

**"You bet your life I don't," said Ronnie Garfield with fervor. "Did you ever see such a god-forsaken spot? Not so much as the Pictures to go to. I wonder someone doesn't commit a murder to ---"**

**He paused appalled by what he had said.**

**"I say, I am sorry. I am the most unlucky devil that ever lived. Always coming out with the wrong thing. I never meant it for a moment." (C.17, p.119)**

The participants of this conversation were Emily and Mr. Garfield. It was situated on the way to Mrs. Percehouse's house, Mr. Gardfield's aunt. In the conversation 17, Mr. Garfield responded Emily's question by complaining himself pity. He also blamed himself that he was unlucky and always did wrong though he did not intend. In context, Mr. Gardfield was asked by Mrs. Percehouse to invite

Emily to come to her cottage. He complained the condition of Sitafford which was not comfortable for him because he lived with his aunt whom he did not like. However, he suddenly corrected his utterance when he realized that he had told bad words to Emily. According to Grice's theory of the Cooperative Principle (1975: 45-46), Mr. Gardfield flouted the Quality maxim of the Cooperative Principle. Mr. Garfield used meiosis utterance in blaming himself. His utterance was not true because Mr. Garfield was a man, not a devil. There might be something he did was right, not all he did always wrong. Everyone must do a wrong and right thing, No one was always wrong or always right.

At the same time, Mr. Garfield obeyed the Modesty maxim (minimizing praise and maximizing dispraise of self) according to Leech's theory of the Politeness Principle (1983: 205-206). Mr. Garfield dispraised himself with the expectation that Emily would not feel uncomfortable with Mr. Garfield's words, because both of them had not known each other before. Indeed, what Mr. Garfield has said was impolite because he said rough words in front of person whom he had not known before. That was why, by regretting and dispraising himself. Thus, Mr. Garfield expected that Emily did not feel uncomfortable and want to understand his fault.

Honouring the Modesty maxim of the Politeness Principle, Mr. Garfield flouted the Quality maxim of the Cooperative Principle. Mr. Garfield told falsehood by saying that he was most unlucky devil to modest himself to make Emily comfortable after saying rough words and understanding his condition. He degraded himself with the hope that Emily would forget what he had said before. He wanted to have good impression from Emily so that he could uphold good relationship with her.

### Conversation 18

**“You don't live down here, do you Mr. Garfield?”**

**“You bet your life I don't,” said Ronnie Garfield with fervor. “Did you ever see such a god-forsaken spot? Not so much as the Pictures to go to. I wonder someone doesn't commit a murder to ---“**

**He paused appalled by what he had said.**



**“I say, I *am* sorry. I am the most unlucky devil that ever lived. Always coming out with the wrong thing. I never meant it for a moment.” (C.17, p.119)**

Beside flouting the Quality maxim of the Cooperative Principle as had been illustrated in conversation 17, Mr. Gardfield, in this conversation, was flouting the Relation maxim of the Cooperative according to Grice's theory of the Cooperative Principle (1975: 45-46). Mr. Garfield's last utterance did not relate to what has gone before. He shifted the topic from the condition of Sitaffort to his self-pity. He shifted the topic since he realized that he had told rough word about the condition of Sittaford to Emily who had known him before.

At the same time, Mr. Garfield obeyed the Modesty maxim (minimizing praise and maximizing dispraise of self) according to Leech's theory of the Politeness Principle (1983: 205-206). Mr. Garfield dispraised himself with the expectation that Emily would not feel uncomfortable with Mr. Garfield's words, because both of them had not known each other before. Indeed, what Mr. Garfield had said was impolite because he said rough words in front of person whom he had not known before. That was why, by being irrelevant to his previous utterance, Mr. Garfield had corrected his utterance by regretting and dispraising himself. Thus, Mr. Garfield expected that Emily did not feel uncomfortable and want to understand his fault.

Honouring the Modesty maxim of the Politeness Principle, Mr. Garfield flouted the Relation maxim of the Cooperative Principle. Mr. Garfield told falsehood by saying that he was most unlucky devil to modest himself to make Emily comfortable after saying rough words and understand his condition. He degraded himself with the hope that Emily would forget what he had said before. He wanted to have good impression from Emily so that he could uphold good relationship with her.

### Conversation 19

**She was interrupted in these reflections by a rather hoarse voice speaking rather close to her right ear.**

**“Excuse me,” it said, “but do you happen to have seen a bull terrier?” (C.18, p.125)**

The utterance, in conversation 19, was uttered by Captain Wyatt to Emily when she walked in front of the captain's cottage. In the conversation, Captain Wyatt was looking for his bull terrier and he asked Emily about its existence. Based on Grice's theory of the Cooperative Principle (1975: 45-46), Captain Wyatt violated the Quality maxim of the Cooperative Principle. He did not tell what he actually wanted to say. Actually, he did not intend to ask Emily about his dog but he wanted to know and had a chat with Emily, a girl who was able to make every one in Sittaford eager to know. That is why, he pretended to look for his dog to make introduction and had a chat with her (c. 18, p. 125-126). Actually, he did not really care about the existence of his dog, but he asked about it anyway to greet Emily.

Since Mr. Wyatt violated the Quality maxim of the Cooperative Principle, he obeyed the Politeness Principle especially the Tact maxim (minimizing praise and maximizing dispraise of self) according to Leech's theory of the Politeness Principle (1983: 205-206). In this conversation, Captain Wyatt tried to be careful in making introduction with Emily who had not known him before. He did not tell directly what actually his intention because he did not want to make Emily surprised. Emily might be surprised if Captain Wyatt directly told her that he wanted to know Emily and had a little chat with her. So, he greeted Emily by asking his dog's existence. Thus, Emily might not feel that Captain Wyatt was observing her and she might not be reluctant to him.

To appreciate the Tact maxim of the Politeness Principle, Captain Wyatt violated Quality maxim of the Cooperative Principle. He pretended to look for his bull terrier to greet Emily in order that Emily was not feel surprised and reluctant. Therefore, he hoped he could build relationship with Emily after the introduction.

### **Conversation 20**

**“Come in and have something,” said Captain Wyatt. “And see my little cottage.”**

**“I’m sorry,” said Emily, “but I have to hurry on.”**

**“Oh, no, you haven’t,” said Captain Wyatt.**

**“Yes, I have,” said Emily. “I’ve got an appointment.” (C.18, p.127)**



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The participants and the setting of conversation 20 was the same as conversation 19. In this conversation, Captain Wyatt offered Emily to come to his cottage and Emily was in a hurry because she had an appointment with someone. Based on Grice's theory of the Cooperative Principle (1975: 45-46), Emily violated the Quality maxim of the Cooperative Principle. Emily told a lie to Captain Wyatt to refuse Captain Wyatt's invitation. She did not want to accept Captain Wyatt's invitation. Therefore, she told him that she had an appointment with someone, whereas, she did not (c. 19, p. 127).

At the same time, Emily obeyed the Tact maxim of the Politeness Principle (minimizing cost and maximizing benefit to other) according to Leech's theory of the Politeness Principle (1983: 205-206). In this conversation, Emily refused Captain Wyatt's invitation politely. By saying that she had an appointment, it means that she actually wanted to visit his cottage but she could not do it because she had a reason. Thus, Captain Wyatt would not feel disappointed because of Emily's refusal. He might understand and accepted Emily's reason. Perhaps, Captain Wyatt would still be disappointed, but Emily had tried to minimize his disappointment after all. Thus, Captain Wyatt would not get cost because of Emily's refusal.

To honour the Tact maxim of the Politeness Principle, Emily violated the Quality maxim of the Cooperative Principle. Emily pretended to have an appointment to refuse his invitation to avoid Captain Wyatt's disappointment. Emily wanted to have better relationship with him.

### Conversation 21

**When Violet Willet opened her mother's door and came down the stairs she was surprised to find her late guest standing in the hall peering about her in a lost dog kind of way.**

**"My gloves," she explained. "I must have left them. I came back for them."**

**"I expect they are in here," said Violet. (C.18, p.132)**

In conversation 21, the participants were Emily and Violet. It was situated in Violet's house. Emily visited Violet to investigate her personality and her mother, Mrs. Willett. She came back to the house after taking a leave. Emily said

that she had left her gloves and she came back for them. This utterance was spoken when she was found by Violet after she was actually taking a leave. According to Grice's theory of the Cooperative Principle (1975: 45-46), Emily violated the Quality maxim. Emily had told a lie because she had intentionally left her gloves in order that she could use the gloves as the reason to come back to Mrs. Willet's house. Emily intended to continue listening to Violet and Mrs. Willet's conversation without letting them know her presence (c. 18, p. 131).

Concurrently, Emily obeyed the Tact maxim of the Politeness Principle (minimizing cost and maximizing benefit to other) based on Leech's theory of the Politeness Principle (1983: 205-206). Emily intentionally told a lie because she did not want to make Violet suspect her. Every one might suspect anybody who entered his/her house without permission or after taking a leave, including Violet. Therefore, to avoid this situation, Emily told Violet that she came back for her gloves. Thus, Violet might understand Emily's negligence. Here, Emily might not cost Violet, as the hostess.

To respect the Tact maxim of the Politeness Principle, Emily had to violate the Quality maxim of the Cooperative Principle. She intentionally told a lie to Violet to avoid her suspicion. Therefore, she might maintain her relationship with Violet.

