



***THE PROPOSAL* MOVIE SCRIPT: AN ANALYSIS OF FLOUTED
MAXIMS USING GRICE'S COOPERATIVE PRINCIPLE**

THESIS

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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
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UNIVERSITAS JEMBER**

2020



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THESIS

Submitted to the English Department, Faculty of
Humanities, Universitas Jember as one of the
requirements to obtain the award of Sarjana Sastra
Degree in English Study

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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

1. my beloved parents, Yudo Teguh Imanto and Suseni Aruminingsih, as well as my beloved grandparents, Misiyem and Panut, for their supports, never-ending prayers and everlasting love; thank you for your great support and always reminding me to never give up in finishing this thesis, for always being there for me in achieving all of my goals;
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7. my Alma Mater.

Jember, May 19th, 2020

Jean Ardo Putra Pratama
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MOTTO

“You see, but you do not observe.”

(Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, A Scandal in Bohemia)



DECLARATION

I hereby stated that this thesis entitled “**The Proposal Movie Script: An Analysis of Flouted Maxims Using Grice’s Cooperative Principle**” is an original writing. I declare all of the analysis and the result which are described in this thesis have never been submitted for the other publications.

I certify to the best of me and my knowledge that all sources used in the preparation of this thesis have been acknowledged.

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SUMMARY

***THE PROPOSAL* MOVIE SCRIPT: AN ANALYSIS OF FLOUTED MAXIMS USING GRICE'S COOPERATIVE PRINCIPLE;** Jean Ardo Putra Pratama, 140110101038, 2020; 49 pages; Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Jember.

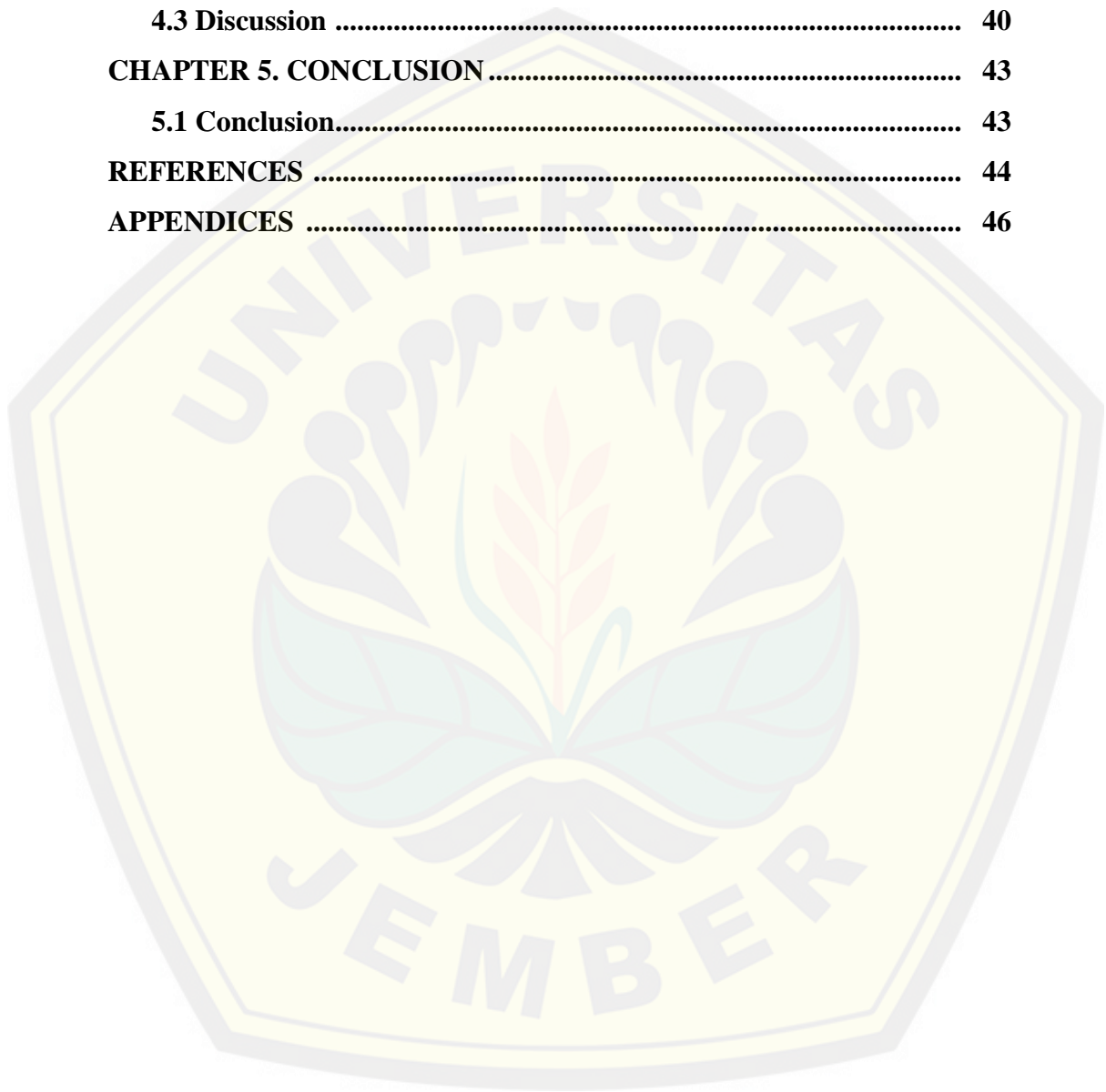
This thesis examines the flouted maxims in *The Proposal* movie. Cooperative Principle (CP) by Grice (1975) is used to analyze which maxim had been flouted in the movie's utterances conducted by two main characters, Andrew and Margaret. Conversational Implicature by Grice is also used to classify the type of implicature occurred in the movie. Meanwhile, another theory called SPEAKING Concept from Hymes (1974) is used to reveal the reason behind those two characters flouting the maxims. The type of this research is a qualitative research, and the method of collecting data is documentary since the data are in the form of utterances.

