

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the research finding and discussion. In this chapter, the presentation of finding is in line with the formulated research question. The discussion part will globally be explained after presenting the data based on the theoretical framework.

A. Finding

This sub-heading presents the finding which is derived from the research problems in which the first question concerns on kinds of maxim flouted in dialogue of Forrest Gump movie based on Grice's theory of implicature. The second one concern with the implicature arises when a particular type of maxim flouted. Then the third problem concerns with the frequency of particular type of maxim flouted in dialogue of Forrest Gump movie.

1. Kinds of Maxim Flouted in Dialogues of Forrest Gump Movie.

The writer found 200 utterances that flouting maxim and contain implicature. The writer found 98 utterances that flout maxim of quantity, 11 utterances flout maxim of quality, 52 utterances flout maxim of relevance and 39 utterances flout maxim of manner. However, the writer presents only one case among the variant that occurs from each maxim. There are 1453 utterances that occur in dialogue of Forrest Gump movie.

2. Implicature arises when a particular type of maxim flouted.

Implicature is the aspect of meaning that speaker conveys, implies, or suggest without directly expressing (Levinson, 1981: 98). Implicature arises when a particular type of maxim flouted.

There are four types of maxim, maxim of quantity, maxim of quality, maxim of relevance, and the last maxim of manner. This sub heading presents the implicature arises based on the maxim that flouted.

a. Implicature Arises when Maxim of Quantity Flouted.

The indicator of flouting maxim of quantity, the speaker who a flout the maxim of quantity seems to gives too little or too much information, if the information does not clear contribution, if the information is not informative as required. The researcher found 98 utterances that flout maxim of quantity from dialogue of Forrest Gump movie. Those are the data that flout maxim of quantity.

Data 1

Forrest : “*Those must be comfortable shoes. I’ll be you could walk all day in shoes like that and not feel a thing. I wish I had shoes like that.*”

Black Woman : “***My feet hurt.***” (1)

Context:

Setting and Scene : The dialogue occurs on the bus stops, Where Forrest and Black Woman sit for waiting bus. Forrest looks down at the Black Woman’s shoes.

Participant Speaker: Forrest Gump

Hearer: Black Woman (the woman that sits next to Forrest in the bus stops.
 Act Sequence : Forrest giving greeting first to the Black Woman.

The Black Woman's utterance (1) flouts the maxim of quantity because she gives too little information which is not informative as required. It means that the Black Woman (1) intend to convey implied meaning to the hearer. When Black Woman says the utterance (1), it indicates she didn't want to talk too much with Forrest Gump as stranger for the Black Woman. It can be conclude that the Black Woman try to imply "There is something happen to my feet, so I should use this kind of shoes and don't talk to me. You are stranger".

Data 2

Bubba : "You ever been on a real shrimp boat?"

Forrest : "No, but I been on a real big boat". (2)

Context:

Setting and Scene : The dialogue occurs inside bus army. Bubba moves his case over, making room for Forrest to sit down.

Participant Speaker: Forrest
Hearer: Bubba (new friend of Forrest Gump in army.

Act Sequence : Bubba gives sit for Forrest, and Bubba try to talk with Forrest.

Forrest's utterance (2) flouts the maxim of quantity because he gives information which is not informative as required. Bubba asked Forrest ever been on a real shrimp boat or not, but Forrest said he ever been on a real on a big boat.

The answer from Forrest is not informative as required of Bubba. It can be conclude that Forrest try to imply “I never been on a shrimp boat before”.

Data 3

Forrest : “*Jenny, why didn't you come to school today?*”

Jenny : “*Hsh! Daddy is taking a nap*”. (3)

Context:

Setting and Scene : The dialogue occurs in Jenny's house. Forrest comes to Jenny's house, because Jenny didn't come to school.

Participant Speaker: Forrest
Hearer: Jenny (the only one friend of Forrest Gump at school).

Act Sequence : Jenny looks afraid if her father wakes up.

Jenny (3) didn't answer Forrest question with information which is as required. It means that Jenny's answer is flouting the maxim of quantity. Forrest asked Jenny's reason, why she didn't come to school today, but Jenny answer with information which is not clear contribution and it is not informative as required. It can be conclude that Jenny try to imply “Don't be noise. My father will wake up. I don't it”.

Data 4

Forrest : “*Didn't you say you were waiting for the number seven bus?*”

Elderly Woman : “*There will be another one long shortly*”. (4)

Context:

Setting and Scene : still on the bus stops. Forrest looks at the Elderly Woman.