### **Conversation 22**

**They went into the drawing-room and there, sure enough, on a little table near where Emily had been sitting lay the missing gloves.**

**"Oh, thank you," said Emily. "It's so stupid of me. I am always leaving things."**

**"And you want gloves in this weather," said Violet. "It's so cold." Once again, they parted at the hall door, and this time Emily heard the key being turned in the lock. (C.18, p.132)**

The interlocutors and the location of the conversation above were the same as the conversation 21. In the conversation, Emily regretted about herself because she was careless and always leaving things. Based on Grice's theory of the Cooperative Principle (1975: 45-46), Emily violated the Quality maxim of the Cooperative Principle. She used meiosis statement that was a kind of falsehood.



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Emily said that she was careless or stupid by always leaving things when Violet found her still in Violet's house. In fact, Emily was not stupid. She was a smart and intelligent girl and every one recognized this. Emily had intentionally stayed longer in the house to find, not the gloves, but any important information about the Willetts. (c. 11 & 18, p. 73, 78, 131). Thus, Emily's statement that she was stupid was not right.

By violating the Quality maxim of the Cooperative Principle, Emily obeyed the Modesty maxim of the Politeness Principle (minimizing praise and maximizing dispraise of self) according to Leech's theory of the Politeness Principle. She intentionally told a lie by dispraising herself in order that Violet as the hostess did not suspect her because of her impudence. Emily expected Violet would understand that leaving things had been her habits and it did not only happen once.

To appreciate the Modesty maxim of the Politeness Principle, Emily violated the Quality maxim of the Cooperative Principle. Emily intentionally told a lie to Violet to dispraise herself to make Violet understand her condition. So Violet might not think that Emily did not respect her by entering her house quietly without permission and it was done after taking a leave. Thus, Emily could keep her relationship with Violet.

### Conversation 23

**“It must be a very interesting job—yours,” he said  
“A dog’s life,” said Charles faithfully to the convention of never showing  
enthusiasm about one’s work. (C.21, p.152-153).**

This conversation involved Mr. Garfield and Mr. Charles Enderby. It happened when they met each other in front of Sittafort House's gate. In conversation 22, Mr. Garfield gave compliment to Mr. Enderby's job, but Mr. Enderby responded it by underestimating his job that his job was similar to dog's life. According to Grice's theory of the Cooperative Principle (1975: 45-46), Mr. Enderby flouted the Quality maxim of the Cooperative Principle. his utterance was not true or it was not in accordance with reality. It was impossible that a human was equal to animal because human beings had intelligence while animals

did not. The worst of human being's life was not similar to animals. Mr. Enderby told that he lived a dog's life means that he was working hard and she took an irregular and tiring job because he had to move here and there to wherever the great news existed. Regardless of his personal condition, Mr. Enderby's utterance could be said as meiosis statement because he presented something lower than the truth and it was a kind of falsehood statement.

Simultaneously, Mr. Enderby obeyed the Politeness Principle, especially the Modesty maxim (minimizing praise and maximizing dispraise of self) according to Leech's theory of the Politeness Principle (1983: 205-206). He tried to modest himself by dispraising his job. Actually, he was proud of his job but he kept dispraising his job and rejecting commendation from Mr. Garfield. He avoided Mr. Garfield's prejudice that he was an arrogant person (p.152-153). If he told the truth that he agreed with Mr. Garfield about his job and he was proud of it, Mr. Garfield might think that he was arrogant. This might be considered impolite to praise himself.

Appreciating the Modesty maxim of the Politeness Principle, Mr. Enderby sariciced the Quality maxim of the Cooperative Principle. He told falsehood about his job by presenting himself lower than his actual value of himself in order that he was not considered as an arrogant person. Thus, the relationship between Mr. Enderby and Mr. Garfield could proceed well. He would be able to get along with Mr. Gardfield well.

#### Conversation 24

**“Engaged to one young man and carrying on with an other,” said Mrs. Curtis. “That’s my Great Aunt Sarah Belinda all over. And not for the fun of it, mark you. It’s not just flightiness—she’s a deep one. And now young Mr. Garfield—she will have him roped in before you can say knife. Never have I seen a young gentleman look more like a sheep than he did this morning—and that’s a sure sign.**

**She paused for breath.**

**“Well, well,” said Major Burnaby. “Don’t let me keep you, Mrs. Curtis.” (C.21, p.157)**

This conversation was situated in Major Burnaby's cottage when Mrs. Curtis visited him to collect the major's laundry. In conversation 24, Mrs. Curtis



was gossiping about her aunt and Mr. Garfield. Major Burnaby responded it by blaming himself because he kept Mrs. Curtis in his house. According to Grice's theory of the Cooperative Principle (1975: 45-46), Major Burnaby opted out the Quality maxim of the Cooperative Principle. Major Burnaby did not say what he was actually in his mind. He actually wanted Mrs. Curtis to leave his house but he blamed himself to make illusion to tease Mrs. Curtis. Major Burnaby's utterance *"Don't let me keep you"* means that the major had made Mrs. Curtis stay longer in his house. In fact, Major Burnaby did not want Mrs. Curtis to stay in his house because she would gossip and keep talking and Major Burnaby did not like to hear her story. That is why, Major Burnaby tried to stop Mrs. Curtis gossiping by warning her that she had been too long (c. 21, p.157).

By opting out the Quality maxim of the Cooperative Principle, Major Burnaby obeyed the Generosity maxim of the Politeness Principle based on Leech's theory of the Politeness Principle (1983: 205-206). He intentionally did not say directly what he actually wanted to say to stop her gossiping. He intended to make Mrs. Curtis leave him politely without making her offended and evicted. He expected Mrs. Curtis was aware that she had been too long in Major Burnaby's cottage. Thus, Major Burnaby saved Mrs. Curtis's feeling by maximizing cost to himself so that she did not get cost because of his utterance.

To honour the Generosity maxim of the Politeness Principle, Major Burnaby sacrificed the Quality maxim of the Cooperative Principle. He tried to maintain her relationship with Mrs. Curtis by being irrelevant to Mrs. Curtis's utterance to avoid her from feeling offended.

### Conversation 25

**"It's Captain Wyatt as could do with a spring cleaning," she observed. "That nasty native of his—what does he know about cleaning, I should like to know? Nasty black fellow."**

**"Nothing better than a native servant," said Major Burnaby. "They know their job and they don't talk." (C.21, p.158)**

The participants and the location of the conversation above were the same as conversation 24. In conversation 25, Mrs. Curtis humiliated native servants and Major Burnaby told her that no servant was better than the native servants because

they were not talking much. According to Grice's theory of the Cooperative Principle (1975: 45-46), Major Burnaby flouted the Quality maxim of the Cooperative Principle. He made illusion to tease Mrs. Curtis by saying that native servants were better than her because they were more working than talking. Mrs. Curtis was always talking much and it was hard to stop. In his commendation, Major Burnaby seemed to make his utterance more powerful than the truth when he said "*Nothing better than a native servant*". Of course, this statement was not true because every person had strengths and weaknesses including the native servants. By saying this utterance, Major Burnaby indicated that the native servants were the best servant, whereas, many servants were still better than them although the worse was also many.

When Major Burnaby flouted the Quality maxim of the Cooperative Principle, he obeyed the Politeness Principle, especially Tact maxim and Approbation maxim based on Leech's theory of the Politeness Principle (1983: 205-206). He tried not to offend Mrs. Curtis's feeling while he gave compliment to native servants. He teased Mrs. Curtis by commending native servants that she humiliated before. Before, Mrs. Curtis humiliated native servants that they did not know anything about cleaning. Then, Major Burnaby rejected her utterance by saying that nothing better than native servants because they did not talk much. By this irony, Major Burnaby expected that Mrs. Curtis would know that Major Burnaby did not like the servant who was talking much. Thus, Mrs. Curtis might be willing to stop talking and finished her job immediately without feeling offended. Here, Mrs. Curtis would not cost because Major Burnaby warned her indirectly.

To respect the Tact and Approbation maxim of the Politeness Principle, Major Burnaby flouted the Quality maxim of the Cooperative Principle. He commended the native servant by exaggerating his condition to warn Mrs. Curtis without making her offended. He did not want his relationship with Mrs. Curtis broken because of his warning.



## Conversation 26

**“Our last little gathering, I am afraid,” Mrs. Willett was saying.**

**“What’s that?” Ronnie Garfield looked up suddenly.**

**“Yes.” Mrs. Willett shook her head with a would-be smile. “We have got to forego the rest of the winter in Sittaford. Personally, of course, I love it – the snow and the tors and the wildness of it all. But the domestic problem is too difficult—it defeats me!” (C.29, p.211)**

This conversation happened in Mrs. Willett’s house when she invited her neighbours to have tea party. In the conversation above, Mrs. Willett told her guests that she was going to spend her time in Sittafford until the rest of winter because of her domestic problem there. Based on Grice's theory of the Cooperative Principle (1975: 45-46), Mrs. Willett violated the Quality maxim of the Cooperative Principle. She did not tell the true reason why she wanted to leave the village earlier than the appointed time. She said that she loved the natural scenery of Sittaford but because of the domestic problem, which was very difficult for her, she decided to leave the village earlier. She was not able to manage it. In the story, she wanted to leave Sittaford earlier because her husband failed to escape from jail. She planned to hide her husband in her house, Sittaford House, which might be safe enough for him. Unfortunately, the police caught her husband before he arrived in Sittaford House. Therefore, Mrs. Willett did not have anything to deal with in Sittaford House (c. 30, p.221). Thus, the reason why Mrs. Willett decided to leave the village earlier, because of domestic problem, could be concluded as false.