The findings of this research indicate that there are 22 implicatures conducted by Andrew and Margaret in *The Proposal* movie. Maxim of quality emerges as the most flouted maxim with 11 out of 22 utterances. Meanwhile, the most implicature in the movie has been classified into Particularized Conversational Implicature (PCI) as the implicature is bound to particular context with 14 implicatures. Andrew and Margaret flout maxim mostly in small talk genre, and their goals in flouting these maxims are frequently to be sarcastic or to mock the addressee in *The Proposal* movie.

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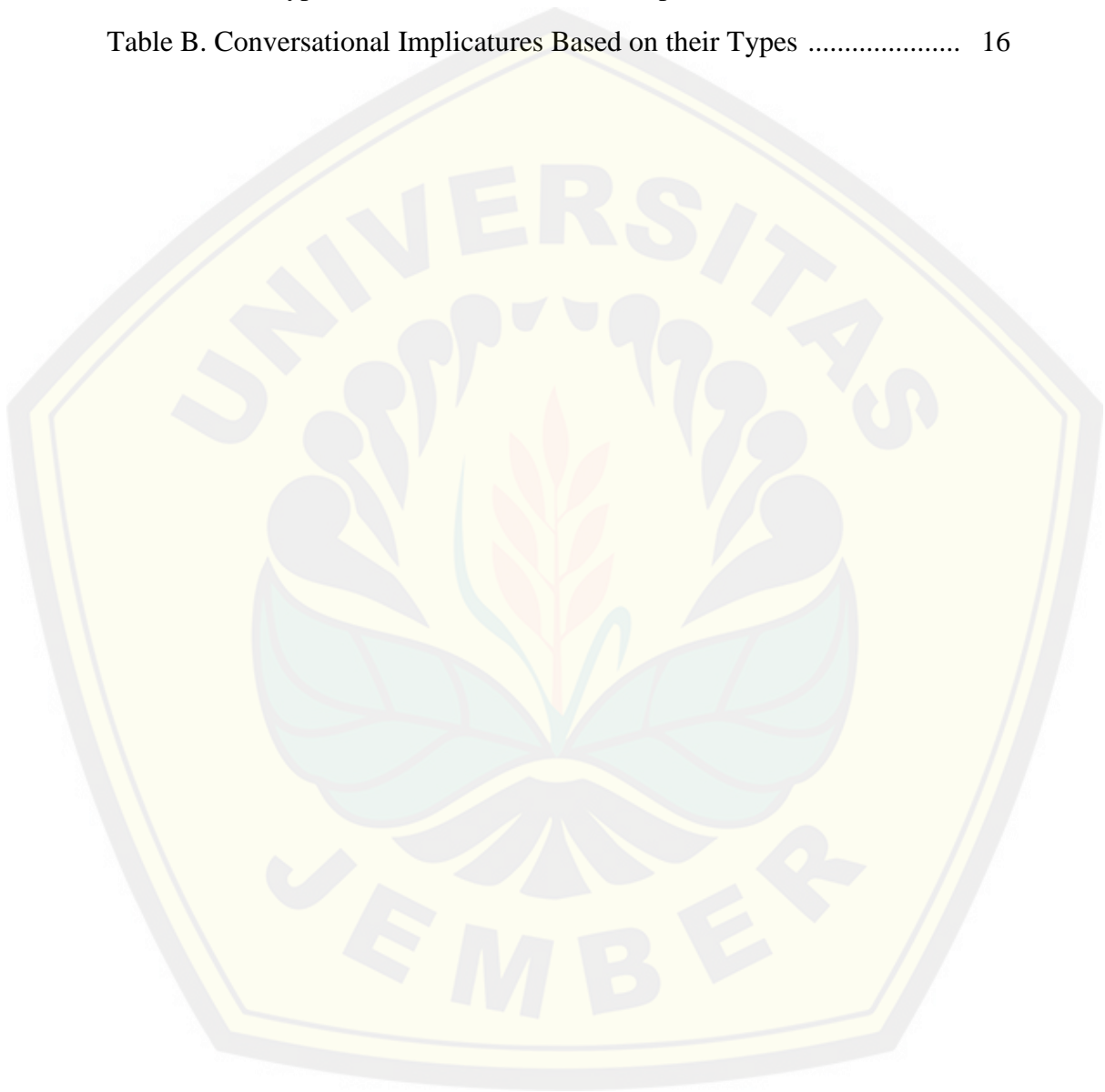
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CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of Study