Forrest introduced himself to everybody onto the army bus, but the army bus driver gives too much information. He also mock Forrest in his word. It can be concluded that he tries to imply “no one care about who you are. This is army”.

Data 6

Forrest : “*Momma, what’s vacation mean?*”
Mrs. Gump : “*Vacation?*”
Forrest : “*where Daddy went?*”
Mrs. Gump : “*Vacation’s when you go somewhere, and you don’t ever come back.*” (6)

Context:

Setting and Scene : The dialogue occurs in Forrest’s room where Mrs. Gump reads the story next to bed. Forrest lay down in his bed.

Participant Speaker: Forrest Gump
Hearer: Mrs. Gump (Forrest’s mother)

Act Sequence : Forrest giving question to Mrs. Gump about his father.

Mrs. Gump’s remark (6) deliberately flouts the maxim of quantity because she does not give clear contribution. Mrs. Gump (6) does not answer Forrest’s question clearly, because she didn’t know actually, where her husband went. Mrs. Gump (6) didn’t want tell the true to Forrest. It results an implicature that implies “Don’t ask about your father went anymore”.

Data 7

Principal : “*Your boy is different, Mrs. Gump. Now his I.Q is 75*”.
Mrs. Gump : “*well, we are different, Mr. Hancock*”. (7)

Context:

Setting and Scene : The dialogue occurs on the Principal office. Mrs. Gump sits in front of Principal. The Principal explains to Mrs. Gump about the position of Forrest's I.Q on chart.

Participant Speaker: Mrs. Gump
 Hearer: Principal

Act Sequence : Principal almost angry to Mrs. Gump that never gives up with her argumentation.

Mrs. Gump's remark (7) deliberately flouts the maxim of quantity because she gives the information is not informative as required. It means that Mrs. Gump intend to convey implied meaning to the hearer. Mrs. Gump says (7) "we are all different" that is mature happens. In the fact, every people always different each other. It can be conclude that Mrs. Gump try to imply "It is not just my boy is different, but all of people always different". Mrs. Gump dislike with Principal statement that her boy is different because he has low I.Q than other.

Data 8

Forrest : "what are you watching?"

Forrest JR : "**Bert and Ernie**". (8)

Context:

Setting and Scene : The dialogue occurs into Forrest Junior room. Forrest sits down next to Forrest Junior. "Sesame Street" is on the TV.

Participant Speaker: Forrest Junior (Forrest Junior is son of Forrest Gump and Jenny)
 Hearer: Forrest Gump

Act Sequence : Forrest Junior was watching TV.

Forrest JR (8) gives too little information. He looks serious with the TV program, and he didn't want anyone disturb him. Forrest JR's utterance (8) flouts the maxim of quantity. It results an implicature that implies "I'm enjoying watch my favorite TV program".

b. Implicature Arises when Maxim of Quality Flouted.

The indicator of flouting maxim of quality, if the information or the statement is not matched with the actual fact. If the contribution is not true. If the speaker says something that obviously does not represent what they think. The researcher found 11 utterances that flout maxim of quality from dialogue of Forrest Gump movie. Those are the data that flout maxim of quality.

Data 9

Jenny : "What's wrong with your legs?"

Forrest : "Um. Nothing all, thank you. My legs are just fine and dandy". (9)

Context:

Setting and Scene	: The dialogue occur inside, the bus school. When Forrest stand up in front of Jenny, before he sits next to Jenny.
Participant	<u>Speaker</u> : Forrest <u>Hearer</u> : Jenny
Act Sequence	: Jenny starts the conversation. She asks about Forrest's legs.

The answer of Forrest (9) is different from the fact. Exactly, his leg is not fine and dandy, because he uses orthopedic shoes.

It is clear that Forrest's answer (9) flouts the maxim of quality. Forrest gave information which is not matched with the actual fact. It results in an implicature that implies "Don't worry about my legs. I'm fine".

Data 10

Jenny : "You remember that time we prayed, Forrest? We prayed for God to turn me into a bird so I could fly far, far away?"
Forrest : "Yes, I do"
Jenny : "You think I can fly off this bridge?"
Forrest : "What do you mean, Jenny?"
Jenny : "**Nothing**" (10)

Context:

Setting and Scene : The dialogue occurs in the bridge. Jenny turns and looks over the bridge.
Participant Speaker: Jenny
Hearer: Forrest
Act Sequence : Forrest looks confused with Jenny's statement.