At the same time, Mrs. Willett obeyed Generosity maxim (minimizing benefit and maximizing cost to self) according to Leech's theory of the Politeness Principle (1983: 205-206). In this conversation, Mrs. Willett intentionally did not tell the true reason. She did it in order that her neighbours did not feel disappointed since they had known each other well. She said that she actually loved that place but she had to go because of the domestic problem. She expected that by saying this, her neighbours would understand her condition and accepted it. She blamed herself because she was not able to manage the domestic problem by herself. Here, Mrs. Willett maximized cost of self in order that her neighbours understood her capability.

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To appreciate the Generosity maxim of the Politeness Principle, Mrs. Willett violated the Quality maxim of the Cooperative Principle. She told dishonestly about the reason of her leaving in order that her neighbours understood about her condition. She hoped her relationship with them was still maintained although she had not become their neighbour anymore.

### Conversation 27

**“You’ve been wonderful,” said Violet. “So brave.”**

**“Not really,” said Emily. “Underneath this camouflage I’ve been as wobbly as a jelly, with a sort of sick feeling in my middle.” (C.30, p.221)**

This conversation took place in Violet’s house when Emily came to her house to announce the murderer of Captain Trevelyan to the villager because at that time Mrs. Willett, Violet’s mother, held a tea party in her house that was attended by some of the villagers. In the conversation, Violet gave Emily a compliment about her bravery and Emily seemed to reject it by complaining about her condition, which was very weak. According to Grice's theory of the Cooperative Principle (1975: 455-46), Emily flouted the Quality maxim of the Cooperative Principle. Her statement was meiosis because she made her statement lower than the truth. She refused Violet’s commendation by saying that she actually was very weak. By saying this utterance, Emily had told a lie because, in fact, she was very strong and brave. She would not be easily broken like jelly because she was an intelligent and resilient girl (c. 11, p. 73 & 78).

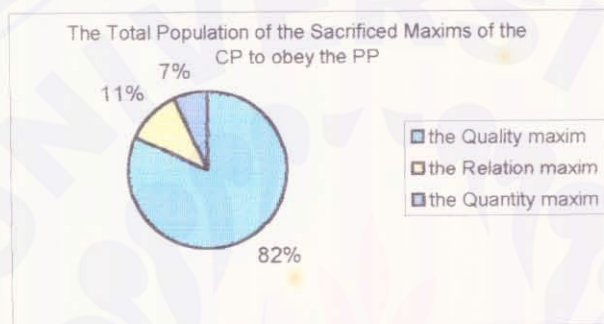
By flouting the Quality maxim of the Cooperative Principle, Emily obeyed the Modesty maxim based on Leech's theory of the Politeness Principle (1983: 205-206). She tried to reject the commendation to modest herself. She rejected that she was strong but she was weak. By saying this statement, Emily had maximized dispraise and minimized praise of self to avoid giving an arrogant impression.

Respecting the Modesty maxim of the Politeness Principle, Emily flouted the Quality maxim of the Cooperative Principle. Emily wanted to achieve her goal that was avoiding the impression that she was an arrogant person in order that her relationship with Violet would still be kept well.



#### 4.1.2 Quantitative Data Analysis

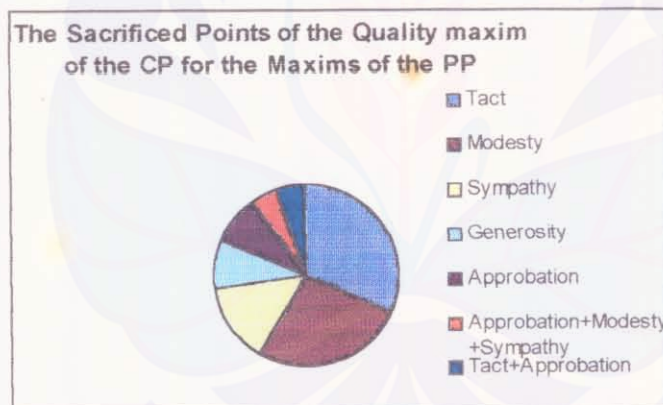
It was found that the population of the research consist of 27 conversations collected from Christie's "Murder at Hazelmoor". The entire population collected inherited the clash between the maxims of the Cooperative Principle and the maxims of the Politeness Principle in. The data analysis showed that 22 utterances sacrificed the Quality Maxim of the Cooperative Principle to obey the Politeness Principle; 3 utterances sacrificed the Relation maxim for the Politeness Principle; 2 utterances sacrificed the Quantity maxim to honor the Politeness Principle, and no Manner maxim that was sacrificed for the Politeness Principle (see appendix 5). The data can be presented in the following diagram.



The diagram shows that the most sacrificed maxim of the Cooperative Principle to obey the Politeness Principle is the Quality maxim, about 82 % of 27 utterances. It obeys 5 maxims of the Politeness Principle covering Tact, Modesty, Sympathy, Generosity and Approbation maxim. The data shows 32% (7 utterances) of 22 utterances obey the Tact Maxim of the Politeness Principle as in conversation 4, 5, 9, 11, 19, 21 and 23. In this case, the speaker does not tell honestly to give the hearer benefit by keeping him from feeling offended and shy. 27% utterances (6 utterances of 22 utterances) are a clash with the Modesty Maxim of the Politeness Principle as in conversation 12, 15, 17, 22, 23, and 27. In this case, the speaker does not tell the truth with intention to maximize dispraise of self. The clash between the Quality Maxim of the Cooperative Principle and the Sympathy Maxim of the Politeness Principle is found 14 % utterances (3 utterances of 22 utterances) as in conversation 2, 3, and 6. This happens when the speaker does not tell the truth in order to get sympathy from the hearer or to show his sympathy to the hearer. 9% utterances (2 utterances of 22 utterances) have a

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clash with the Generosity Maxim of the Politeness Principle as in conversation 24 and 26. This happens when the speaker intentionally tells a lie to give her/himself a cost by avoiding his necessity and giving precedence to the hearer's intention and necessity. Next, 9% utterances (2 utterances of 22 utterances) fulfill the Approbation Maxim of the Politeness Principle as in conversation 13, and 14. Here, the speaker tells dishonestly to give compliment to the hearer to make the hearer honored or pleased. 5% utterances (1 utterance of 22 utterances) as in conversation 10, sacrifices the Quality maxim of the Cooperative Principle to honor the Approbation, Modesty and Sympathy maxim of the Politeness Principle. This happens when the speaker does not tell true information to give compliment to the hearer and dispraise him/herself in getting sympathy from the hearer. 5% utterance (1 utterance of 22 utterances) as in conversation 25, sacrifices the Quality maxim of the Cooperative Principle to respect the Tact and Approbation maxim of the Politeness Principle. In this case, the speaker tells untrue information to give commendation to other people while he/she maximizes benefit of the hearer. A brief description of the results above are presented in the diagram below.

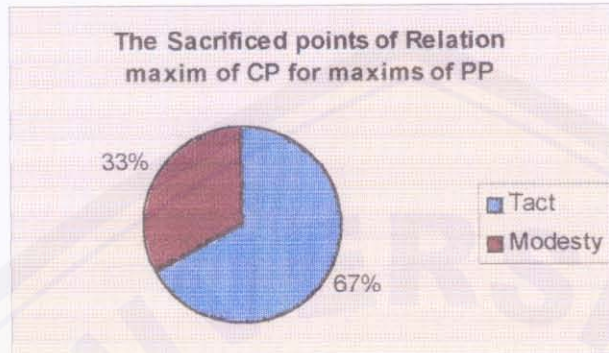


The second maxim of the Cooperative Principle that is sacrificed to obey the Politeness Principle is the Relation Maxim with 3 utterances or 11 % of 27 utterances. Two of them (67 % of 3 utterances), as in conversation 1 and 8, obeys the Tact Maxim of the Politeness Principle. Here, the speaker intentionally makes his utterance irrelevant to the previous utterance to keep the hearer from feeling offended and shy. One conversation (33% of 3 utterances), as in conversation 18,



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has a clash with the Modesty maxim of the Politeness Principle. This happens when the speaker intentionally shifts the topic to degrade him/herself in order that the hearer will have good impression about the speaker. The diagram below shows the brief description of sacrificed points of the Relation maxim of the Cooperative Principle to obey the maxims of the Politeness Principle.



The following maxim is the Quantity maxim of the Cooperative Principle that was found 2 utterances or 7 % of 27 utterances. Both of them or 100 % of 2 utterances obey the Tact Maxim of the Politeness Principle, as in conversation 7 and 16. In this case, the speaker intentionally makes his utterance over informative by giving more information than it is needed, to give benefit to the hearer by showing her/his friendliness and keeping the hearer feeling fine.

The last is the Manner maxim. There was no Manner maxim found to be sacrificed to obey the Politeness Principle. It can be assumed that the clarity is one of the efforts that people do to be polite. It means that in making good relationship with others, people are hoped to be clear in uttering his/her utterances in a conversation.

Finally, It can be seen that three of four maxims of the Cooperative Principle (Quantity, Quality and Relation) are sacrificed to obey the Politeness Principle. Mostly, the maxims of the Cooperative Principle in this research are overlapped with the Tact maxim of the Politeness Principle. The result suggests that among 6 maxims of the Politeness Principle, the Tact maxim is mostly honoured compared to Modesty, Sympathy, Generosity, Approbation and Agreement maxim (see appendix 4).

## 4.2 Discussion

This research found three of the maxims of the Cooperative Principle (maxim of Quantity, Quality, and Relation) were sacrificed to obey the Politeness Principle, but there was no maxim of Manner sacrificed to respect the Politeness Principle. These maxims of the Cooperative Principle were sacrificed to obey the Politeness Principle as in 27 conversations of Christie's "Murder at Hazelmoor" in the data analysis.