Cooperative Principle is a general agreement between speaker and listener in conducting a conversation to reach a certain purpose. A speaker tends to adhere the Cooperative Principle to make his communication to the listener more efficient and effective. However, in order to make a successful communication, sometimes a speaker finds himself struggling to adhere the rules or so-called 'maxim' caused by several factors, such as the social context and distance among the participants. In addition, a participant is not being cooperative in a conversation led by a topic that he does not want to discuss. So he flouts maxim of Cooperative Principle to avoid further discussion. If a maxim has been flouted, then the communication will not run well. Both participants, the speaker and the listener, should cooperatively and mutually accept one another to accomplish a certain message or meaning being discussed. Grice (1975) proposes Cooperative Principle which stated "*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.*" In short, it is an accepted way of speaking or so-called a standard behavior to communicate act. The Cooperative Principle or CP is set into four basic maxims of conversation, namely Maxim of Quality, Maxim of Quantity, Maxim of Relation and Maxim of Manner.

However, people does not always follow the conversational maxim, which can give rise into other inferences or so-called Conversational Implicature. It is given rise when a person flouts one or more maxims of Cooperative Principle in a conversation. According to Levinson (1983:126), Grice distinguished between kinds of Conversational Implicature on another dimension; Generalized Conversational Implicature (GCI) and Particularized Conversational Implicature (PCI). Generalized Conversational Implicatures are those that arise without any particular context or special scenario being necessary, in contrast to Particularized Conversation Implicatures which do require such specific contexts. Meanwhile,

these kinds of problems do not only occur in daily conversation among the participants, but somehow it can also happen among the characters in a movie. One of the examples of conversational implicatures in a movie is coming from *The Proposal* Movie.

This research aims to identify the flouted maxim made by the characters in *The Proposal* movie through conversational implicatures. *The Proposal* movie tells about a pushy boss, Margaret Tate, who wants to keep her visa status in the U.S. and avoids deportation to Canada forces his young assistant, Andrew Paxton, to marry her (www.imdb.com). For about three years, Andrew has to work as the assistant of hard-driving editor at New York publisher, Margaret. The problem turns up when she, definitely a Canadian, perforce marries Andrew and makes a scheme of a proposal. Andrew agrees with the scheme as long as he is going to be promoted and his book is published in exchange. Meanwhile, the skeptical clerk of the immigration department, Mr. Gilbertson schedules a meeting for both of them to have an interview after the weekend and looking forward to charge Andrew for fraud as he marries her to avoid the deportation issue. The couple travels to Sitka, Alaska, to celebrate the ninetieth birthday of Andrew's grandmother. Over the weekend, she gradually begins to get closer to Andrew. On the other hand, she feels hurt his family's feeling and the tension increases when Mr. Gilbertson appears out of the blue in Sitka to help Andrew admitting his fraud of fake marriage. The movie is basically like other romantic movies, a man meets a girl and falling in love to each other gradually. Sorted into comedy-romantic genres and rated 5.33/10 in *Rotten Tomatoes*, the movie is regarded as an average comedy-romantic movie (www.rottentomatoes.com). Nonetheless, it displays some utterances containing implied meaning instead of literal meaning to show their intentions, such as mocking, refusing, or even joking.

Since *The Proposal* movie is a comedy-romantic genre, it is a commonplace that the male and female characters will be dominant in the movie to emphasize the romantic genre. Therefore, this research will be around identifying the flouted maxims done by two main characters. The writer considers to use Cooperative Principle and Conversational Implicature theory by Grice (1975) as a

basis to uncover the implied meaning behind the characters' utterances. Likewise, the ethnography of speaking postulated by Hymes (1974) is used to indicate the characters' intention in communicating with his or her participant. Further analysis will be discussed in the upcoming section of this research.

1.2 Research Topic

The topic of this research is the Pragmatics subject concerning with the cooperative principles and the flouted maxims conducted by two main characters in *The Proposal* movie.

1.3 Research Problems

In *The Proposal* movie, there are many maxims flouted by the two main characters, Margaret and Andrew. The social relationship between these two characters are the Editor and the assistant, respectively. They work together every day in the office and share the same knowledge. Therefore, sometimes they make some utterances deliberately flouting a maxim to communicate to each other. The use of such utterances can inflict some possible meanings behind the actual utterances. Hence, the writer tries to analyze the movie based on the illustrated problem.

