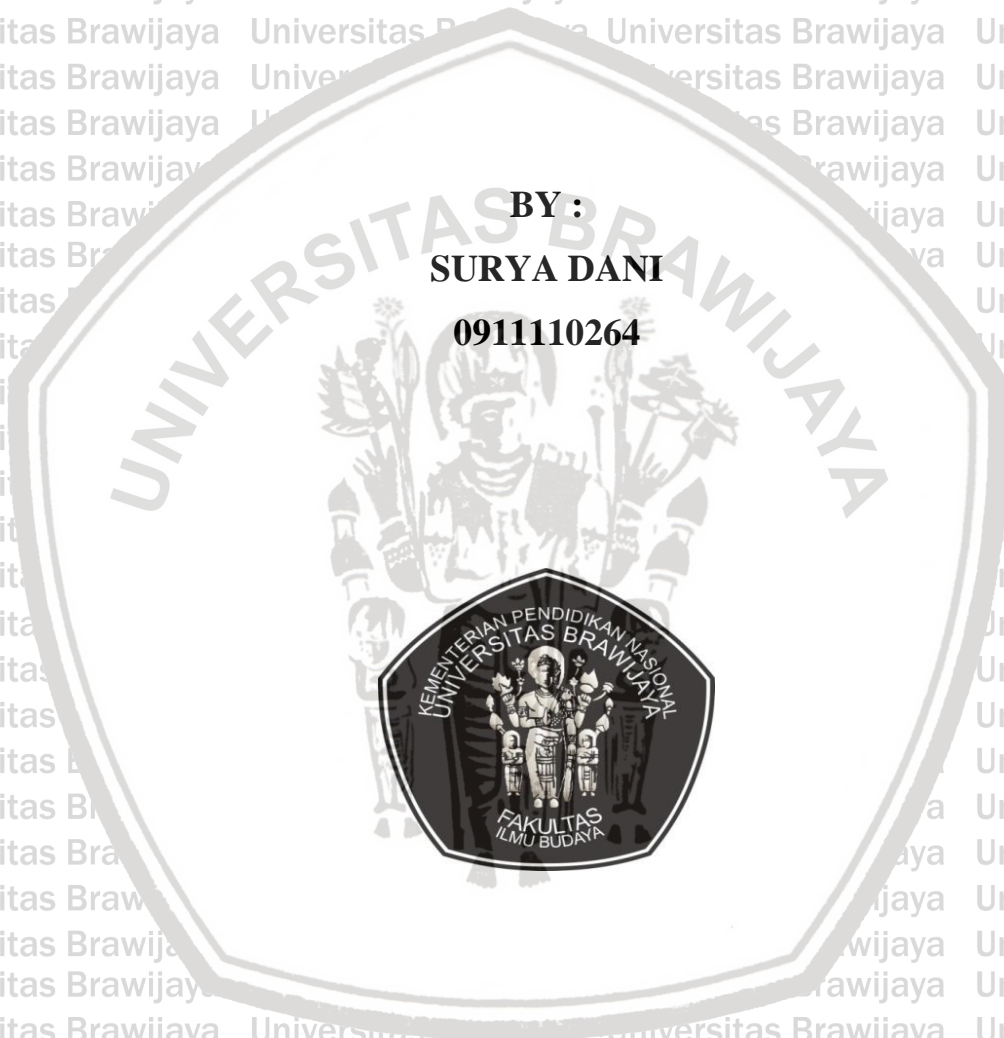


**THE IMPLICATURE IN FLOUTING OF MAXIMS FOUND IN
THE SIMPSONS MOVIE**

THESIS

**BY:
SURYA DANI**

0911110264



**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA**

2014

**THE IMPLICATURE IN FLOUTING OF MAXIMS FOUND IN
THE SIMPSONS MOVIE
THESIS**

**Presented to
University of Brawijaya
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra***

UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA



**BY
SURYA DANI
NIM 0911110264**

**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA**

2014

DECLARATION OF AUTHORSHIP

Herewith I,

Name : Surya Dani
NIM : 0911110264
Address : Jl. Koptu Jatemo 34 RT 03 RW 01
Turen, Malang, Jawa Timur

declare that:

1. This *skripsi* is the sole work of mine and has not been written in collaboration with any other person, nor does it include, without due acknowledgement, the work of any other person.
2. if at a later time it is found that this *skripsi* is a product of plagiarism, I am willing to accept any legal consequences that may be imposed upon me.

