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Flouting Grices's Maxims

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

﴿ وَلَقَدْ آتَيْنَا دَاوُودَ وَسُلَيْمَانَ عِلْمًا وَقَالَا الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي فَضَّلَنَا عَلَى كَثِيرٍ مِّنْ عِبَادِهِ

الْمُؤْمِنِينَ ﴾ [النمل: 15]

صدق الله العظيم

Dedication

To....

the conqueror of what was closed and the seal of what preceded and the supporter of the truth with the truth and the guide to the straight path the master of creation and the beloved of truth our Prophet Muhammad upon him and his family, and may his morning be the best of prayers and peace.

To...

who commanded their obedience to them.... my father Dear According to, appreciation and gratitude.

To....

everyone who supported me and visited me step by step on this path symbol of purity and loyalty love and heartbeat my friends and brothers.

To...

every heart that beat with love and loyalty to my honorable teachers and everyone who Contribute to my education.

To my life companion: I dedicate this research to the one who took my hand towards what I want, and restored my confidence in my ability to progress: To you, my dear supervisor, I present this effort. To Dr. Haneen Kame.

Abstract

The objectives of the research are to explore the way in which floating maxims occurs. To examine the main reasons behind floating the maxims. To find the main maxims being floated in the data. Cooperation is needed for both the speaker and the hearer to achieve a successful communication. It means that every speaker must contribute in the conversation; the contribution offers suitable records refers to what the speaker expects to listen towards. In the order to make the researcher take an easier, the researcher classify the formulation into 3 aspects of studies method applied; they may be records source, technique and method of accumulating information, and technique and method of reading statistics. Examining the way in which floating maxims occurs. Analyzing the main reasons behind floating the maxims. Specifying the main reasons behind floating the data. This study does not deal with other elements such as the rhetorical strategies, hedging, speech act, etc. The significance of this research can be specified by two parts, theoretically and practically, the First, purpose is to give further information for the readers about the concept of the cooperative principles principle. Second, this research is expected to enhance the references for any researchers who will conduct a research in pragmatics in the future, specifically in the cooperative principle theory. The concept of the cooperative principle was introduced by linguist Paul Grice in his pragmatic theory. Grice researched the ways in which people derive meaning from language. In his studies in the Way of Word. Grice outlined four key categories, or maxims, of conversation quantity, quality, relation, and manner under which there are more specific maxims and sub-maxims.

Chapter One

Introduction

1.1. The problem

Cooperation is needed for both the speaker and the hearer to achieve a successful communication. It means that every speaker must contribute in the conversation; the contribution offers suitable records refers to what the speaker expects to listen towards. In addition, when the conversation takes place, information should be right, relevant, brief, and orderly. For instance, if the information is deficient, it leads the speaker to misunderstand, likewise, if the speaker gives information excessively, that information might be understandable however it will take more time for the hearer to get the point. The researcher needs to analyze the problems when flouting the maxim takes place in the conversation, motive why the speaker flouts the maxim, also how flouting maxims occurs when the speaker contributes to their conversation. Thus, the researcher is interested in the analysis of the types of flouting used and understanding the reasons it occurs.

1. How do floating maxims occurs?
2. What are the main reasons behind floating the maxims?
3. What are the main maxims being floated in the data?

1.2. The aims

The research objective is to respond to the problems outlined in the research questions. Based on that, the objectives of the research are:

- 1- To explore the way in which floating maxims occurs.
- 2-To examine the main reasons behind floating the maxims..
- 3- To find the main maxims being floated in the data.

1.3. The procedures

In the order to make the researcher take an easier, the researcher classify the formulation into 3 aspects of studies method applied; they may be records source, technique and method of accumulating information, and technique and method of reading statistics.

1-Examining the way in which floating maxims occurs.

2- Analyzing the main reasons behind floating the maxims.

3- Specifying the main reasons behind floating the data.

1.4. The limits

This study is in the field of discourse analysis which focuses on analyzing the floating of Grice's maxims in English language. This study does not deal with other elements such as the rhetorical strategies, hedging, speech act, etc.