1.4 Research Questions

This research provides some research questions as concerning study.

1. What types of maxim are flouted in '*The Proposal*' movie?
2. What are the possible reasons behind the characters flouting the maxims?

1.5 Purposes of Study

These following statements are the purposes or goals of study as the final completion.

1. To delineate the types of maxim flouted in '*The Proposal*' movie.
2. To identify the possible reasons of the characters in flouting the maxims in the movie.

CHAPTER 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Previous Studies

In the following section, there are many researches which have been conducted pertaining to flouting maxim in various approaches and theories. The data could be from many sets of data, such as films, books, stand-up comedy, etc. Before now, there were two similar researches conducted by similar approaches using implicature, yet different form of data and different output as well.

First previous research was a journal coming from Fatmawati (2015) which focused on analyzing the types, strategies and reasons of flouted maxim performed by Solomon Northup. There were three findings revealed in the research; four types of flouted maxims, five strategies and four reasons leading Solomon Northup to flout the maxims. She used Cooperative Principle theory proposed by Grice to help her conducting the research.

The second previous research was conducted by Zandvakili, Kashani and Tabandeh (2012). The research investigated the occurrence of speech events in “*Friends*” comedy series (Season #1, Episode #1) to scout around such phenomena in media discourse. The findings indicated that some typical speech events, due to contextual and situational context of language, were more frequent than others. In addition, the ethnography of speaking from Hymes’ (1974) Speaking model were used for conducting the research to find out the speaking factors that affect speech event occurred in the sitcom “*Friends*”.

However, these two previous researches conducted prior to this research were different despite similarities. Starting from Fatmawati’s research (2015), it focused on the strategies and reasons of Northup flouting the maxims, such as overstatement strategy and conflictive reason which emerged as the most dominant parts. Meanwhile, this research only focused on how the characters flout the maxims in the movie, and identified the possible reason behind the flouted maxim happened. Besides, the writer used conversational implicature and Hymes’ (1974) Speaking concept to probe the possible reasons behind flouted maxims and to

categorize each flouted maxim into either Generalized Conversational Implicature or Particularized Conversational Implicature. Those two theories the writer used were not applied in Fatmawati's research. Likewise, in Zandvakili, Kashani and Tabandeh's research stated that only focused on the occurrence of speech events in sitcom "*Friends*" and to find out in case some speaking factors can affect each speech event. They applied Hymes' (1974) Speaking concept to probe the objective of their research. However, this research did not simply identify the speech events in a movie. The writer also tried to scrutinize the flouted maxims using Cooperative Principle theory postulated by Grice (1975).

Still, those two researches had some contribution to this research. The use of Cooperative Principle in Fatmawati's research had given insightful understanding to help the writer applying the theory in this research. Furthermore, Hymes' Speaking concept used by Zandvakili, Kashani and Tabandeh in their research also contributed a lot to identify the possible reason behind the flouted maxims in this research.

2.2 Theoretical Review

2.2.1 Cooperative Principle

The first theory proposed by Grice in developing the concept of implicature is about how people who use language which is formulated as guideline for efficient and effective use of language in conversation. Grice (1975:45) postulated so called *Cooperative Principle* containing four basic maxims of conversation or general principles which states that one should: "*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.*"

The cooperative principles are expressed as follows:

1. 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.
2. 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 that is required.
3. Maxim of Relation: be relevant.
 4. Maxim of Manner: be perspicuous.
 - a. Avoid obscurity of expression.
 - b. Avoid ambiguity.
 - c. Be brief (avoid unnecessary prolixity).
 - d. Be orderly.

2.2.2 Conversational Implicature

Conversational implicature is one of pragmatic inferences which is not tied in particular words or phrases in an utterance yet arise instead from contextual factors and the understanding that conventions are obeyed in conversation. It is attributed to Grice (1975) who observed that “*what is meant*” often goes beyond “*what is said*” in conversations and the additional meaning is inferred and predictable (ibid.). It means that an utterance in conversation contains far richer meaning than what has been uttered by a speaker. According to Levinson (1983:98), it is “the gap between what is literally said and what is conveyed” which is a speaker want to say is characteristically more extensive than what he directly expresses and the hidden meaning will arise when it is applied to a particular conversational circumstances. Similar to those previous arguments, Yule stated, “that something must be more than just what the words mean. It is an additional meaning conveyed meaning, called an implicature (Yule 1996:35). Below is an example of conversational implicature:

Leila: *Whoa! Has your boss gone crazy?*
Mary: *Let's go get some coffee.*
(Yule, 1996:43)

According to Yule, Mary deliberately makes an implicature in the conversation with Leila. She does not answer the question directly and prefers to

invite Leila to get some coffee. The answer actually needs *yes* or *no* only, but somehow Mary lets Leila to interpret the implicit meaning. Another example comes from a couple who are getting ready to leave for a dinner party:

Husband: *How much longer you will be?*
 Wife : *Mix yourself a drink.*
 (Ellis 1999:78)

The response of the wife is seemingly not in line with the question of the husband. Thus the husband searches for a possible interpretation and concludes that she is in fact telling (without using the actual words) him, she will probably take a long time or at least long enough for him to have a drink. It is kind of depending on to the factors or context behind the utterance.