Malang, 16 June 2014

Surya Dani
NIM 0911110264

This is to certify that *Sarjana* thesis of **Surya Dani** has been approved by the Board of Supervisors

Malang, 16 June 2014
Supervisor

Drs. Lalu Merdi, M.A.
NIP. 19441231 197903 1 003

Malang, 16 June 2014
Co-supervisor

Tantri Refa Indhiarti, M.A.
NIK. -

UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA



This is to certify that the *Sarjana* thesis of **Surya Dani** has been approved by the Board of Examiners as one of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra*

Drs. Lalu Merdi, M.A, Chair
NIP.19441231 197903 1 003

Eni Maharsi, M.A, Member
NIP.19731209 200501 2 002

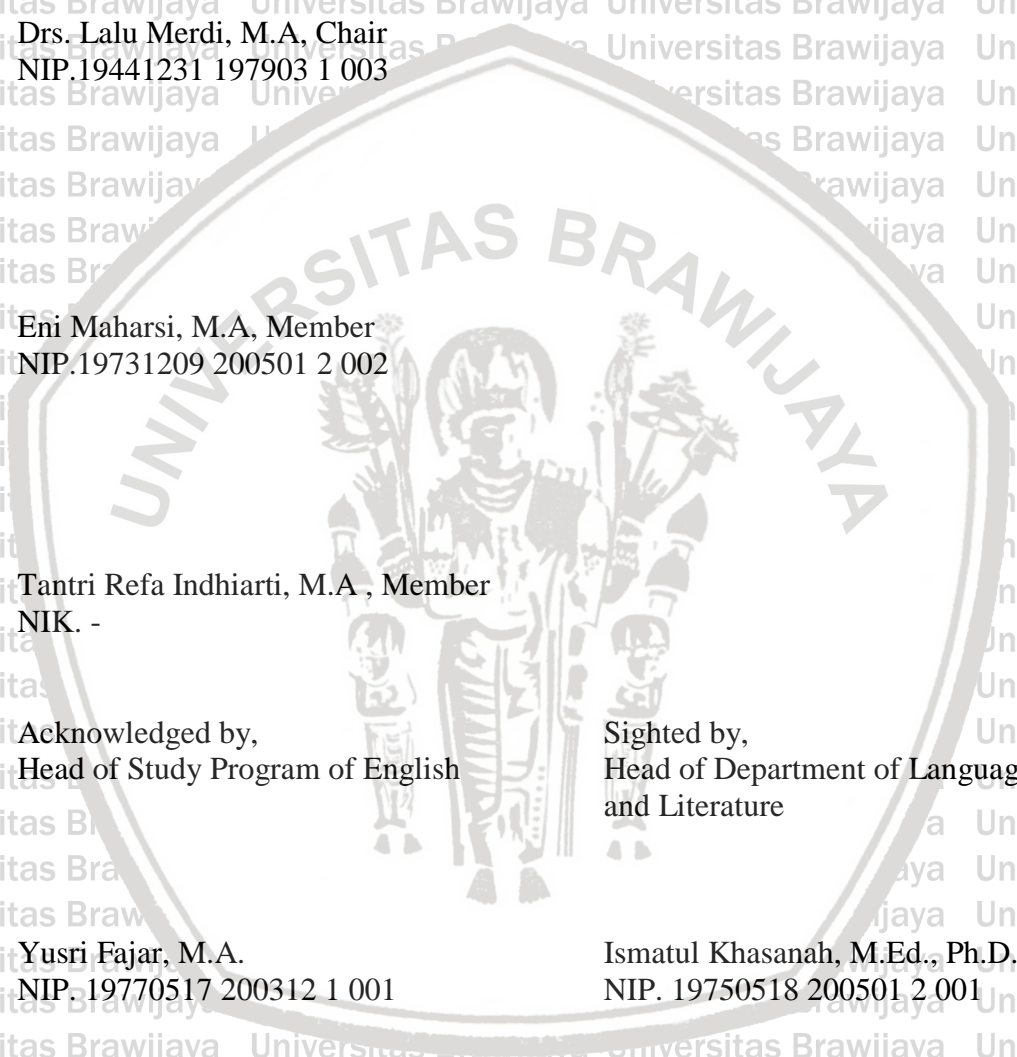
Tantri Refa Indhiarti, M.A , Member
NIK. -