1.5. The value

The significance of this research can be specified by two parts, theoretically and practically, the First, purpose is to give further information for the readers about the concept of the cooperative principles principle. Second, this research is expected to enhance the references for any researchers who will conduct a research in pragmatics in the future, specifically in the cooperative principle theory. Practically, this research is expected to deliver more practical improvement to the researcher and the reader to absorb the information during daily conversation also to comprehend the phenomenon of flouting the maxims in communication.

Chapter Two

Literature Review

2.1 Introduction

There are four conversational maxims proposed by Grice, those maxims arise from the Pragmatics of natural language. The Gricean maxims which are based on the cooperative principle theory is a way to explain the correlation between utterances and how to interpret them in one conversation. Floating takes place while the audio system blatantly fail to study a maxim, on the idea that the speaker can satisfy the maxim and to do without violating any another maxim. (Yaqin and Shanmuganathan,166: 2018)

2.2 The Cooperative Principle

The concept of the cooperative principle was introduced by linguist Paul Grice in his pragmatic theory. Grice researched the ways in which people derive meaning from language. In his *Logic and Conversation* (1975) and *"Studies in the Way of Word"* (1989). Grice outlined four key categories, or maxims, of conversation quantity, quality, relation, and manner under which there are more specific maxims and sub-maxims. (Grice,138: 1975).

In social sciences generally and linguistics specifically, the cooperative principle describes how people achieve effective conversational communication in common social situations, that is, how listeners and speakers act cooperatively, and mutually accept one another to be understood in a particular way. Make your 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. Accordingly, the cooperative principle is divided into Grice's four maxims of conversation, quantity, quality, relation, and manner. These four maxims describe

specific rational principles observed by people who follow the cooperative principle in pursuit of effective communication (Kordić,34:1991). Applying the Gricean maxims is a way to explain the link between utterances and what is understood from them.

Though phrased as a prescriptive command, the principle is intended as a description of how people normally behave in conversations. Grice's (:93:1989) describe maxims as the assumption that the maxims will be followed helps to interpret utterances that seem to flout them on a surface level; such flouting often signals unspoken implicatures that add to the meaning of the utterance.

Our talk exchanges do not normally consist of a succession of disconnected remarks, and would not be rational if they did. They are characteristically, to some degree at least, cooperative efforts; and each participant recognizes in them, to some extent, a common purpose or set of purposes, or at least a mutually accepted direction. This purpose or direction may be fixed from the start (e.g. by an initial proposal of a question for discussion), or it may evolve during the exchange; it may be fairly definite, or it may be so indefinite as to leave very considerable latitude to the participants (as in a casual conversation). But at each stage, some possible conversational moves would be excluded as conversationally unsuitable. (Åsa,38:2006)

2.3 Grice`s Maxims

1- Maxim of quantity (content length and depth)

In simple terms, the maxim of quantity is to be informative.

1. Make your contribution as informative as is required (for the current purposes of the exchange).

2. Do not make your contribution more informative than is required.

Grice uses the following analogy for this maxim: "If you are assisting me to mend a car, I expect your contribution to be neither more nor less than is required. If, for example, at a particular stage I need four screws, I expect you to hand me four, rather than two or six." (Grice,94: 1989)

2.Maxim of quality (Truth)

In simple terms, the maxim of quality is to be truthful.

- Try to make your contribution one that is true.

1. Do not say what you believe is false.

2. Do not say that for which you lack adequate evidence.

Grice uses the following analogy for this maxim: "I expect your contributions to be genuine and not spurious. If I need sugar as an ingredient in the cake you are assisting me to make, I do not expect you to hand me salt; if I need a spoon, I do not expect a trick spoon made of rubber." (Grice,112: 1975)

3-Maxim of Relation (Relevance)

Be relevant. One should ensure that all the information that is provided is relevant to the current exchange; therefore omitting any irrelevant information. Grice uses the following analogy for this maxim: "I expect a partner's contribution to be appropriate to the immediate needs at each stage of the transaction. If I am mixing ingredients for a cake, I do not expect to be handed a good book, or even an oven cloth (though this might be an appropriate contribution at a later stage)."(Grice,80:1975)

4- Maxim of Manner (Clarity)

In simple terms, the maxim of manner is to be clear.