On the other hand, Levinson (2000, 16) postulated that conversational implicature is divided into two category; the generalized conversational implicatures are abbreviated as GCIs and the particularized conversational implicatures will be dubbed as PCIs. He also used the symbol $+>$ to imply *conversationally implicates* by which the convention: “S” $+>$ ‘p’ to imply ‘the utterance of the sentence S would conversationally implicate that the speaker knows (or believes or at least thinks possibly) the matter p.’ (ibid). Here is further explanation of two different implicatures.

1) Generalized Conversational Implicature

The recipient does not require to have a special knowledge to conceive the additional conveyed meaning (Yule, 1996). What speaker intended to say can be understood and comprehended by the recipient easily and need not deep analysis. An example has been taken from Yule (1996:40) in which Doobie asks Mary about inviting his friends Bella (=b) and Cathy (=c) to a party.

Doobie: *Did you invite Bella and Cathy? (b & c)*
 Mary: *I invited Bella (b $+>$ not c)*

The implicatures arise in the sentence when Mary replies Doobie’s question. Her answer indicates that somehow Doobie need not to analyze deeper in case of

wanting to know the implied meaning. While Mary mentions one person, we know for sure the rest of person mentioned by Doobie will not come.

2) Particularized Conversational Implicature

This implicature occurs when the speaker says something implicitly and requires interpretation from the recipient based on the context. It is obviously in contrast with the generalized conversational implicature (Yule, 1996:42). Let us take a look in the illustration below.

Rick: Hey, coming to the wild party tonight?

Tom: My parents are visiting.

It seems Tom does not respond relevantly concerning to the question. Normally, Tom or others would answer the question using 'yes' or 'no' which is simply accurate answer. Somehow, Tom urges Rick to deduce the implicit meaning from Tom's answer. The utterance '*My Parents are visiting*' indirectly gives a conclusion to Rick that Tom will be spending time with his parents in that evening, and consequently leads into (+> Tom is not coming).

2.2.3 Flouting a Maxim

Interlocutors in a conversation expect to adhere the cooperative principles in case they want to communicate successfully; which anyone who cares about the goals of conversation or communication. The participants or interlocutors in a conversation must be expected to give and to receive information in talk exchanges. However, when a participant fails to fulfill a maxim in certain conversation, such circumstance gives rise to a conversational implicature which is a maxim is being exploited or flouted. It has been stated by Grice namely, "He may flout a maxim; that is, he may blatantly fail to fulfill it" (1975:49).

A: Let's get the kids something.

B: Okay, but I veto I-C-E C-R-E-A-M-S.

(Levinson 1983:104)

Based on the example, B flouts the maxim of manner (*Be perspicuous*). He spells out the word ice creams which implicates that he does not want the word mentioned directly in front of the children "in case they are thereby prompted to

demand some” (ibid.). By flouting a maxim, a speaker does so intentionally and expects the listener to notice.

2.2.4 Hymes’ SPEAKING Concept

Understanding a context in a conversation can be helpful way to know the speaker and listener’s intention. Grundy (2000:72) stated that in the case of implicature, context helps us to determine what is conveyed implicitly but not explicitly stated by the speaker. To grasp the message of communication, both speaker and listener have to know the context in which a conversation takes place.

Hymes (1974) has proposed a communication model using the word S-P-E-A-K-I-N-G as an acronym for the various factors in understanding how the particular communicative event achieves its objectives. He developed the features to get to know all factors involved in a sequence of communicative events which can influence such different meaning in a conversation. The model is a tool to assist the identification and labelling of components in interaction between speakers to addressees, in order to speak a language correctly. It does not only need to learn its vocabulary and grammar, but also the context behind the language is used as well.

1. Setting and Scene (S)

Setting refers to the time and place, namely the concrete physical circumstances in which speech takes place. Scene itself refers to the abstract psychological setting, or the cultural definition of the occasion.

2. Participants (P)

The participants include various combination of speaker-listener, addressor-addressee, or sender-receiver. They generally fill certain socially specified roles, for instance, in a two-person conversation, there must be involving a speaker and hearer whose roles change.

3. Ends (E)

Ends refer to the conventionally recognized and expected outcomes of an exchange as well as to the personal goals that participants seek to accomplish on particular occasion. Each of individuals may have his or her own goals in seeing a particular event.