Acknowledged by,
Head of Study Program of English

Yusri Fajar, M.A.
NIP. 19770517 200312 1 001

Sighted by,
Head of Department of Languages
and Literature

Ismatul Khasanah, M.Ed., Ph.D.
NIP. 19750518 200501 2 001



ABSTRACT

Dani, Surya. 2014. **The Implicature in Flouting of Maxims Found in The Simpsons Movie**. English Study Program, Languages and Literature Department, Faculty of Cultural Studies, Universitas Brawijaya. Supervisor: LaluMerdi; Co-supervisor : TantriRefalndhiarti

Keywords: Cooperative principle, flouting of maxim, implicature, the Simpsons Movie.

Language takes an important part in human life. It is considered as a tool for communication. People express their feelings and convey their intention through communication. Good communication will happen if people obey four maxims in cooperative principle. However, there is a phenomenon when someone flouts the maxims since they want to imply something. The phenomenon is called implicature that always comes with flouting of maxims. The phenomenon is presented in The Simpsons Movie. There are two research problems of the study, namely: (1) what are the flouted maxims found in “The Simpsons Movie” and (2) what is the most frequent flouting of maxim found in “The Simpsons Movie and What are the possible reasons for the most frequently appears flouted maxim?

This study uses qualitative approach in relation to the use of clear description about the phenomena being studied. Document analysis is applied in this study to analyze conversation of the characters through the script of The Simpsons movie.

This study reveals that all floutings of maxims occur in this movie. From the occurrence of all maxims, maxim of manner is flouted most frequently. When this maxim is flouted, the hearer tends to fail to infer the intended meaning conveyed by the speaker due to its obscurity.

The writer suggests the next researchers conduct a research in movie which has funny and unique implicature to make interesting analysis and consider the context carefully in analyzing the data to make accurate analysis. Furthermore, the writer also suggests the next researcher make comparison between a study which uses movie as the as the data source to a study which uses other literary works as the data source.

ABSTRAK

Dani, Surya. 2014. **Implikatur pada Pelanggaran Maksim dalam The Simpsons Movie**. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing: (I) Lalu Merdi (II) Tantri Refa Indhiarti

Kata Kunci: Prinsip kerjasama, pelanggaran maksim, implikatur, *the simpsons movie*.

Bahasa memegang peranan penting dalam kehidupan manusia. Bahasa dianggap sebagai alat untuk berkomunikasi. Melalui komunikasi, manusia dapat mengungkapkan perasaan dan menyampaikan maksud mereka. Komunikasi yang baik akan terjadi jika empat maksim yang ada pada prinsip kerjasama dipatuhi. Tetapi, ada sebuah fenomena dimana seseorang melanggar maksim karena dia ingin menyampaikan maksud secara tersirat. Fenomena itu disebut implikatur yang selalu diikuti oleh pelanggaran maksim. Fenomena tersebut tercermin dalam *The Simpsons Movie*. Dalam studi ini penulis akan menjawab dua rumusan masalah dalam penelitian ini, yaitu (1) maksim apa saja yang dilanggar dalam film "The Simpsons Movie" dan (2) maksim apa yang paling sering dilanggar dalam film "The Simpsons Movie" dan alasan apa yang mungkin untuk menjelaskan maksim yang paling sering dilanggar.