It was found that the most sacrificed maxim of the Cooperative Principle was the Quality maxim. The Quality maxim of the Cooperative Principle has a clash with 5 maxims of the Politeness Principle, that are maxim of Tact, Generosity, Approbation, Modesty and Sympathy. In this case, the speaker tries to make his/her contribution not to be true or saying what he/she believes to be false to reach her/his goal that is to create and maintain good social relationship with others. To demonstrate the clash between the Quality maxim of the Cooperative Principle and the maxims the Politeness Principle, this discussion provides an example.

Based on the data analysis, the character in the Christie's "Murder at Hazelmoor" that often flouts or violates the maxim of Quality for honoring the Politeness Principle is Emily. Emily, the main character, often utters untrue information or sometimes she tells a lie to her hearer to reach her goal in communication. In the story, she was investigating the Captain Trevelyan's murder to save her fiancée for being a suspect of the murder. In looking for information, she tries to approach all the villagers in Sittaford by showing her friendliness to them with expectation that they can help her to get information she needs. In gaining her goal, Emily often flouts or violates the Quality maxim by uttering the expression that is not true. She often expresses metaphor, hyperbole and meiosis in her utterances that are categorized as falsehood (Grice, 1975: 53). For example, Emily expresses hyperbole, making something more powerful than reality, in giving compliment to Mr. Enderby by showing off his superiority to make Mr. Enderby feels honored and pleased and she expresses meiosis statement in dispraising her self by uttering an expression that is lower than the actual condition to get others' sympathy as showed in conversation 10. Moreover, she



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sometimes tells a lie to her hearer to hide her intention so that the hearer does not feel offended. For example, in conversation 22, Emily tells a lie to Violet by saying that her gloves were left, whereas, she intentionally left her gloves in order that she could enter Violet's house again after taking a leave. Therefore, she prefers telling a lie to telling the truth to Violet to avoid Violet's anger when she found Emily in her house after taking a leave. Here, Emily tries to keep Violet's feeling by her dishonesty so that she can create good relationship with Violet.

The second maxim of the Cooperative Principle that has to be sacrificed to honor the Politeness Principle is Relation maxim. Based on the data analysis, the Relation maxim of the Cooperative Principle has a clash with the Tact and Modesty maxim of the Politeness Principle. There are 2 utterances for the Tact maxim and one utterance for the Modesty maxim. In this case, the speaker is unwilling to be cooperative by making his/her statement irrelevant to the statement that has gone before to make the hearer feel at ease so that he/she can build social relationship with her/his hearer. This section will provide an example for this case. Based on Grice's theory of the Cooperative Principle (1975: 45-46), Mrs. Willett flouted the Relation maxim in conversation 1. She intentionally shifted the topic from talking about the time that had been told by Mr. Rycroft, to have cocktails. The time that was told by Mr. Rycroft, seemed to be very important because it was the moment when the guests of Mrs. Willett's tea party heard that Captain Trevelyan was murdered. Responding Mr. Rycroft's statement, which might make the atmosphere become more tense, Mrs. Willett, as the hostess, tried to calm her guests down by offering the cocktail. Thus, Mrs. Willett had been irrelevant to Mr. Rycroft's utterance to make her guests feel comfortable in her house by making the party enjoyable. She might think that having a cup of cocktail could calm the guests down and enjoy the party again. Here, she intended to reach her goal to make good impression to her guests so that she could make good relationship with them and she also wanted to be accepted as a part of the community. Besides, Inspector Narracott also flouted the Relation maxim of the Cooperative Principle for the Politeness Principle as in conversation 8. He made his statement become irrelevant with Nurse Davis to make her stop talking and stop the conversation without making her offended. He tried to keep Nurse Davis'

feeling by crying aloud that he would miss the train when the nurse was telling him about her mistress. Here, Inspector Narracott, by being irrelevant, had saved Nurse Davis so that he could create good relationship with her. In conversation 18, Mr. Garfield's last utterance did not relate to what had gone before. He shifted from complaining the condition of Sitaffort to his self-pity to dispraise himself with the expectation that Emily would not feel uncomfortable because he had said rough words in front of person whom he had not known before. That is why, by being irrelevant to his previous utterance, Mr. Garfield had corrected his utterance by regretting and dispraising himself. Thus, He expected that Emily did not feel uncomfortable and wanted to understand his fault. He degraded himself with the hope that Emily would forget what she had said before. He wanted to have good impression from Emily so that he could uphold good relationship with her.

All those examples showed that people were being irrelevant to save others' feeling or avoid making others feel offended so that they could create and maintain good social relationship with others in their society.

The third maxim of the Cooperative Principle that was sacrificed to obey the Politeness Principle was the Quantity maxim. Based on the data analysis, it was found conversation 7 and 16 showed the clash between the Quantity maxim of the Cooperative Principle and the Politeness Principle, and both of them have a clash with the Tact maxim. In this case, the speaker made his/her contribution more informative than it was required to make the hearer's feeling fine. People, in getting along with others, sometimes had to be over informative to show their friendliness. To illustrate the clash between the Quantity maxim of the Cooperative Principle and the Politeness Principle, this section provides some examples. Emily, in conversation 16, seemed to be over informative when she wanted to leave Mr. Rycroft. She told Mr. Rycroft. She had repeated the same message 5 times in one instance. Emily did not tell her intention directly in order not to make Mr. Rycroft disappointed and offended. It seemed to be impolite if Emily told Mr. Rycroft briefly and directly her intention by saying "*I must get back now*" when Mr. Rycroft was telling her about his ideas and hobbies. Emily did not tell Mr. Rycroft briefly about her intention to keep Mr. Rycroft's feeling



## V. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This final chapter highlights the conclusion drawn from the analysis and discussion and suggestions proposed to the persons involved in teaching learning process of English as a Foreign Language (EFL) class.

### 5.1 Conclusions

Based on the analysis and discussion in chapter IV, some main points can be drawn as follow:

1. The most sacrificed maxim of the Cooperative Principle to obey the Politeness Principle in Christie's "Murder at Hazelmoor" is the Quality maxim with 22 utterances or 82 % of 27 utterances. Here, the Tact maxim of the Politeness Principle is the highest number that is obeyed. This happens when the speaker does not what she/he believes to be true to give the hearer benefit by keeping him from feeling offended and shy. It is followed by the Modesty maxim. It is obeyed when the speaker does not tell the truth with intention to maximize dispraise of self. The next is the Sympathy maxim. This happens when the speaker tell what she/he believes to be false in order to get sympathy from the hearer or to show his sympathy to the hearer. The next maxim that is honoured is the Generosity maxim. It is honoured when the speaker intentionally tells a lie to give her/himself a cost by avoiding his necessity and giving precedence to the hearer's intention and necessity. The last maxim is the Approbation maxim. It is obeyed when the speaker does not say what he/she believes to be true to give compliment to the hearer to make the hearer honoured or pleased. The sacrificing of the Quality maxim of the Cooperative Principle is done to reach one of the communication purpose that is build up and maintain good social relationship with other in a society.
2. The second maxim of the Cooperative Principle that is sacrificed to obey the Politeness Principle in Christie's "Murder at Hazelmoor" is the Relation maxim with the percentage of 11% or 3 utterances. Most of them is obeying the Tact maxim of the Politeness Principle. This happens when the speaker intentionally makes his utterance irrelevant to the previous

utterance to keep the hearer from feeling offended and shy. Then, one of them is obeying the Modesty maxim. In this case, the speaker intentionally shifts the topic to degrade him/herself in order that the hearer will have good impression about the speaker. The infringement of the Relation maxim of the Cooperative Principle is done to reach one of the communication purpose that is build up and maintain good social relationship with other in a society.

3. The Third maxim of the Cooperative Principle that is sacrificed to obey the Politeness Principle in Christie's "Murder at Hazelmoor" is the Quantity maxim with 2 utterances or 7 % of 27 utterances. All of them are obeying the Tact maxim of the Politeness Principle. Here, the speaker intentionally makes his utterance over informative by giving more information than it is needed, to give benefit to the hearer by showing her/his friendliness and keeping the hearer feeling fine. The transgression of the Quantity maxim of the Cooperative Principle is done to reach one of the communication purpose that is build up and maintain good social relationship with other in a society.
4. The Manner maxim of the Cooperative Principle is not found to be sacrificed to fulfill the Politeness Principle in Christie's "Murder at Halmoor". It can be assumed that the clarity is expected by people in getting along with others. It means that to be polite, people are expected to be clear in expressing their utterance in communication.

## 5.2. Suggestions

Based on the results of this research, some suggestions are given to:

### 1. English Teachers

- a. It is necessary for the English Teachers in Secondary School to comprehend the Grice's theory of the Cooperative Principle to reach effective and efficient communication
- b. It is necessary for English teachers in Secondary School to know when to use and not to use certain expressions in teaching learning process.



- c. It is necessary for English teacher in Secondary School to compose more practical materials for teaching learning process and to improve their skills in English, mainly that speaking skill to produce polite remarks.

## **2. University English Students**

It is necessary for English students to improve their ability in using spoken English by applying the Cooperative Principle and the Politeness Principle. They should know when an utterance should be uttered and when it should be kept in daily conversation.

## **3. English Curriculum Developers**

The theory of the Cooperative Principle and the Politeness Principle will be applicable if pragmatics, as a general scope of both theories is provided and implemented in the curriculum.

## **4. Other Researchers**

It is important for other researchers to conduct further research on similar topic with different focus.