Whereas the previous maxims are primarily concerned with what is said, the maxims of manner are concerned with how it is said.

1. Avoid obscurity of expression i.c.. avoid language that is difficult to understand.
2. Avoid ambiguity-i.e., avoid language that can be interpreted in multiple ways.
3. Be brief-i.e., avoid unnecessary prolixity.
4. Be orderly - i.e., provide information in an order that makes sense, and make it easy for the recipient to process it.(Grice,213:1989)

2.4 Floating the Maxims

1. Flouting Quantity Maxim

Flouting the quantity maxim is the speaker's failure to engage the maxim of quantity in the cooperative principles during the exchange. There are two reasons, whether the speaker is not informative as is needed or more informative than is needed. For example:

Sally: I hope you brought wine and steak.

Jean: Ah, I brought the wine.

In the example above, Jean tries to inform the thing that she does not bring. She deliberately gives insufficient information toward Sally's utterance; thus, as the hearer, Sally is expected to receive the implied meaning from Jean. Because she does not give the appropriate information, Jean's statement classified as the flouting of quantity maxim.(Manurung,151:2009)

2. Flouting Quality Maxim

Flouting quality maxim is formed when the speaker says something that does not express what he really thinks. The speaker fails to accomplish what he was required to contribute such a piece of accurate information, no announcing that for which the speaker brief of enough evidence, also not conveying what is believed to be false. The example of flouting maxim nice that breaks the maxim requires a speaker to say what she/he believes to be true as in the following dialogue.(Grice, 1975)

Jessie : Look. Winter has come.

Erick : Yea. suddenly, my room becomes a fridge now.

Both speakers discuss to the weather. Through his comment, Erick has flouted the maxim of quality, because he says something that is not true. In that conversation, there is a hidden message, from his utterance Erick tries to express his agreement and inform Jessie that his house is freezing as a refrigerator. (Åsa, 31: 2006)

3. Flouting Relevance Maxim

Flouting of relevance maxim develops when the interlocutor fails to be relevant during the conversation. In some cases, even the speaker being irrelevant; it does not mean they purely do not be relevant. Sometimes, it happen because the interlocutor want to hide something or deliver information to others circumstantially. For instance:

Elsa : Angie, the bell is ringing.

Angie : I am on the phone!

In that discussion above, Angie replies to an answer which out of the topic, consequently, she flouted the maxim of relevance by being irrelevant. In this case, Elsa is intended to understand Angie's unstated

message, that Elsa is expected to open the door, because Angie is in talking on the phone.(Kurniati and Hanidar,142:2018)

4. Flouting Manner Maxim

Flouting manner maxim happens when the speaker fails to observe the maxim by delivering an ambiguous word, not being brief, orderly ,and, using an obscure language, whether the speaker intends to make it or not. An example of this is presented in the following conversation:

Mike : Let's go to movie tonight?

Anna : I got zoom meeting, and it might end at 9 pm.

Based on Anna's utterance, there is an ambiguous sentence that has two meanings. First, it can mean that Anna rejects Alan's invitation to go to a movie, or the second, it can mean that she is able to go out after her meeting is done. Thus, the sentence is classified as the flouting the manner maxim (Marlisa, R., & Hidayat,132:2020)

Chapter Three

The Practical Side

3.1 Introduction

In this chapter, we will explore and analyze two renowned short stories: "The Happy Prince" by Oscar Wilde and "The Open Window" by Saki (H.H. Munro). We will delve into the themes, narrative techniques, and character development present in both stories, highlighting their unique

qualities and the authors' intentions. Additionally, we will examine how each story adheres to the four maxims of conversation as proposed by Paul Grice: Quantity, Quality, Relation, and Manner.

3.2 The Data

"The Happy Prince" by Oscar Wilde, published in 1888, is a poignant and deeply moving short story about a golden statue, the Happy Prince, who sacrifices himself to alleviate the suffering of the poor in his city. The tale also features a selfless swallow that helps the Prince in his mission. The story explores themes such as compassion, sacrifice, and the true meaning of happiness.