Studi ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif untuk mendeskripsikan fenomena yang dipelajari dengan jelas. Dokumen analisis digunakan dalam studi ini untuk menganalisis percakapan antar tokoh dalam *The Simpsons Movie*.

Hasil studi menunjukkan bahwa semua pelanggaran maksim terjadi dalam film ini. Dari semua maksim yang dilanggar, maksim cara adalah maksim yang paling sering dilanggar. Ketika maksim ini dilanggar, pendengar cenderung gagal mengartikan maksud yang sebenarnya ingin disampaikan karena ketidakjelasan.

Penulis menyarankan pada peneliti selanjutnya agar menganalisis film yang unik agar menghasilkan analisis yang lebih menarik dan menyarankan agar peneliti lebih berhati-hati melihat konteks dalam menganalisis data agar mendapatkan analisis yang akurat. Selain itu, penulis juga menyarankan agar peneliti membandingkan antara studi yang menggunakan film dengan studi yang menggunakan karya lain sebagai sumber data.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all, the writer sends up praise and gratitude to Allah SWT for His blessing and mercy so that the writer can finish this *skripsi* properly.

Finishing this *skripsi* is not a simple thing for the writer. Thus, the writer wants to dedicate a big appreciation and great thanks to Drs. Lalu Merdi, M.A as the supervisor and Tantri Refa Indhiarti, M.A as the co-supervisor for their guidance, advice, and patience which finally enable the writer to finish his thesis successfully. The writer would also like to deliver great gratitude to the examiner Eni Maharsi, M.A for giving valuable correction and suggestion in examining this thesis.

The writer would like to dedicate this *skripsi* to his parents, sisters and brothers who have given their love, care, inspiration, and prayers all the times.

Last but not least, for all the writer's friends in Study Program of English year 2009 who cannot be mentioned one by one, the writer would like to thank them for having shared information and spent times together.

Hopefully, this thesis can give useful contribution to Study Program of English students especially those who want to improve their knowledge in linguistics.

Malang, 16 June 2014

The Writer

TABLE OF CONTENTS

COVER	i
DECLARATION OF AUTHORSHIP	ii
SUPERVISORS' APPROVAL	iii
BOARD OF EXAMINERS CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL	iv
ABSTRACT	v
ABSTRAK	vi
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	vii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	viii
LIST OF APPENDICES	ix
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background of the Study.....	1
1.2 Problems of the Study.....	4
1.3 Objective of the Study.....	4
1.4 Definition of key terms.....	5
CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	
2.1 Implicature.....	6
2.2 Grice's Cooperative Principle.....	7
2.3 Flouting of maxim.....	10
2.4 Context.....	12
2.5 Relevance Theory.....	13
2.6 Previous Studies.....	15
CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODS	
3.1 Research Design.....	17
3.2 Data Source.....	17
3.3 Data Collection.....	18
3.4 Data Analysis.....	18
CHAPTER IV FINDING AND DISCUSSION	
4.1 Findings.....	20
4.1.1 Data Description.....	20
4.1.2 Data Analysis.....	21
4.2 Discussion.....	51
CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	
5.1 Conclusion.....	55
5.2 Suggestion.....	56

REFERENCES

APPENDICES

57

58



LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
4.1 The number of Flouting of Maxims performed by the characters in The Simpsons Movie	50



LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix

Page

1. List of Utterances Containing Flouting of Maxim	58
2. <i>Berita Acara Bimbingan Skripsi</i>	62



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains background of the study, the objectives of the study, and the definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language takes an important part in human life. In any activity people deal with language as the tool for communication. Wardhaugh (2006, p.5) explains that language is used to communicate with other people or to convey the information. In communication, people frequently mean more than they say. They hide the intention of what they are saying for a reason. When people notice the utterance, they sometimes attempt to figure out the meaning behind it that is still invisible. In this case, Grice (1975) makes a distinction between what is said and what is implied, and it indicates either the act of meaning, implying, or suggesting one thing by saying something else. It can be part of sentence meaning or dependent on conversational context.