4. Act sequence (A)

Act sequence relates to the actual form and content of what is said: the appropriate words used, how they are used, and the relationship of what is said to the actual topic at hand. Public lectures and party chatter are all different forms of speaking, in which each go different kinds of language and things talked about.

5. Key (K)

The key may also be marked nonverbally by certain kinds of behavior, posture, gesture, etc. It can refer to the tone, manner, and spirit in which a particular message is conveyed: light-hearted, sarcastic, mocking, and so on.

6. Instrumentalities (I)

The Instrumentalities refer to the choice of channel, e.g., oral or written, and to the actual forms of speech employed; the language, dialect, or code that is chose. In other words, it is about forms and styles of speech used by participants.

7. Norms of interaction and interpretation (N)

Norms are defined as the specific behaviors and properties that attach to speaking and also to how these may be viewed by someone who does not share them; loudness, silence, and so on. Moreover, it is kind of any socially accepted conventions regarding when people can speak, what kind of things they can say, and who they can say it to.

8. Genre

The Genre refers to limited types of utterance; poems, riddles, prayers, proverbs, and lectures. However, it also includes such casual speech, such as interviews, joke-telling, etc.

CHAPTER 3. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Type of Research

The type of this research is a qualitative research. It is a type of social science research that consists of non-numerical data. It is used to get information about reasons, opinions, and motivations. Genuinely, it bestows insights into the problem to develop and presume or hypothesize the data. Meanwhile, Mackey and Gass (2005) state that qualitative research is based on descriptive data that do not make (regular) use of statistical procedure.

3.2 Data Collection

The method of collecting data in this research is documentary. It enables the researcher to gain the words and language of participants as it is written text as well as allows the researcher to access at a time convenient (Creswell, 2014). In this research, the writer collected the selected utterances from the characters as the data form. The data come from the selected utterances in '*The Proposal*' movie script which flout the Gricean's maxims. In addition, there are two types of document according to him, namely public documents (newspapers) and private documents (journals, diaries, or letters). It is suitable to this research because the data were taken from a movie script released in 2009 entitled '*The Proposal*'. It is kind of drama movie which is bound by romantic-comedy. The movie was downloaded from <https://pahe.in/> and was 108 minutes long. The movie script itself was downloaded from <https://script-o-rama.com/> to help the writer understanding the movie easier.

There were several steps of collecting data in this research, as follows:

1. Downloading the movie from <https://pahe.in/>. The writer selected the website since it provides free and complete movie with high quality that can support the writer analyzing the movie.

2. Downloading the movie script from <https://script-o-rama.com/> to aid the writer having insightful understanding toward the movie and easier to analyze the movie as the data form in this research is the utterances of the characters.
3. Watching *The Proposal* movie thoroughly and then reading the movie script. By watching the movie first, the writer can find out the context behind every utterance.
4. Beforehand, the movie script contains 1117 utterances uttered by all characters in the movie. Since the writer only focused on the utterances coming from two main characters that flout maxims of Cooperative Principle, purposive sampling technique was applied in this research. According to Blaxter (1996), purposive sampling is handpicking supposedly typical or interesting cases, which means to aid the writer sorting out the data which were only relevant to the topic being discussed. Therefore, there were 22 utterances containing flouted maxims uttered by both characters in the movie.

3.3 Data Processing

In this stage, the data collected from the characters in *The Proposal* movie begin to process through some steps:

1. Identifying the utterances in the movie script that flouts the maxims of Grice's Cooperative Principle.
2. Categorizing the selected utterances based on the flouted maxim into a table using Cooperative Principle theory. The data will be classified based on the type of maxim being flouted as follows:

Table A. The types of flouted maxim and the implicatures.

Data	Utterances	Flouted Maxims	Implicatures

3. Then, classifying the selected utterances into either Generalized Conversation Implicature or Particularized Conversational Implicature using Conversational

Implicature theory postulated by Grice. The data will be also classified based on the type of implicature as follows:

Table B. Conversational Implicature based on their types.

Data	Utterances	Implicatures	Types of Conversational Implicature

3.4 Data Analysis

This research conducts several steps to analyze the data collection:

1. First, the data would be presented along with the context to explain the speech event happen in the utterance. Hymes' SPEAKING concept was applied in this section to enlighten the context of the utterance. This theory was also used to reveal the possible reason on why the characters flout the maxim(s).
2. Next, the utterance were interpreted using Grice's cooperative principle in order to reveal the maxim(s) they flout.
3. Then, the data were gathered and sorted using conversational implicature theory proposed by Grice. In this part, the data could be classified into Generalized Conversational Implicature (GCI) or Particularized Conversational Implicature (PCI).
4. Lastly, the data analysis was concluded according to the findings to find the possible reason why they flout the maxim and to meet the final analysis.