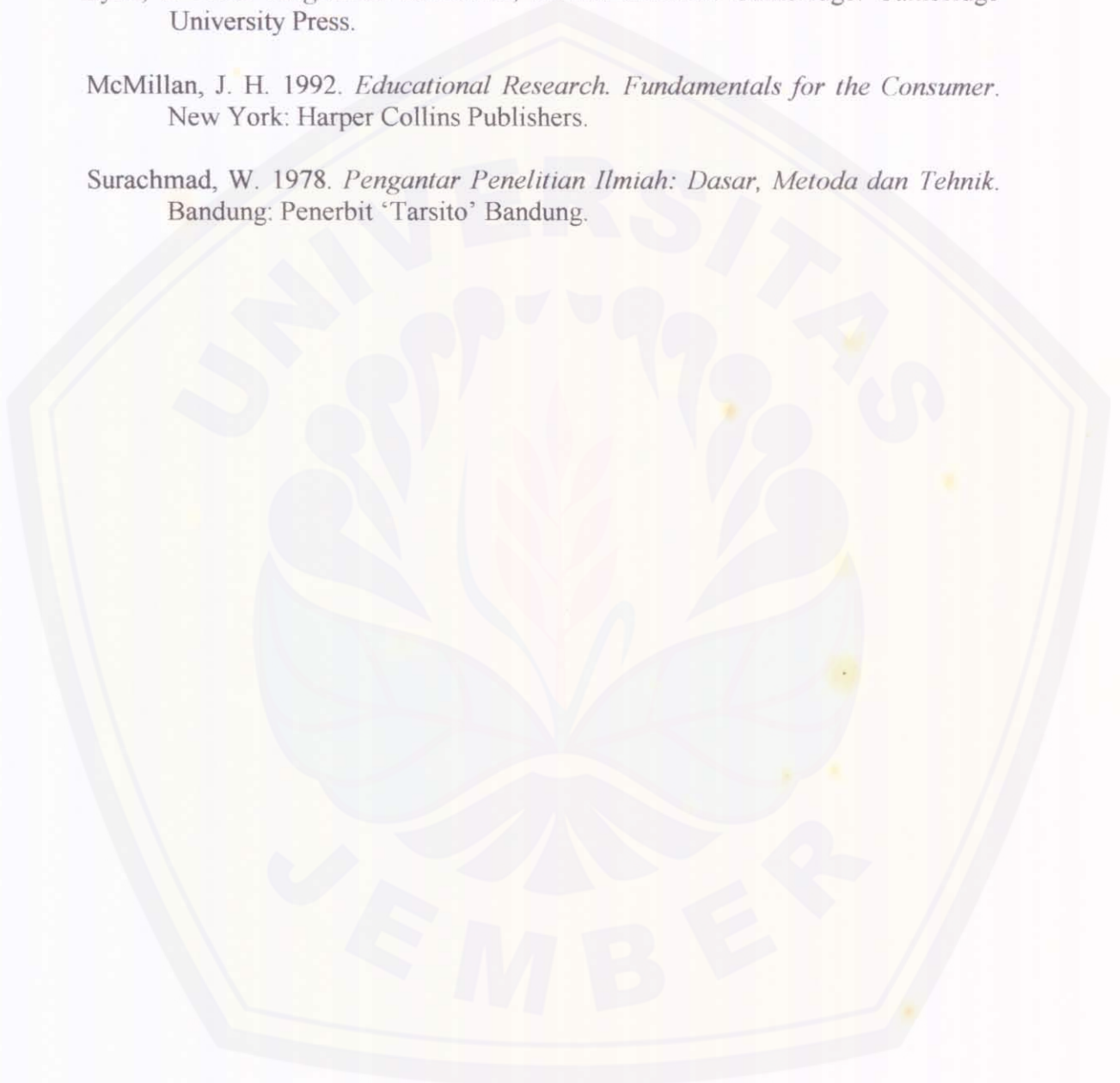
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## RESEARCH MATRIX

Title	Problem	Variable	Indicators	Data Resource	Research Method
The Most Sacrificed Maxim of the Cooperative Principle to obey Politeness Principle in Christie's 'Murder at Hazelmoor'	What maxim in Cooperative Principle that is the most sacrificed to obey Politeness Principle in Christie's 'Murder at Hazelmoor'?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Cooperative Principle</li> <li>- The Politeness Principle</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Maxim of Quality</li> <li>- Maxim of Quantity</li> <li>- Maxim of Relation</li> <li>- Maxim of Manner</li> <li>- Tact Maxim</li> <li>- Generous maxim</li> <li>- Approbation maxim</li> <li>- Modesty maxim</li> <li>- Agreement maxim</li> <li>- Sympathy maxim</li> </ul>	Christie, 1931. "Murder at Hazelmoor", US: Bakley Book.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Research Design</li> <li>- Descriptive Qualitative Quantitative</li> <li>- Type of data</li> <li>- Qualitative Data (Conversations)</li> <li>- Data collection method</li> <li>- Document Analysis</li> <li>- Purposive method</li> <li>- Data analysis</li> <li>- Qualitative</li> <li>- Grice's theory of Cooperative Principle</li> <li>- Leech's Theory of Politeness Principle</li> <li>- Quantitative</li> <li>- Percentage Formula</li> </ul> $E = \frac{n}{N} \times 100\%$ <p>notes: E = the percentage of maxim of the CP that is sacrificed to obey the PP n = the number of particular sacrificed maxim N = the total number of the sacrificed maxims</p>





TABLE OF DATA ANALYSIS RECAPITULATION

Number of Utterance	Characters	Clash	
		The Cooperative Principle	The Politeness Principle
1.	Mr. Rycroft Mrs. Willett	Relation Maxim	Tact Maxim
2.	Major Burnaby Mrs. Willett	Quality Maxim	Sympathy Maxim
3.	Inspector Narracott Major Burnaby	Quality Maxim	Sympathy Maxim
4.	Inspector Narracott Major Burnaby	Quality Maxim	Tact Maxim
5.	Mr. Enderby	Quality Maxim	Tact Maxim
6.	Evans Mr. Enderby	Quality Maxim	Sympathy Maxim
7.	Nurse Davis Inspector Narracott	Quantity Maxim	Tact Maxim
8.	Nurse Davis Inspector Narracott	Relation Maxim	Tact Maxim
9.	Emily Mr. Enderby	Quality Maxim	Tact Maxim
10.	Emily Mr. Enderby	Quality Maxim	Approbation Maxim Modesty Maxim Sympathy Maxim
11.	Mrs. Belling Emily	Quality Maxim	Tact Maxim
12.	Mrs. Belling Emily	Quality Maxim	Modesty Maxim
13.	Mrs. Curtis Emily	Quality Maxim	Approbation Maxim
14.	Mrs. Willett Violet	Quality Maxim	Approbation Maxim
15.	Emily Major Burnaby	Quality Maxim	Modesty Maxim
16.	Emily Mr. Rycroft	Quantity Maxim	Tact Maxim
17.	Emily Mr. Garfield	Quality Maxim	The Modesty Maxim
18.	Emily Mr. Garfield	Relation Maxim	Modesty Maxim
19.	Captain Wyatt	Quality Maxim	Tact Maxim
20.	Captain Wyatt Emily	Quality Maxim	Tact Maxim



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21.	Emily Violet	Quality Maxim	Tact Maxim
22.	Emily Violet	Quality Maxim	Modesty Maxim
23.	Mr. Garfield Mr. Enderby	Quality Maxim	Modesty Maxim
24.	Mrs. Curtis Major Burnaby	Quality Maxim	Generosity Maxim
25.	Mrs. Curtis Major Burnaby	Quality Maxim	Tact Maxim Approbation Maxim
26.	Mr. Garfield Mrs. Willet	Quality Maxim	Generosity Maxim
27.	Violet Emily	Quality Maxim	Modesty Maxim



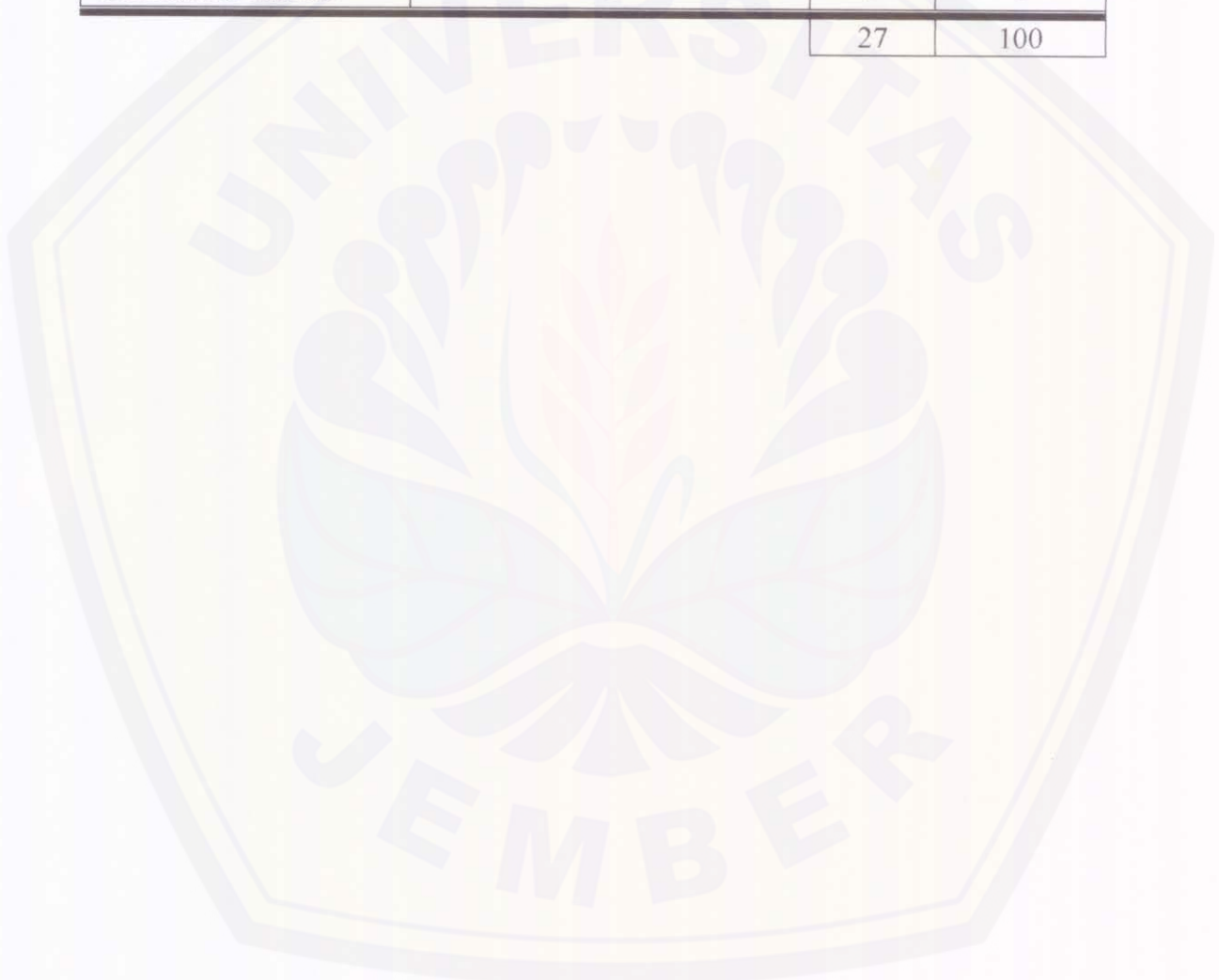
**Table of the Recapitulation of the Clash Between the Cooperative Principle and the Politeness Principle**