In line with this, the phenomenon of implying something indirectly is called implicature. Grundy (2000) states that implicature is any meaning that is implied or conveyed indirectly or through hints and understood implicitly without ever being explicitly stated. In addition, to identify and classify the phenomenon of implicature, Grice (1975, p. 45) proposes a theory called “Cooperative Principle”.

This theory explains that in communication people tend to be cooperative. In order to be cooperative in communication, both the speaker and the hearer should be always related to each other. Yule (1996, p.37) explains that the assumption of cooperation can be stated as a cooperative principle of conversation and elaborated in four sub-principles called maxim. Maxim is a 4 sub-principle of cooperative principle in conversational way that function as unstated assumption in a conversation. Based on Grice (1975, pp. 45-46) the maxims are divided into 4 categories, namely maxim of quantity, maxim of quality, maxim of relevance and maxim of manner. Each has its own different use in giving contribution. Maxim of quantity suggests the speaker give contribution as it is required, maxim of quality suggests the speaker give true contribution, maxim of relation suggests the speaker give relevant contribution, and the last is maxim of manner which suggests the speaker avoid ambiguity and obscurity of expression and the contribution must be orderly and brief.

In such a case, sometimes people flout the maxim either on purpose or not. Therefore, for being cooperative, people must not flout the maxim. Implicature occurs when people do not obey the maxims, in other words, they flout the maxim. It means flouting of maxim causes the existence of implicature. When people imply something in their utterances, the hearer should be able to understand clearly what they intend to avoid misunderstanding and miscommunication. In line with this, Yule (1996, p.40) elaborates "It is important to note that it is speakers who communicate meaning via implicature and it is listeners who recognize those communicated meaning via inference". The

inferences selected are those which will preserve the assumption of cooperation”.

Thus, it is necessary for the hearer to interpret quickly the hidden meaning of utterances made by speaker.

Other than Grice’s theory of cooperative principle, “Relevance Theory” can also identify the phenomenon of implicature. The goal of relevance theory is to explain how a hearer infers a speaker's meaning on the basis of the evidence provided. Unlike Grice’s theory that makes distinction between what is said and what is implied, relevance theory makes distinction between two kinds of communicated assumptions, explicatures and implicatures. Explicature is an assumption that is a development of a logical form encoded by the utterance, while implicature is an assumption communicated by the utterance which is not explicit but implicit.

The occurrence of implicature is shown in the conversation of the characters in a movie. The researcher chose “The Simpsons Movie” since it contains language phenomenon of flouting of maxims and also contains the expressions of feeling, emotion, and experience which are performed by the characters. In conducting the research, the researcher used Grice’s theory (1975) that divides maxims into four since the researcher wants to analyze the maxims in The Simpsons Movie. The Simpsons Movie is a 2007 American animated comedy film version of the animated television series The Simpsons. The film tells about the pollution of Springfield where the Simpsons lives. Homer, the father in the family, pollutes the lake that makes Russ Cargill, the head of the Environmental Protection Agency, intend to destroy Springfield. As the towns people exile

Homer and eventually his family abandons him, he works to redeem his folly by stopping Cargill's plan that wants to destroy Springfield. As a result, the researcher conducted a study entitled "Implicature in Flouting of Maxim Found in The Simpsons Movie"

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study, the researcher formulated two problems of the study as follow:

1. What are the flouted maxims found in "The Simpsons Movie"?
2. a. What is the most frequent flouting of maxim found in "The Simpsons movie"?
- b. What are the possible reasons for the most frequently appears flouted maxim?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the problems of the study, the researcher stated the objectives of the study as follow:

1. To find out the flouted maxims found in "The Simpsons Movie".
2. a. to find out the most frequent flouting of maxim found in "The Simpsons Movie"
- b. to find out the possible reasons for the most frequently flouted maxim.