CHAPTER 5. CONCLUSION

5.1 Conclusion

Flouting conversational maxim of cooperative principle occasionally occurred when the speaker and the listener have similar social background or knowledge background. It can give rise into conversational implicature which means the speaker does not need to give long statement to convey his thought. He only needs to provide some statements containing hints which correlate with certain topic being discussed and knowledge of the hearer. The highest purpose of using implicature in *The Proposal* movie is mocking or being sarcastic to the addressee or the listener, especially the doer of being sarcastic is mostly done by Andrew. It indicates that he wants to show his latent anger to his boss, Margaret by avoiding confrontation and preferring to use implicature in order to ask for what he wants. In addition, the speaker employ implicature to show his feeling, or wants to avoid a further discussion about a topic he does not like. Therefore, flouting a maxim of cooperative principle can aid the speaker to make his conversation with the addressee more variety and efficient.

It is expected this research can enrich and enlarge the reader's knowledge about the concept of cooperative principle. There are several studies dealing with cooperative principle in Pragmatics analysis with different object as well. Nevertheless, it is also expected that the reader who will be the next researcher is able to apply the theory of cooperative principle from Grice (1975) in different object like TV show, advertisement, or debate. Further, this study is expected to be useful for the next Pragmatics analysis, especially the study of cooperative principle in the movie script.

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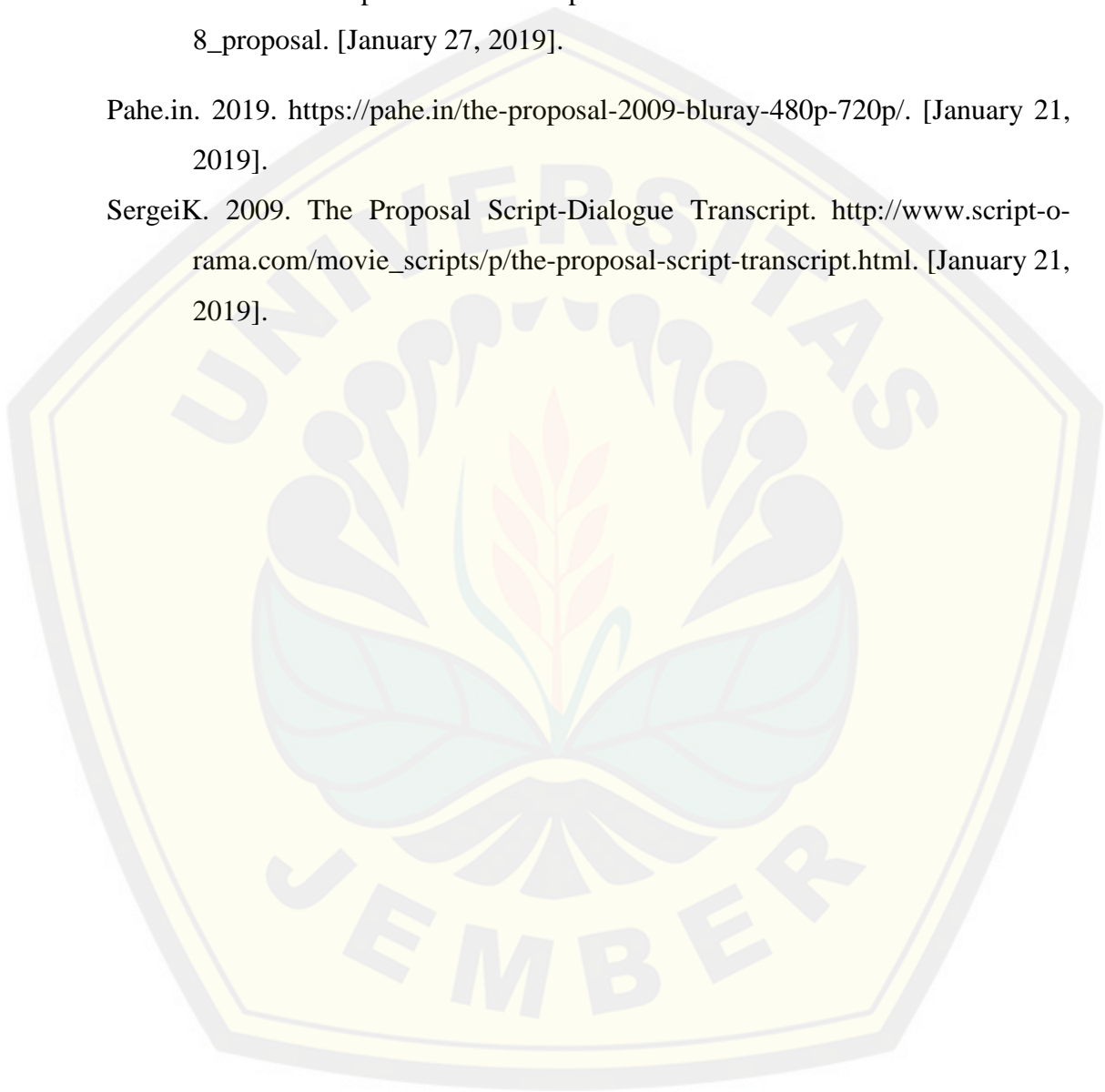
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APPENDICES