Jenny's remark (10) deliberately flouts the maxim of quality because she says something that obviously does not represent what they think. Jenny doesn't want to tell Forrest. It can be concluded that Jenny tries to imply "I can't tell you anything, or I can't explain to you".

Data 11

Principal : "Is there a Mr. Gump, Mrs. Gump?"
Mrs. Gump : "**He's on vacation**". (11)

Context:

Setting and Scene : The dialogues occur in the principal's room. Mrs. Gump sits in front of the principal. The

	principal sit on the table in front of Mrs. Gump.
Participants	<u>Speaker</u> : Mrs. Gump <u>Hearer</u> : Principal (Head Master of the school).
Act Sequence	: Principal gives Mrs. Gump question about her husband.

Mrs. Gump's remark (11) deliberately flouts the maxim of quality because she gives information which is not true about her husband. It means that Mrs. Gump (11) intend to convey implied meaning to the hearer. In the fact vacation is someone goes traveling for pleasure and after that will come back to home. But, Mrs. Gump tries hiding something from Principal about her husband. Mr. Gump is not in vacation because he never come back home for a long time. It raises an implicature that implies "My husband is not at home, and I don't know where he goes".

c. **Implicature Arises when Maxim of Relevance Flouted.**

The indicator of flouting maxim of relevance, the speaker who flouts the maxim of relevance, they expect that the hearers will be able to image what the utterance did *not say*, and make the connection between their utterance. The researcher found 52 utterances that flout maxim of relevance from dialogue of Forrest Gump movie. Those are the data that flout maxim of relevance.

Data 12

Jenny : *"Hey!hey! Stupid jerk I'm singing a song here. Polly, get out here".*
 Man# : *"hey, show us some stuff, honey".*

Jenny : “*Shut up! Oh, shut up!*” (12)

Context:

Setting and Scene: Into the club. Jenny kicks his hand. He yells angrily as he sits back down, and then tosses his drink on her.

Participant Speaker: Jenny

Hearer: Man#

Act Sequence : Jenny yells angrily to the Man#

Jenny’s utterance (12) flouts the maxim of relevance, because her utterance does not relevance. It mean that Jenny intend to implied meaning. Jenny didn’t want do what Man# required from her. Jenny became angry with the Man. It results an implicature that implies “I don’t want do your required”.

Data 13

Jenny : “*Forrest, why’d you do that?*”

Forrest : “*I brought you some chocolates. I’m sorry. I’ll go back to my college*”. (13)

Context:

Setting and Scene : The dialogue occurs in front of Jenny’s dorm, after Forrest fight with Jenny’s boyfriend.

Participant Speaker: Forrest

Addresse: Jenny (the only one friend that Forrest has when in the elementary school until senior high school).

Act Sequence : Jenny can’t believe with Forrest did to her boyfriend. Forrest apologizes to Jenny about what happen between him and Jenny’s boyfriend.

Forrest’s remark (13) deliberately flouts the maxim of relevance because he answers Jenny question with no relevance answer.

It means that Forrest (13) intend to convey implied meaning to the hearer. Jenny can't believe why Forrest did something like that. Forrest think that what Jenny's boyfriend did in the car to Jenny, it is hurting Jenny. So, Forrest got angry and fight with Jenny's boyfriend. It can be conclude that Forrest tries to imply "I dislike with your boyfriend did in the car with you. I'll go now".

Data 14

Mrs. Gump : "What does normal mean, anyway? There must be something can be done".
Principal : "***We are progressive school system. We don't want to see anybody left behind***". (14)

Context:

Setting and Scene : The dialogue occurs on the Principal office. Mrs. Gump sits in front of the Principal. The principal explains to Mrs. Gump about the position of Forrest's I.Q and he shows the picture of I.Q position.

Participants Speaker: Mrs. Gump
Hearer:Principal (Head Master of the Greenbow County Central School).

Act Sequence : The Principal almost angry because Mrs. Gump never gives up with her argumentation.

Principal's remark (14) deliberately flouts the maxim of relevance, because he expects that Mrs. Gump will be able to imagine what he means behind his remark. It can be conclude that Principal (14) try to imply "We can't receive your boy in this school, because your boy does not have standard I.Q of this school". Principal wants that Mrs. Gump can understand about it.

Data 15

LT. Dan : “*Have you found Jesus yet, Gump?*”
Forrest : “*I didn’t know I was supposed to be looking for him, sir*”. (15)

Context:

Setting and Scene: In the LT. Dan room. A Bob Hope Christmas in Vietnam on TV, LT. Dan and Forrest watch the TV.