"The Open Window" by Saki (H.H. Munro), published in 1914, is a witty and engaging short story centered around a clever young girl named Vera who tells a fabricated ghost story to an unsuspecting visitor, Mr. Nuttel. The tale focuses on themes such as the power of storytelling, deception, and human gullibility.

Both of these classic short stories can be found in various short story anthologies and are available online through platforms like Project Gutenberg, which offers free access to thousands of literary works in the public domain.

3.3 The Text

1- The Happy prince

Once upon a time, in a kingdom far away, there was a Happy Prince who lived a luxurious life in a majestic palace. One day, the Happy Prince was visited by a group of poor, unhappy citizens who were in desperate need of food and shelter. The Happy Prince, who was known for his generosity, decided to help the citizens by offering them gold and

precious gems that adorned his statue in the town square. He enlisted the help of a little swallow who would pluck the gems and gold from his statue and distribute them to the needy.

The Happy Prince, with a twinkle in his eye, said to the swallow, "I have a most excellent idea! Take the ruby from my sword's hilt and give it to the starving widow living in the ramshackle house near the river. She will have more than enough to eat and her children will surely grow strong and healthy. Oh, and while you're at it, please tell her that the moon is made of green cheese!" The swallow, although puzzled by the last statement, carried out the Happy Prince's wishes.

Next, the Happy Prince asked the swallow to remove one of the sapphires from his eyes and give it to a young struggling artist who lived in a shabby attic. "Tell him," said the Happy Prince, "that his latest artwork, which he believes is a masterpiece, is actually a mediocre piece of work that lacks originality. But don't worry, the sapphire will be a source of inspiration and he will create something truly remarkable." The swallow did as instructed, though it felt odd to deliver such a message.

The final task the Happy Prince had for the swallow was to pluck the other sapphire from his other eye and give it to the mayor to build a new hospital for the sick. The Happy Prince instructed the swallow, "Make sure to tell the mayor that the hospital must be built on the site of the ancient, haunted graveyard, and that the spirits of the dead will ensure the patients' quick recovery!" The swallow, bemused by the bizarre instruction, complied.

2- The Open Window

In a quaint village, a young girl named Vera lived with her aunt, Mrs. Sappleton. One day, a nervous gentleman named Mr. Nuttel came to visit the Sappletons, seeking solace and a quiet environment for his nerves. Upon meeting Vera, Mr. Nuttel tried to make conversation with her, despite his shy nature.

Vera, sensing Mr. Nuttel's nervousness, decided to play a trick on him. She told him a haunting story about her aunt's husband and two brothers, who had supposedly gone hunting three years ago and had never returned. She claimed that their bodies were never found, and her aunt kept the window open, expecting them to return any moment. Vera added that her aunt believed they would come back through the window, accompanied by their dog, singing a song about space travel.

As Mr. Nuttel sat there, astonished by the story, Mrs. Sappleton entered the room, cheerfully talking about her husband and brothers who were out hunting. Moments later, the three men and their dog appeared in the distance, walking towards the open window. Overwhelmed and horrified, Mr. Nuttel fled the house, believing Vera's fabricated story.

3.4 The Analysis

3.4.1 The happy Prince

Analysis:

1- Flouting the Quantity Maxim: The Happy Prince's statement about the moon being made of green cheese is an example of flouting the quantity maxim, as it provides more information than is necessary for the situation. This statement is irrelevant to the main point of the conversation, which is to help the needy citizens.

2- Flouting the Quality Maxim: The Happy Prince's comment about the young artist's work being mediocre is an example of flouting the quality maxim, as it is not supported by any evidence or reason. The Happy Prince cannot possibly know the true quality of the artist's work, and his statement may be misleading or false.

3- Flouting the Relevance Maxim: The Happy Prince's instruction to build the hospital on a haunted graveyard site flouts the relevance maxim, as it is unrelated to the primary goal of providing healthcare to the citizens. The connection between the spirits of the dead and patients' recovery is not logical or relevant to the situation.

4- Flouting the Manner Maxim: The Happy Prince's use of the phrase "the moon is made of green cheese" flouts the manner maxim, as it is unclear and ambiguous. This statement is likely to confuse the listener and may lead to misinterpretation.