The Proposal Movie Script

1. **Girl** : Andrew, hey. Here you go. Your regular lattes.
Andrew : Literally saved my life. Thank you. Thank you.
2. **Andrew** : I need the shirt off your back. Literally.
Boy : You're kidding, right?
Andrew : Yankees, Boston, this Tuesday, two company seats for your shit.
You have five seconds to decide. Five, four, three, two, one.
3. **Margaret** : Who is... who is Jillian? And why does she want me to call her?
Andrew : Well, that was originally my cup.
4. **Margaret** : I need you this weekend to help review his files and his manuscript.
Andrew : This weekend?
Margaret : You have a problem with that?
Andrew : No. I... just my grandmother's 90th birthday, so I was gonna go home and... It's fine. I'll cancel it. You're saving me from a weekend of misery, so it's... Good talk, yeah.
5. **Gilbertson**: So I have one question for you. Are you both committing fraud to avoid her deportation so she can keep her position as editor in chief at Colden Books?
Andrew : That's ridiculous.
Margaret : Where did you hear that?
Gilbertson: We had a phone tip this afternoon from a man named...
Margaret : Would it be Bob Spaulding?
Gilbertson: Bob Spaulding.
Margaret : Bob. Poor Bob. I am so sorry. Bob is nothing but a disgruntled former employee. And I apologize. But we know you're incredibly busy with a room full of gardeners and delivery boys to tend to. If

you just give us our next step, we will be out of your hair and on our way.

6. **Gilbertson**: So, Andrew. You wanna... you want to talk to me? No? Yes?

Andrew : The truth is... Mr. Gilbertson, the truth is... Margaret and I... are just two people who weren't supposed to fall in love, but did. We couldn't tell anyone we work with because of my big promotion that I had coming up.

7. **Gilbertson**: Where is this surprise gonna take place?

Margaret : At Andrew's parents' house.

Gilbertson: Where is that located again?

Margaret : Why am I doing all the talking? It's your parents' house. Why don't you tell him where it is. Jump in.

8. **Margaret** : You know all the answers to these questions about me?

Andrew : Scary, isn't it?

9. **Margaret** : What am I allergic to?

Andrew : Pine nuts. And the full spectrum of human emotion.

10. **Margaret** : Andrew... Andrew. Andrew!

Andrew : Please, don't do that.

Margaret : You didn't tell me about all the family businesses, honey.

11. **Andrew** : God. You're gonna wanna use your legs to lift that one.

Gammy : Andrew! Help her with those.

Andrew : I'd love to, but she won't let me do anything. She insists on doing it all herself. She's one of those... she's a feminist.

12. **Margaret** : I'm not getting on that boat.

Andrew : You don't have to. See you in a few days.

13. **Andrew** : Come on. Here we go. Looking good, boss. Take your time, though. Just gonna give you a little hand here.

Margaret : Hand off ass! Off ass!

Andrew : There you go. You're there. Congratulations. I'm a hundred years old now.

14. **Margaret** : OK, know what? Timeout, OK? This bickering Bickerson thing has to stop. People need to think we're in love. So let's...

Andrew : That's no problem. I can do that. I can pretend to be the doting fiancé. That's easy. But for you, it's gonna require that you to stop snacking on children while they dream.

15. **Gammy** : If you get chilly tonight, use this. It has special powers.

Margaret : Oh, what kind of special powers?

Gammy : I call it the Baby Maker.

Margaret : OK, well. Then I guess we... gonna be super careful with that one.

16. **Margaret** : So, you haven't been home in a while.

Andrew : I haven't had a lot of vacation time the last three years.

17. **Andrew** : What the hell are you doing?

Margaret : Oh, my God. Your grandmother was completely right. The eagle came and tried to take the dog. But then I saved him. Then it came back, and it took my phone.

Andrew : Are you drunk?

18. **Gammy** : Go on, Margaret. Get up there!

Ramone : You come dance.

Margaret : OK, pluck my eyes out. OK.

19. **Andrew** : OK, what do we do? All right.

Margaret : Just spoon me, spoon me... oh, my God! What is that?

Andrew : I'm sorry. It's morning.

20. **Margaret** : Oh, you shouldn't have gone to that trouble.

Grace : Oh, you're family now. It's no trouble.

Joe : Hey, you have room for one more?

Andrew : Wow. Could we not do the Brady family meeting right now? We just got up if you don't mind.

21. **Andrew** : Think you made quite an impression on Ramone.

Margaret : I think the part where I burst into tears just really brought us together.

22. **Andrew** : Fun fact about Andrew number 11. I like Pringles.

Margaret : OK.

Andrew : They're delicious. All Hostess products. Coke, never Pepsi, and beef jerky.

Margaret : What, are you, like, 13?