Clash		Number of Utterance	Total	Percentage (%)
The CP	The PP			
Quality	Tact	4, 5, 9, 11, 19, 20, 21,	7	27
Quality	Generosity	24, 26	2	7
Quality	Approbation	13, 14	2	7
Quality	Modesty	12, 15, 17, 22, 23, 27	6	22
Quality	Approbation- Modesty- Sympathy	10	1	4
Quality	Tact - Approbation	25	1	4
Quality	Sympathy	2, 3, 6	3	11
Quantity	Tact	7, 16	2	7
Relation	Tact	1, 8	2	7
Relation	Modesty	18	1	4
			27	100



**Table of the Sacrificed Maxims of the Cooperative Principle to Obey the Politeness Principle**

<b>The Flouted Maxim of the CP to obey the PP</b>	<b>The Number of Utterance</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
The Quality maxim	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27	22	82
The Quantity maxim	7, 16	2	7
The Relation maxim	1, 8, 18	3	11
The Manner maxim	-	-	-
		27	100



## The Characters in Christie's "Murder at Hazelmoor"

### The main character:

1. Emily Trefusis : An intelligent girl who attempt to save her fiancee from being a suspect of murder by investigating the murder.
2. Charles Enderby : A journalist who help Emily in looking for information

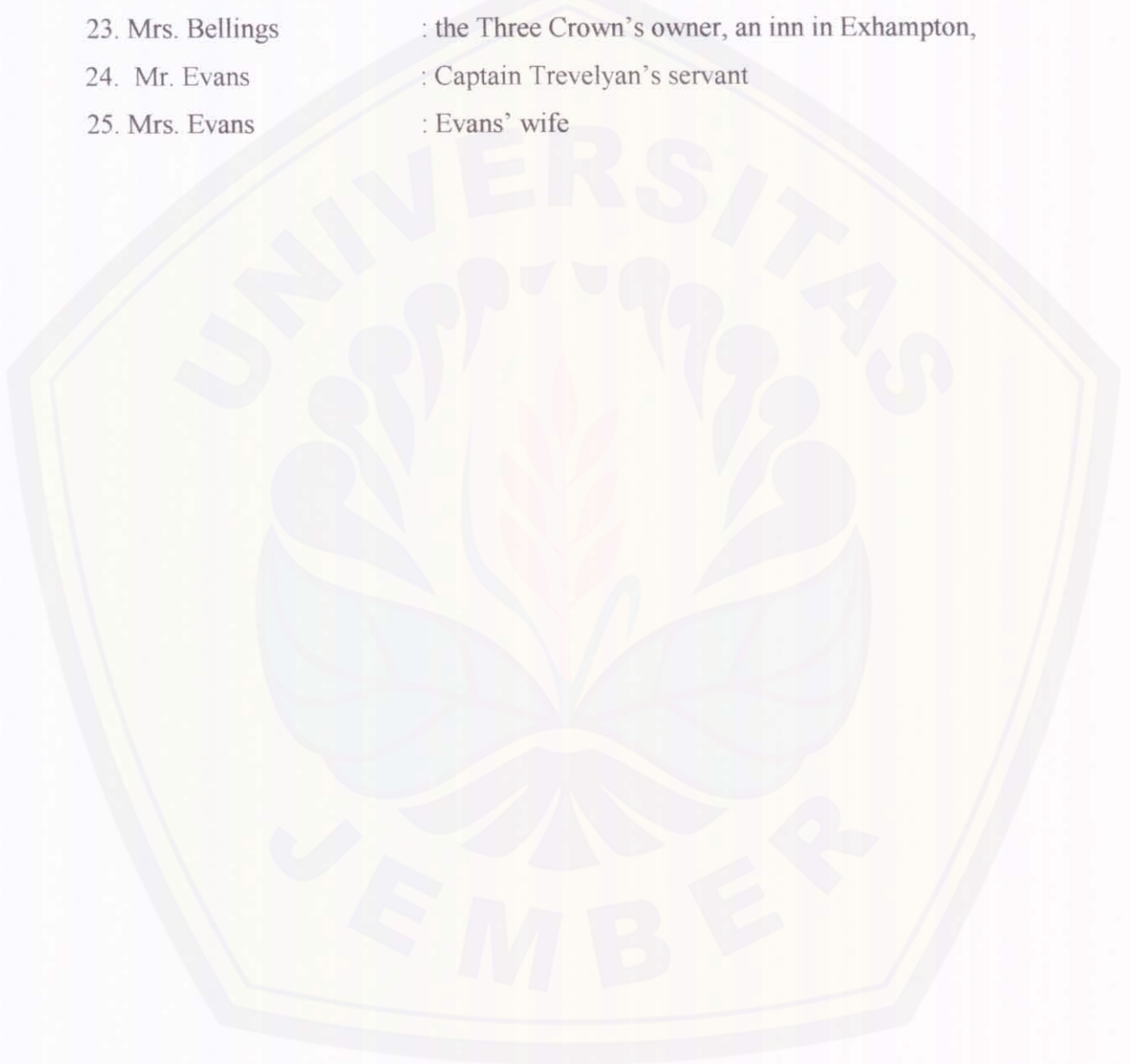
### The supporting characters:

1. Major Burnaby : The subject of murder, Captain Trevelyan's close friend.
2. Inspector Narracott : The police who handled the murder investigation
3. Captain Trevelyan : The victim of murder
4. Mrs. Willett : A new comer in Sittaford
5. Violet : Mrs. Willett's daughter
6. Ronnie Gardfield : The villager
7. Mr. Rycroft : The villager
8. Mr. Duke : The villager
9. Captain Wyatt : The villager
10. Mr. Curtis : The villager
11. Mrs. Curtis : The villager
12. Mrs. Percehouse : The villager
13. James Pearson : The suspect of murder, Emily's fiancee, Captain Trevelyan's nephew
14. Silvia Dering : Captain Trevelyan's niece, James' sister
15. Martin Dering : Silvia's husband
16. Brian Pearson : Captain Trevelyan's nephew, James' brother
17. Jennifer Gardner : Captain Trevelyan's sister



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18. Robert Gardner : Jennnifer's husband
19. Nurse Davis : A nurse who takes care Mr. Gardner
20. Beatrice : Mrs. Gardner's servant
21. Constable Graves : A police officer who deals with the Captain Trevelyan's murder
22. The chambermaid : Constable Graves' sister in law
23. Mrs. Bellings : the Three Crown's owner, an inn in Exhampton,
24. Mr. Evans : Captain Trevelyan's servant
25. Mrs. Evans : Evans' wife



**SUPPORTING CONTEXTUAL MEANING OF EACH UTTERANCE**

**Conversation 1**

Supporting 1

A sharp rock.

“That means yes,” said Violet.

“Oh! er—who are you?”

No response.

“Ask it to spell its name.”

“How can it?”

“We count the number of rocks.”

“Oh! I see. Will you please spell your name?”

The table started rocking violently.

“A B C D A F G H I – I say, was that I or J?” (c. 2, p.11)

Supporting 2

The girl was almost tearful.

Everyone was embarrassed. A sudden blight had come over the cheerful party.

Major Burnaby pushed back his chair, went to the window and pulled aside a curtain. He stood there looking out with his back of the room.

“Twenty-five minutes past five,” said Mr. Rycroft glancing up at the clock. He compared it with his own watch and somehow every one felt that the action was significant in some way.

“Let me see,” said Mrs. Willett with forced cheerfulness. “I think we’d better have cocktails. Will you ring the bell, Mr. Garfield?”

Ronnie obeyed.

Ingredients for cocktails were brought and Ronnie was appointed mixer. The situation grew a little easier. (C.2, p.14-15)

Supporting 3

“It’s for you, Major Burnaby. Will you spell it out please.”