1.4 Definition of Key Terms

To limit the scope, the researcher used some key terms in order to avoid misunderstanding in conducting this research.

1. **Implicature** : a study of meaning that is implied, i.e., conveyed indirectly or through hints and understood implicitly without ever being explicitly stated (Grundy, 2000, p.73)
2. **Cooperative Principle**: a theory formalized by Grice in which people try to be cooperative when they talk. (Grundy, 2000, p.37)
3. **Maxim** : 4 sub-principles of cooperative principle in conversational way (Yule, 1996, p.37)
4. **Flouting of maxim** : one of topics discussed in Pragmatics about disobeying some maxims with the intention that the speaker has some purposes in his or her utterances (Yule, 1996, p.43).
5. **Relevance Theory** : a theory proposed by Sperber and Wilson in which people work to draw out as many cognitive effect as possible for the least amount of effort (Wilson and Sperber, 1995, p.270)
6. **The Simpsons Movie** : a 2007 American animated comedy film version of the animated television series *The Simpsons* that is directed by David Silverman (http://www.simpsons.wikia.com/wiki/The_simpsons_movie).

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter consists of theories that support this study to answer the problems of study, namely: Implicature, Grice's Cooperative Principle, Flouting of Maxim, Relevance Theory and Context, and the Previous Studies which are related to this study.

2.1 Implicature

People sometimes communicate to show their purpose and it may give an implied meaning behind the utterance. In accordance with Sperber and Wilson (1995, p.182), an implicature is "a proposition communicated by an utterance, but not explicitly". In addition, according to Yule (1996), implicature is the intention that must be more than just what the speakers mean, it is an additional intention.

This implicature happens because people sometimes do not want to convey their additional intention directly for a reason. It usually happens with the flouting of maxim in cooperative principle (Grice, 1975), Grice proposes that in communication people should be cooperative by obeying the principle of the maxims. However, he also states that a maxim may be just ignored, or quietly violated, in which case the hearer will be misled by the information. In other words, speaker may flout the maxim in some condition.

Flouting of maxim happens when people disobey maxim because they have some purposes in their utterances. According to Grundy (2000, p.76),

implicature will always exist whenever a maxim is flouted. Therefore, in order to be cooperative in communication, what the speakers say are always related to each other as stated by Grice (1975) in his theory of implicature called "Cooperative Principle".

In addition, relating to theory of implicature, Sperber and Wilson (1995) suggest in their Relevance Theory a model for information processing that is essentially inferential and non-demonstrative, and spontaneously ignited by all human beings. In such a model, communication is a cognitive process in which a speaker provides evidence of their intention to convey a certain meaning, which is inferred by their audience on the basis of the evidence provided.

2.2 Grice's Cooperative Principle

People always make conversation that definitely involves hearer and speaker. They have to be cooperative and have contribution or message in order to make a successful communication. The cooperative principle describes how people interact with one another. Speakers and hearers must speak cooperatively and mutually accept one another to be understood in a particular way. It also describes how effective communication in conversation is achieved in common social situations.

Grice (1975, p.45) states "Make your conversational contribution what is required, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you are engaged". It means that when people talk they try to be cooperative by elevating this notion into what he called Cooperative

Principle. In order to have a successful communication the participant should obey the four maxims. The followings are the maxims:

1. Maxim of Quantity :

The contribution must be as informative as is required (for the current purposes of the exchanges) and may not be more informative than is required.

Example: The students are making progress.

(Grundy, 2000, p. 74)

The speaker gives the information only as much as is required as Grice (1991, p.26) says "Make your contribution as informative as is required, do not make your contribution more informative than is required".

2. Maxim of Quality

In maxim of quality, the contribution must be true that people are not allowed to say what they believe to be false and say that for which they lack adequate evidence.

Example: Pragmatics is difficult.