Participant Speaker: Forrest

Hearer: LT. Dan

Act Sequence : LT. Dan and Forrest enjoy on their conversation.

Forrest does not answer LT. Dan’s question with clear answer, but Forrest (15) makes LT. Dan image what mean from Forrest’s utterance. Forrest’s utterance (15) flouts maxim of relevance.

It mean that Forrest (15) intend to convey implied meaning. Forrest thinks why should we find Jesus? We just need to believe in our heart. It arises an implicature that implies “Just believe with God. So you can find God in your heart”.

Data 16

Bus Driver : “*Are you coming along?*”
Forrest : “*Momma said not to be taking rides from stranger*”. (16)
Bus Driver : “*This is bus to school*”. (17)
Forrest : “*I’m Forrest Gump*”.
Bus Driver : “*Well, now we ain’t stranger anymore*”.

Context:

Setting and Scene : The dialogue occurs in the street, when Forrest went to school, and he waiting school bus in the street in front of his house.

Participant Speaker: Bus Driver
Hearer: Forrest Gump

Act Sequence : Forrest stand up in front of bus door. He wanted to enter in the bus, but he is doubtful.

Forrest's utterance (16) and bus driver's utterance (17) flout the maxim of relevance. Forrest (16) gives his statement because he never meets with bus driver. The day is the first time of Forrest meets with bus driver. Bus driver's statement (17) also flout maxim of relevance. From her statement, she wants Forrest know that she is not stranger, but she is bus driver. She will drive him go to school.

Data 17

LT. Dan : "Did you hear what I said? Walk beside him in the Kingdom of Heaven. Well, kiss my crippled ass. God is listening. What a crock of shit".
Forrest : "***I'm going to heaven, LT. Dan***". (18)

Context:

Setting and Scene: LT. Dan tosses the empty liquor bottle down and picks another bottle. He becomes enraged as he throws the bottle and looks at Forrest.

Participant Speaker: Forrest
Hearer: LT. Dan

Act Sequence : LT. Dan angry because his liquor empty.

Forrest's utterance (18) flouts maxim of relevance, because he does not gives clear information to LT. Dan. He (18) expects LT. Dan can imagine what utterance did not say. Forrest (18) intends to convey implied meaning. LT. Dan cannot receive his condition after war in Vietnam. He is angry to the God, he want to die than life without legs. Forrest tries to imply "All of people will die LT. Dan. You and I too".

d. Implicature Arises when Maxim of Manner Flouted.

The indicator of flouting maxim of manner, if the speaker flouts maxim of manner, they are appearing to obscure expression, ambiguity and unnecessary prolixity. The researcher found 39 utterances that flout maxim of manner from dialogue of Forrest Gump movie. Those are the data that flout maxim of manner.

Data 18

- Dick Cavett* : “*You had quite trip. Can you tell us what was China like?*”
Forrest : “*Well, in the land of China, people hardly got nothing at all*”.
John Lennon : “*No possession?*”
Forrest : “***And in China, they never got to church***”. (19)
John Lennon : “*No religion too?*”

Context:

Setting and Scene: In the DICK CAVETT show. Forrest sits between John Lennon and Dick Cavett.

Participant Speaker: Forrest

Hearer: John Lennon and Dick Cavett

Act Sequence : Dick Cavett asks to Forrest about China.

Forrest’s utterance (19) flouts maxim of manner, because he gives ambiguity information. Forrest (19) never looks people go to church in China, because all most people in China is Buddha. Forrest is different with other. His I.Q is 75, because this, he think that all of people same with him. It can be conclude that Forrest tries to imply “I can believe that people in China never go to church”.

Data 19

- Jenny* : “*You remember that time we prayed, Forrest? We prayed for God to turn me into a bird so I could fly far, far away?*”
- Forrest* : “*Yes, I do*”
- Jenny* : “***You think I can fly off this bridge?***” (20)
- Forrest* : “*What do you mean, Jenny?*”
- Jenny* : “*Nothing*”

Context:

- Setting and Scene : The dialogue occurs in the bridge. Jenny turns and looks over the bridge.
- Participant Speaker: Jenny
Hearer: Forrest
- Act Sequence : Forrest worries about Jenny, because she turns and looks over the bridge.

Jenny’s utterance (20) deliberately flouts the maxim of manner because she is appearing have obscure expression and ambiguity. Jenny (20) makes Forrest confused with her statement.