The table started rocking slowly.

“TREV—are you sure it’s V?It can’t be. TREV—it doesn’t make sense.”

“Trevelyan, of course,” said Mrs. Willett. “Captain Trevelyan.”

“Do you mean Captain Trevelyan?”

“Yes.”

“You’ve got the message for Captain Trevelyan?”

“No.”

“Well, what is it then?”

The table began to rock—slowly, rhythmically. So slowly that was easy to count the letters.

“D----“ a pause. “E----AD.”

“Dead.” (c.2, p. 12-13)



## Conversation 2

### Supporting 1

Emily nodded.

“Yes. He deliberately engineered that table turning. It wasn’t accident and done unconsciously as we thought, Charles. It was a second alternative that we rejected—done on purpose. He saw it was going to snow before very long. That would make it perfectly safe and wipe out all tracks. He created the impression that Captain Trevelyan was dead—got everyone all worked up. Then he pretended to be very upset insisted on starting off for Exhampton.

“He went home, buckled on his skis (they were kept in a shed in the garden with a lot of other tackle) and started. He was an expert of skis. It’s all down hill to Exhampton—a wonderful run. It would only take about ten minutes.

“He arrived at the window and rapped. Captain Trevelyan let him in, all unsuspecting. Then, when Captain Trevelyan’s back was turned he seized his opportunity, picked up that sandbag thing and—and killed him. Ugh! It makes me sick to think of it.” (c.30, p. 218).

### Supporting 2

“That’s just it. As I can’t telephone, I’ll have to go.”

“Go—but you couldn’t get a car down that road! Elmer wouldn’t take his car out such a night.”

Elmer was the proprietor of the sole car in the place, an aged Ford, hired at a handsome price by those who wished to go into Exhampton.

“No, no—car’s out of the question. My two legs will take me there. Mrs. Willett.”

There was a chorus of protest.

“Oh! Major Burnaby—it’s *impossible*. You said yourself it was going to snow.”

“Not for an hour—perhaps longer. I’ll be there, never fear.” (c. 2, p. 15).

## Conversation 3

### Supporting 1

“Ah! of course not,” said the young man. “This sad business. The murdered man was a friend of yours, I understand.”

“My best friend,” said the Major. (c. 8, p. 52)

### Supporting 2

“But I hear the police don’t think it is robbery,” went on Mr. Enderby.

“How do you know that?” asked the Major.

Mr. Enderby, however, did not reveal the source of his information.

“I hear it was you who actually discover the body, sir,” said the young man.

“Yes.” (c. 8, p. 53).

### Supporting 3

“For heaven’s sake, cough it up, Emily,” he said. “I want to get to the telegraph office. Every moment’s vital.”

“It was Major Burnaby who killed Captain Trevelyan.”

“Well, I saw Narracott arrest him. And I suppose Narracott’s sane—hasn’t gone off his nut suddenly. But how *can* Burnaby have killed Trevelyan? I mean how is it humanly possible? If Trevelyan was killed at five and twenty past five----“ (c. 30, p. 217)

## Conversation 4

### Supporting 1

“For heaven’s sake, cough it up, Emily,” he said. “I want to get to the telegraph office. Every moment’s vital.”

“It was Major Burnaby who killed Captain Trevelyan.”

“Well, I saw Narracott arrest him. And I suppose Narracott’s sane—hasn’t gone off his nut suddenly. But how *can* Burnaby have killed Trevelyan? I mean how is it humanly possible? If Trevelyan was killed at five and twenty past five----“ (c. 30, p. 217).

## Conversation 5

### Supporting 1

“I represent the *Daily Wire*,” said the young man, “and I—“

He got no further. In true military fashion of the old school, the Major exploded.

“Not another word,” he roared. “I know you and your kind. No decency. No reticence. Clustering round a murder like vultures round a carcass, but I can tell you, young man, you will get no information from me. Not a word. No story for your damned paper. If you want to know anything, go and ask the police, and have the decency to leave the friends of the dead man alone.”

The young man seemed not a whit taken aback. He smiled more encouragingly than ever.

“I say, sir, you know you have got hold of the wrong end of the stick. I know nothing about murder business.”

This was not, strictly speaking, the truth. No one in Exhampton could pretend ignorance of the event that had shaken the quiet moorland town to its core. (C.8, p. 51-52).

## Conversation 6

### Supporting 1

“What?” cried Evans. “Damn it all, then these things are square after all.”

“Didn’t you think they were?” asked Enderby.

“Well, it’s a wicked world, sir.” Evans was a little confused, feeling that his exclamation had been wanting in tact. “I have heard there’s a lot of trickery concerned. The late Capting used to say that a prize never went to a good address. That’s why he used mine time and again.”

With a certain naïveté he described the Captain’s winning of three new novels. (c. 8, p. 56)



## Supporting 2

Enderby encouraged him to talk. He saw a very good story being made out of Evans. The faithful servant—old sea dog touch. He wondered just a little why Mrs. Evans seemed so nervous, he put it down to the suspicious ignorance of her class.

“You find the skunk what done it,” said Evans. “Newspaper can do a lot, they say, in hunting down criminals.” (c. 8, p. 56).

## Supporting 3

Enderby rose.

“Well,” he said. “I must be going. I will run in now and then and have a little chat if I may. If the Captain won three new novels in a Daily Wire Competition, the Daily Wire ought to make it a personal matter to hunt down his murderer.”

“you can’t say fairer than that, sir. No, you can’t say fairer than that.”

Wishing them a cheery good day, Charles Enderby took his leave.

“I wonder who really did the beggar in?” he murmured to himself. “I don’t think our friend Evans. Perhaps it *was* a burglar! Very disappointing, if so. Doesn’t seem any women in this case, which is a pity. We’ve got to have some sensational development soon or the case will fade into insignificance. Just my luck, if so. First time I have ever been on the spot in a matter of this kind. I must make good. Charles, my boy, your chace in life has come. Make the most of it. Our military friend will, I see, soon be eating out of my hand if I remember to be sufficiently respectful and call him ‘sir,’ often enough. Wonder if he was in Indian Mutiny. No, of course not, not old enough for that. The South African War, that’s it. Ask it about the South African War, that will tame him.” (C.8, p.56-57)

## **Conversation 7**

### Supporting 1

“Thank you, Mrs. Gardner.”

“Is there anything else?”

“No, I don’t think I have anything further to ask you. I will now get communication with your nephew and niece. I don’t know if Mr. Kirkwood has informed you of the fact yet, but you and the three young Pearsons are the joint inheritors of Captain Trevelyan’s money.” (c. 9, p. 63).

### Supporting 2

“She’s very devoted to her husband, isn’t she?”

“She worships him. I really do believe that woman would do anything in the world for him. Quite touching, and very different from some of the cases I have attended. Why, only last month-----“

But Inspector Narracott fended off the impending scandal of last month with considerable skill. He glanced at his watch and gave a loud exclamation.

“Goodness gracious,” he cried, “I shall miss my train. The station is not far away isn’t it?” (c.8, p.64)

Supporting 3

“I must run,” said the Inspector, “tell Mrs. Gardner I am sorry not to have seen her to say good-by. Very pleased to have had this little chat with you, nurse.”

The nurse bridled ever so slightly.

“Rather a good looking man,” she said to herself as the front door shut after the Inspector. “Really quite good-looking. Such a nice sympathetic manner.” And with a slight sigh she went upstairs to her patient. (c. 9, p. 65)

**Conversation 8**

Supporting 1

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“Goodness gracious,” he cried, “I shall miss my train. The station is not far away isn’t it?” (c.8, p.64)

**Conversation 9**

Supporting 1

“I beg your pardon –but could you tell me—if there is anything to see in Exhamton?”

Charles Enderby rose to the occasion promptly.

“There’s a castle, I believe,” he said. “Not much to it –but there is. Perhaps you would allow me to show you the way to it.”

“That would be frightfully kind of you,” said the girl. “If you are sure you are not busy -----“

Charles Enderby disclaimed immediately notion of being busy.

They set out together.

“You are Mr. Enderby, aren’t you?” said the girl.

“Yes. How did you know?”

“Mrs. Bellings pointed you out to me.”

“Oh, I see.”

“My name is Emily Trefusis. Mr. Enderby—I want you to help me.” (c.11, p. 76).

**Conversation 10**

Supporting 1

“You see, I am engaged to Jim Pearson.”

“Oh!” said Mr. Enderby, journalistic possibilities rising before his mind.

“And the police are going to arrest him. I know they are. Mr. Enderby, I *know* that Jim didn’t do this thing. I am down here to prove he didn’t. But I must have someone to help me. One can’t do anything without a man. Men know so much, and are able



to get information in so many ways that are simply impossible to woman.” (c.11, p. 76-77).

## Conversation 11

### Supporting 1

“By the way,” she said to Enderby as the aged Ford sprang forward, “you are my cousin, don’t forget.”

“Why?”

“They’ve got such pure mind in the country,” said Emily. “I thought it would be better.”

“Splendid. In that case,” said Mr. Enderby rising to his opportunities, “I had better call you Emily.”

“All right, cousin—what’s your name?”

“Charles.”

“All right, Charles.”

The car went upwards on the Sittaford road. (c. 12, p. 87).

## Conversation 12

### Supporting 1

At that moment the door opened and a young woman walked into the room.

She was, as the observant Inspector Narracott noted at once, a very exceptional kind of young woman. She was not strikingly beautiful, but she had a face which was arresting and unusual, a fact that having once seen you could not forget. There was about her an atmosphere of common sense, *savoir faire*, invincible determination and a most tantalizing fascination.