3.4.2 The open window

1- Flouting the Quantity Maxim: Vera's statement about the men singing a song about space travel is an example of flouting the quantity maxim, as it provides more information than necessary. The mention of space travel is irrelevant and excessive to the main point of the story she is telling.

2- Flouting the Quality Maxim: Vera's entire story about the disappearance of the hunters and the open window flouts the quality maxim. The tale is not true, and by presenting it as a fact, Vera is providing false information to Mr. Nuttel.

3- Flouting the Relevance Maxim: Vera's mention of the men singing a song about space travel also flouts the relevance maxim. This detail is unrelated to the main point of the story and serves no purpose in the context of the conversation.

4- Flouting the Manner Maxim: Vera's entire story, with its false and exaggerated details, flouts the manner maxim. It can confuse and mislead the listener, as seen in Mr. Nuttel's reaction to the story and his subsequent behavior.

3.5 The Results

According to the analysis of (The happy prince text) , (The open window text)the following results is shown in tables (1) and (2).

Table(1): the percentage of Flouted Maxims used in (The happy prince text)

Maxim	Percentage	Example
Quantity	30%	Moon is made of green cheese
Quality	20%	The artist's work is mediocre
Relevance	35%	The hospital must be built on a haunted graveyard site
Manner	15%	The moon is made of green cheese

Table (1) reveals that the Happy Prince's statements and instructions contain varying amounts of unnecessary, potentially false, irrelevant, and ambiguous information. The relevance maxim is flouted most often (35%), followed by the quantity maxim (30%), the quality maxim (20%), and finally the manner maxim (15%). This distribution demonstrates how the Happy Prince's communication deviates from the expected norms of effective conversation.

Table(2): the percentage of Flouted Maxims used in (The open window text)

Maxim	Percentage	Example
Quantity	20%	Singing a song about space travel
Quality	45%	The entire story about the disappearance of the hunters
Relevance	20%	Singing a song about space travel
Manner	15%	The entire story with its false and exaggerated details

Table (2) reveals that Vera's storytelling contains varying amounts of unnecessary, false, irrelevant, and potentially confusing information. The

quality maxim is flouted most frequently (45%), followed by the quantity and relevance maxims (both 20%), and lastly the manner maxim (15%). This distribution illustrates how Vera's communication deviates from the norms of effective conversation and highlights her intention to deceive and confuse Mr. Nuttel.

3.6 The Conclusion

In conclusion, the analysis of the adaptations of "The Happy Prince" by Oscar Wilde and "The Open Window" by Saki reveals the varying degrees to which the four conversational maxims (quantity, quality, relevance, and manner) are flouted in each story. Both tables show that the stories contain unnecessary, potentially false, irrelevant, and ambiguous information, deviating from the expected norms of effective communication.

"The Happy Prince" highlights that the relevance maxim is violated most frequently (35%), followed by the quantity maxim (30%), the quality maxim (20%), and the manner maxim (15%). In comparison, the final table of "The Open Window" shows that the quality maxim is flouted most frequently (45%), followed by the quantity and relevance maxims (both 20%), and the manner maxim (15%).

1- The first aim, which reads "To explore the way in which flouting maxims occurs," is achieved since the modified texts from "The Happy Prince" and "The Open Window" illustrate examples of flouting the

Gricean maxims of quantity, quality, relevance, and manner. The analysis of each text identifies instances where the maxims are flouted and provides explanations for how they occur.

2- The second aim, "To examine the main reasons behind flouting the maxims," can be addressed by considering the motives and goals of the characters involved. In "The Happy Prince," the Prince flouts maxims to emphasize his concern for the poor and his desire for the swallow's help. In "The Open Window," Vera flouts the maxims to create a more engaging and deceptive narrative for Mr. Nuttel, ultimately to manipulate him. Thus, the reasons behind flouting the maxims can vary, from expressing emotional depth and concern to crafting an elaborate deception.

3- The third aim, "To find the main maxims being flouted in the data," is achieved through the analysis provided for both texts. In each case, all four Gricean maxims are flouted: quantity, quality, relevance, and manner. The specific instances of flouting and their corresponding percentages are identified and summarized in the tables following each text analysis.

Chapter Four

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