(Grundy, 2000, p. 74)

The speaker says the truth about where he/she feels as Grice (1991, p.26) says "Try to make your contribution are that is true, do not say what you believe to be false, do not say that for which you lack adequate evidence".

3. Maxim of Relation :

In maxim of relation the contribution must be relevant.

Example: You have got up to here now.

(Grundy, 2000, p. 74)

Grice (1991) states that we have to be relevant in building sentences or utterances. The maxim of relevance is fulfilled when the speaker gives contribution that is relevant to the topic of preceding utterance.

Therefore, each participant's contribution should be relevant to the subject of conversation..

4. Maxim of Manner :

In maxim of manner, the contribution must be perspicuous, in other words, people have to avoid obscurity of expression, ambiguity, be brief and well-organized.

Example: They washed and went to bed.

(Grundy, 2000, p. 75)

The example has already obeyed the Maxim of Manner. The speaker gives explanation orderly and can give clear explanation as Grice (1991, p.26) says "Be perspicuous, avoid obscurity of expression, avoid ambiguity, be brief and be orderly."

As a matter of fact, in a communication people do not always obey the maxims.

Sometimes, they deliberately flout maxims to make conversation run well and convey their intention for a purpose.

2.3 Flouting of Maxims

Flouting is deliberate and apparent violation of maxims. Grundy (2000, p.78) states that flouting of maxim is a particularly salient way of getting a hearer to draw an inference and hence recover an implicature, thus there is a trade-off between abiding by maxims. Additionally, according to Brown and Yule (1989, p.32), “flouting of maxim is the result of the speaker conveying in addition to the literal meaning which is conversational implicature”. The followings are the criteria of flouting of each maxim by Grice (1991) that come with the examples.

1. A speaker flouts the maxim of quantity when his contribution is not informative as is required for the current purpose of the exchange and more informative than is required. For example (Green, 1989, p. 99):

A: Where have you been?

B: Out

If speaker B is not intending to be understood as uncooperative, he may intend the addressee to infer further that the contribution he sought is none of his business, or should not have been requested in public, or was rudely requested, or something of that nature.

2. A speaker flouts the maxim of quality when his contribution is not true and he says something for which he lacks adequate evidence. For example (Green, 1989, p. 98):

A: You know, I can crush rocks with my bare hands.

B: Yeah, and I'm Marie of Rumania.

(Or: Yeah, and the sun rises in the west.)

B utters obviously outrageously false statement which has no apparent relation to A's remark. But if A assumes that B means to be conveying something not false that is relevant, B may be successful in implicating that A's assertion is equally false.

3. A speaker flouts the maxim of relation if his contribution is not relevant. For example (Yule, 1996, p. 43):

Leila: Has your boss gone crazy?

Marry: Let's go get some coffee

In order to preserve the assumption of cooperation, Leila will have to infer some local reason (for example, the boss maybe nearby) why Marry makes apparently non-relevant remark.

4. A speaker flouts the maxim of manner if contribution is not perspicuous. It may be obscure, ambiguous and disorderly. For example (Yule, 1996, p. 43):

Ann: Where are you going with the dog?

Sam: To the V-E-T.

In the local context of the speaker, the dog is known to recognize the word 'vet', and to hate being taken there, so Sam produces a more elaborate, spelled out (i.e. less brief) version of this message, implicating that he does not want the dog to know the answer to the question just asked.

As the people tend to flout the maxims, they require something to get the message communicated. The following sub chapter explains context on which speaker's meaning depends.

2.4 Context

The speaker's meaning depends on the assumption of knowledge shared by the speaker and hearer. However, sometimes the speaker usually conveys his message and implies a meaning while the hearer interprets the message and tries to infer the meaning. Grundy (2000, p.13) states that context helps the hearer to determine the meaning of what is said to the hearer and in the case of implicature, context helps the hearer to determine what is conveyed implicitly but not explicitly stated by the speaker. Therefore, knowing context is important to decide whether the communication is successful or not. Moreover, Cook (1989, p.10) says that context is the unity of discourse with considering the word at large, and it is influenced by the situation when the message is received, cultural and social relationship within the participant, what we know and assume what the sender knows.