“Oh! Jim,” she exclaimed, “What’s happened?”

“It’s all over Emily,” said the young man. “They think I murdered my uncle.” (c. 10, p. 73)

### Supporting 2

“It would be awkward,” said Emily. “Well, if you are going to Sittaford, I am coming with you.”

“Splendid,” said Mr. Enderby. “I don’t know, though, if there’s anywhere to stay up there. As far as I know there’s only Sittaford House and a few odd cottages belonging to people like Burnaby.”

“We shall find something,” said Emily. “I always find something.”

Mr. Enderby could well believe that. Emily had a kind of personality that soars triumphantly over all obstacles. (c. 11, p.78).

### Supporting 3

“Did the police tell you all this?”

“Practically,” said Emily.

“What do you mean by practically?”

“The chambermaid told me, and her sister is married to Constable Graves, so, of course, she knows everything the police think. (c. 11, p. 80).

## Conversation 13

### Supporting 1

“Mrs. Curtis’s up to Sittaford? I will indeed, Miss. Do anything that I will. We all feel for you, Miss, more that I can say. All the time I keep saying to myself, ‘Just fancy if it was you and Fred,’ I keep saying. I would be distracted –that I would. The least thing I hears I’ll pass it on to you, Miss.”

“You angel,” said Emily. (c.12, p. 87).

## Conversation 14

### Supporting 1

Inspector Narracott began to understand Captain Trevelyan’s strongly defensive attitude towards his tenants.

“We both asked him,” continued Mrs. Willet. “Didn’t we, Violet?”

“Oh! Yes, mother.”

“A real simple sailor at heart,” said Mrs. Willet. “Every woman loves a sailor, Inspector Narracott.” (c.14, p.95)

### Supporting 2

“ You’ll excuse me, Mrs. Gardner, but had you and your brother quarrelled?”

“No—not quarrelled. I think estranged would be better word to describe the position between us. I don’t want to go into family details, but my brother rather resented my marriage. Brothers, I think, seldom approve of their sister’ choice, but usually, I fancy, they conceal it better than my brother did. My brother, as perhaps you know, had a large fortune left him my an aunt. Both my sister and myself married poor management. When my husband was invalided out of the army after the war with shell shock, a little financial assistance would have been a wonderful relief—would have enabled me to give him an expensive course of treatment which was otherwise denied to him. I asked my brother for a loan which he refused. That, of course, he was perfectly entitled to do. But since then we have met at very rare intervals, and hardly corresponded at all.” (c. 9, p. 61).

### Supporting 2

“If there’s anything I can do to help you in any way, of course, I shall be only too glad to do so, but one hardly ever saw Uncle Joseph. He wasn’t a very nice man –I am sure he could’t have been. Not a sort of person one could go to in trouble, always carping and criticizing. Not the sort of manwho had any knowledge of what literature meant. Success—true success is not always measured in terms of money, Inspector.”

At last she paused and the Inspector, to whom those remarks had opened certain fields of conjecture, was given his turn to speak.

“You’ve heard of the tragedy very quickly, Mrs. Dering.” (c. 10, p. 68).



## Conversation 15

### Supporting 1

“For heaven’s sake, cough it up, Emily,” he said. “I want to get to the telegraph office. Every moment’s vital.”

“It was Major Burnaby who killed Captain Trevelyan.”

“Well, I saw Narracott arrest him. And I suppose Narracott’s sane—hasn’t gone off his nut suddenly. But how *can* Burnaby have killed Trevelyan? I mean how is it humanly possible? If Trevelyan was killed at five and twenty past five----“ (c. 30, p. 217).

## Conversation 16

### Supporting 1

“I think it’s all delightful,” said Emily. “I must get back now. I expect Mr. Enderby will be up and waiting for me. As a matter of fact, I haven’t breakfast yet. We told Mrs. Curtis half past nine, and I see it’s ten o’clock. I shall be dreadfully late—that’s because you’ve been so interesting—and so very helpful.”

“Anything I can do,” burred Mr. Rycott as Emily turned a bewitching glance on him. “You can count on me. We are collaborators.” (C.16, p.115)

## Conversation 17

### Supporting 1

“You don’t live down here, do you Mr. Garfield?”

“You bet your life I don’t,” said Ronnie Garfield with fervor. “Did you ever see such a god-forsaken spot? Not so much as the Pictures to go to. I wonder someone doesn’t commit a murder to ---“

He paused appalled by what he had said.

“I say, I *am* sorry. I am the most unlucky devil that ever lived. Always coming out with the wrong thing. I never meant it for a moment.” (C.17, p.119)

## Conversation 18

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## Conversation 19

### Supporting 1

She was interrupted in these reflections by a rather hoarse voice speaking rather close to her right ear.

“Excuse me,” it said, “but do you happen to have seen a bull terrier?”

Emily started and turned. Leaning over a gate was a tall thin man with a very brown complexion, bloodshot eyes and gray hair. He was propped up with a crutch one side, and was eyeing Emily with enormous interest. She had no difficulty in identifying him as Captain Wyatt, the invalid owner of No. 3 the Cottages. (C.18, p.125)

## Conversation 20

### Supporting 1

“Come in and have something,” said Captain Wyatt. “And see my little cottage.”

“I’m sorry,” said Emily, “but I have to hurry on.”

“Oh, no, you haven’t,” said Captain Wyatt.

“Yes, I have,” said Emily. “I’ve got an appointment.”

“Nobody understands the art of living nowadays,” said Captain Wyatt. “Catching trains, making appointments, fixing times for everything—all nonsense. Get up with the sun I say, have your meals when you feel like it, and never tie yourself to a time or a date. I could teach people how to live if they would listen to me.”

The results of this exalted idea of living were not too hopeful, Emily reflected. Anything more like a battered wreck of a man than Captain Wyatt she had never seen. However, feeling that his curiosity had been sufficiently satisfied for the time being she insisted once more on her appointment and went on her way. (C.18, p.127)

## Conversation 21

### Supporting 1

“I must be going now,” she said. “Thank you so much, Miss Willett. I do hope your mother will be all right.”

“Oh, she’s quite well really. It’s only the servants—and all the worry.”

“of course.”

Adroitly, unperceived by the others, Emily managed to discard her gloves on a small table. Violet Willett accompanied her to the front door and they took leave of each other with a few pleasant remarks.

The parlormaid who had opened the door to Emily had unlocked it, as Violet Willett closed it behind her retreating guest Emily caught no sound of the key being turned. When she reached the gate therefore, she retraced her steps slowly. (c. 18, p. 131)



## Conversation 22

### Supporting 1

At that moment the door opened and a young woman walked into the room.

She was, as the observant Inspector Narracott noted at once, a very exceptional kind of young woman. She was not strikingly beautiful, but she had a face which was arresting and unusual, a fact that having once seen you could not forget. There was about her an atmosphere of common sense, *savoir faire*, invincible determination and a most tantalizing fascination.

“Oh! Jim,” she exclaimed, “What’s happened?”

“It’s all over Emily,” said the young man. “They think I murdered my uncle.” (c. 10, p. 73)

### Supporting 2

“It would be awkward,” said Emily. “Well, if you are going to Sittaford, I am coming with you.”

“Splendid,” said Mr. Enderby. “I don’t know, though, if there’s anywhere to stay up there. As far as I know there’s only Sittaford House and a few odd cottages belonging to people like Burnaby.”

“We shall find something,” said Emily. “I always find something.”

Mr. Enderby could well believe that. Emily had a kind of personality that soars triumphantly over all obstacles. (c. 11, p.78).

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## Conversation 23

### Supporting 1

“It must be a very interesting job—yours,” he said

“A dog’s life,” said Charles faithfully to the convention of never showing enthusiasm about one’s work. (C.21, p.152-153).

## Conversation 24

### Supporting 1

“Engaged to one young man and carrying on with an other,” said Mrs. Curtis. “That’s my Great Aunt Sarah Belinda all over. And not for the fun of it, mark you.

It's not just flightiness—she's a deep one. And now young Mr. Garfield—she will have him roped in before you can say knife. Never have I seen a young gentleman look more like a sheep than he did this morning—and that's a sure sign.

She paused for breath.

“Well, well,” said Major Burnaby. “Don't let me keep you, Mrs. Curtis.”

“Curtis will be wanting his tea and that's a fact,” said Mrs. Curtis without moving. “I was never one to stand about gossiping. Get on with your job—that's what I say. And talking about jobs, what do you say, sir, to a good turn out.”

“No!” said Major Burnaby with force. (C.21, p.157)

## Conversation 25

### Supporting 1

“It's Captain Wyatt as could do with a spring cleaning,” she observed. “That nasty native of his—what does he know about cleaning, I should like to know? Nasty black fellow.”

“Nothing better than a native servant,” said Major Burnaby. “They know their job and they don't talk.”

Any hint the last sentence might have contained was lost upon Mrs. Curtis. Her mind had reverted to a former topic. (C.21, p.158)

## Conversation 26

### Supporting 1

I know,” said Violet. “I've felt much the same myself. I have been so terrified this last few days—about Brian, you know. They couldn't hang him for murdering Captain Trevelyan, of course, but if once he had said where he was during that time, they would soon have ferreted out that it was he who engineered father's escape.”

“What's that?” said Emily pausing in her facial repairs.

“Father was the convict who escaped. That's why we came here. Mother and I. Poor father, he's always—been queer at times. Then he does these dreadful things. We met Brian on the way over from Australia, and he and I—well—he and I—“

“I see,” said Emily helpfully. “of course you did.”(c. 30, p.221).

## Conversation 27

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“Oh! Jim,” she exclaimed, “What's happened?”

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