Forrest can’t get the point of Jenny statement (20). It means that Jenny intend to convey implied meaning to the hearer. It also arises an implicature that implies “If I fly off from this bridge, I will fly far away from here as like bird”.

Data 20

- LT. Dan* : “*what’s wrong with your lips?*”
- Bubba* : “*I was born with big gums, sir*”.
- LT. Dan* : “*Yeah, well, you better tuck that in. gonna get that caught on trip wire. Where you boys from in the world?*”
- Bubba & Forrest* : “*Alabama, sir*”.
- LT. Dan* : “*You twins?*”
- Forrest* : “*No, we are not relation, sir*”.
- LT. Dan* : “***Look, it’s pretty basic here***”. (21)

Context:

Setting and Scene: In Vietnam war at camp. LT. Dan steps out of a tent. Shirtless, he holds a roll of toilet paper in his hand.

Participant Speaker: LT. Dan
 Hearer: Forrest and Bubba

Act Sequence : LT. Dan mock Forrest and Bubba.

LT. Dan's utterance (21) deliberately flouts maxim of manner, because he gives ambiguity information. It means that LT. Dan (21) intend to convey implied meaning. LT. Dan (21) tries mock Forrest and Bubba.

LT. Dan has more power than Forrest and Bubba, so he can do that. LT. Dan thinks that Forrest and Bubba have a relationship. LT. Dan tries to imply "No problems if you have a relation. It is good".

Data 21

LT. Dan : ***"Now hear this! Private Gump here is gonna be a shrimp boat captain. Well, I tell you what, Gilligan, the day that you are a shrimp boat captain, I will come and be your first mate"***. (22)
Forrest : *"okay"*.

Context:

Setting and Scene: In Times Square bar, LT. Dan and Forrest wants to celebrate New Year.

Participant Speaker: LT. Dan
 Hearer: Forrest

Act Sequence : LT. Dan tries to mock Forrest.

LT. Dan's utterance (22) deliberately flouts maxim of manner, because he is appearing have obscure expression. It means that LT. Dan (22) intend to convey implied meaning.

Context:

Setting and Scene	: The dialogue occurs in Forrest's room where Mrs. Gump reads the story next to bed. Forrest lay down in his bed.
Participant	<u>Speaker</u> : Forrest Gump <u>Hearer</u> : Mrs. Gump (Forrest's mother)
Act Sequence	: Forrest giving question to Mrs. Gump about his father.

Mrs. Gump's utterance (24) flouts maxim of manner, because she gives ambiguity information. Mrs. Gump (24) confused how to answer Forrest's question. Mrs. Gump does not want to tell Forrest where his father went. Mrs. Gum also shock that Forrest asked about his father. It can be conclude that Mrs. Gum tries to imply "I cannot tell you, Forrest".

3. **The Percentage of Occurrence of Each Type of Maxim Flouted.**

In this stage, the researcher presents the frequency of the flouting maxim in dialogue of Forrest Gump movie. The result of the counting was transformed onto percentage. In this stage the writer uses the pattern as follow:

$$P = \frac{f}{N} \times 100\%$$

Note :

- P is the symbol of percentage
- f is the frequency of the occurrences of each maxim
- N is the number of the maxims of the cooperative principle.

A. Table of the frequency of flouting maxims in dialogue of Forrest

Gump movie.

No.	Types Of Maxim	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Maxim of Quantity	98	49%
	- $S_{+pw} = H_{+pw}$, -S	15	7,5%
	- $S_{+pw} = H_{+pw}$, +S	35	17,5%
	- $S_{+pw} > H_{pw}$, -S	14	7%
	- $S_{+pw} > H_{pw}$, +S	7	3,5%
	- $S_{-pw} < H_{+pw}$, -S	14	7%
	- $S_{-pw} < H_{+pw}$, +S	13	6,5%
2.	Maxim of Quality	11	5,5%
	- $S_{+pw} = H_{+pw}$, -S	1	0,5%
	- $S_{+pw} = H_{+pw}$, +S	5	2,5%
	- $S_{+pw} > H_{pw}$, -S	3	1,5%
	- $S_{+pw} > H_{pw}$, +S	-	-
	- $S_{-pw} < H_{+pw}$, -S	2	1%
	- $S_{-pw} < H_{+pw}$, +S	-	-
3.	Maxim of Relevance	52	26%
	- $S_{+pw} = H_{+pw}$, -S	8	4%
	- $S_{+pw} = H_{+pw}$, +S	22	11%
	- $S_{+pw} > H_{pw}$, -S	11	5,5%
	- $S_{+pw} > H_{pw}$, +S	4	2%
	- $S_{-pw} < H_{+pw}$, -S	5	2,5%
	- $S_{-pw} < H_{+pw}$, +S	2	1%
4.	Maxim of Manner	39	19,5%
	- $S_{+pw} = H_{+pw}$, -S	7	3,5%
	- $S_{+pw} = H_{+pw}$, +S	12	6%
	- $S_{+pw} > H_{pw}$, -S	7	3,5%
	- $S_{+pw} > H_{pw}$, +S	7	3,5%
	- $S_{-pw} < H_{+pw}$, -S	3	1,5%
	- $S_{-pw} < H_{+pw}$, +S	3	1,5%
	N	200	100%

According to the table, there are 49% utterances flout the maxim of quantity, 5,5% utterances flout the maxim of quality, 26% utterances flout the maxim of relevance and 19,5% utterances flout the maxim of manner. Based on data above, we can take the conclusion that maxim of quantity is the most flout maxim on dialogue of Forrest Gump movie.

And the categories $S_{+pw} = H_{+pw}$, +S of every type of maxim has the highest flouting frequency than another categories.

B. DISCUSSION

After obtaining the data, the writer needs to discuss the finding in order to clarify the answer of research problems. The first problem which is proposed in this research is what the kinds of maxim flouted in the dialogue of Forrest Gump movie. Paul Grice suggest four maxim, those are maxim of quantity, maxim of quality, maxim of relevance, and maxim of manner. According to Grundy (2000: 78) states that flouting maxims particularly salient way of getting an addresses to draw an inference and hence recover an implicature.

In this research, the writer only focuses on utterance that flouts the maxim of cooperative principle. The writer found that there are 200 utterances that flout the maxim of cooperative principle in the dialogue of Forrest Gump movie. There are 11 utterances flouts the maxim of quality, 98 utterances flouts the maxim of quantity, 52 utterances flouts the maxim of relevance, and the last there are 39 utterances flouts the maxim of manner.

The second problem which is proposed in this research is what implicature arises when particular type of maxim flouted. The nation of implicature was first introduced by Grice (1967), who defined is essentially as what is communicated less what is said.

The writer conclude that the way to generate implicature in the dialogue is disobeying or flouting maxim of quantity, maxim of quality, maxim of relevance and maxim of manner. Flouting maxim of quality occurs when speaker's contribution is not true. Flouting maxim of quantity occurs when speaker's contribution or information is too little or too much. Flouting maxim of relevance occurs when the speaker's contribution is not relevance. Then flouting maxim of manner occurs when speaker's contribution is not perspicuous and it may be obscure, ambiguous and not reasonable expression.

The third problem in this research is how frequent is particular type of maxim found on dialogue of Forrest Gump movie. The frequency of each maxim is 49% flout maxim of quantity, 5.5% flout maxim of quality, 26% flout maxim of relevance and 19.5% flout maxim of manner. In this research, the writer found that the character often flout the maxim of quantity.

The reason speaker flouts the maxim of quantity is the speaker want to trigger the hearer to be responsive and sensitive about situation on him/herself or the situation surround him/her which relate to the hearer's recent situation. So the speaker does not need to explain in long speech to express about his/her thought or idea toward something, so the hearer can perceive that the speaker is still being cooperative in communication even he/she flouts the maxim of communication. The hearer also can identify what speaker's means.

Tantric in her research entitled *An Analysis on Cooperative Principle of Facebook's Conversation* concludes that the conversation or producing conversation will be run well and effective if the Facebook user consider Cooperative Principle. Then in this research, the writer concludes that in some conditions, we will be flouting the maxim of Cooperative Principle for some reasons. For example, we want to reject an invitation, but we don't want to hurt the hearer we flouts the maxims which arise implicature. The hearer will understand what we mean, and it is not hurt the hearer. Even though, we disobeying the Cooperative Principle we are still being cooperative.

Next, Faisal Agung in his research entitled *The Flouts of Gricea's Cooperative Principle: The Case of Verbal Humor in Srimulat* concludes that the maxims of Cooperative Principle are often flouted to produce humor. It shows that maxim exploitation is one of many strategies used by comedians to amuse the hearer. Then in this research, the writer concludes that the maxims of Cooperative Principle are not flouted to produce humor.

In this research, the writer found the reason speaker flouts the maxim of quantity is the speaker want to trigger the hearer to be responsive and sensitive about the situation on him/herself or the situation surround him/her which relate to the hearer's recent situation.