According to Cutting (2002, p.3) there are three sorts of context. First is situational context, it deals with what speakers know about what they can see around them like gestures and expressions. Second is the background knowledge context, it deals with what they know about each other and the world. This can be either cultural general knowledge or interpersonal knowledge, in which cultural general knowledge deals with most people carry with them in their minds, about areas of life while interpersonal knowledge deals with specific and possibly private knowledge about the history of the speakers themselves. Third is co-textual context, it deals with what they know about what they have been saying. In implicature, context has important role since conversational implicature depends

on context or occasion. Thus, the hearer should know about the context when the speaker utters it. It is very important for the hearers to know the context because it can help them to make a specific interpretation of the utterance

2.5 Relevance Theory

Relevance theory as proposed by Sperber and Wilson is a pragmatic framework. The goal of relevance theory is to explain how a hearer infers a speaker's meaning on the basis of the evidence provided. In accordance with Sperber and Wilson (1995), their Relevance Theory provides an elementary assumption about human communication, that everyone will ultimately pay attention to what seems most relevant to a certain moment.

Since it is a human cognitive tendency to pay attention to what seems to be most relevant in a given piece of information (cognitive principle of relevance), and process these bits of relevant data in a way to attain positive cognitive effects, speakers attempt to maximize their intentions by producing stimuli which will draw their hearer's attention, incite the retrieval of some contextual assumptions, and lead them towards an expected conclusion. To explain that, Sperber and Wilson proposed two principles of relevance as follows:

- *Cognitive Principle of Relevance (Sperber & Wilson 1995, p.260):*

Human cognition tends to be geared to the maximisation of relevance.

- *Communicative Principle of Relevance (Sperber & Wilson 1995, p.158):*

Every act of ostensive communication communicates a presumption of its own optimal relevance.

According to those principles, the hearer, who receives the speaker's ostensive stimulus, expects presumption of optimal relevance. Then the hearer starts inferring in order to get the interpretation of the maximal relevance.

Additionally, according to the relevance-theoretic account, the meaning of an utterance is divided into explicatures and implicatures. Explicatures are derived by disambiguation, saturation and free enrichment while implicatures are derived by inference. Implicatures come in two sorts: implicated premises and implicated conclusions. Implicated premises are a subset of the contextual assumptions used in processing the utterance. Implicated conclusions are a subset of its contextual implications.

Consider the following example:

X: Do you like cats?

Y: I do not like any animals.

a. Y does not like animals.

b. Cats are animal.

c. Y does not like cats

(a) is an *explicature* which is derived by saturation, (b) is an *implicated premise*, and (c) is an *implicated conclusion*. In this conversation, Y does not answer X directly. However, X could retrieve assumption (b) and add it to the context, as result, X could derive the contextual implication (c). Hence, X assumes that Y does not like cats.

2.6 Previous Studies

The study of implicature has been conducted by a lot of people and from many perspectives. In this case, the researcher only chose the study done by Prameswari and Burhan because the way they analyzed their studies was similar to what the writer did. They used the theory of Cooperative Principle proposed by Grice

The first one, Prameswari (2013) in her thesis entitled “The Implicature in Flouting Maxim of Relation by the Main Character in Iron Man 2 Movie” used Grice’s theory of implicature and only analyzed the utterances that contain flouted maxim of relation. Furthermore her study also revealed the reason of the speaker to flout maxim and try to analyze the effect of flouting of maxim to the conversation by using the theory of SPEAKING by Hymes. She concluded that context is very important in order to know the reason of speaker to flout the maxim of relation.

The second one, Burhan (2013) in “Flouting Maxim in the Main Characters of ‘UP!’ movie” analyzed the maxims that are flouted by the main characters and also the intended meaning of the utterances of flouted maxims performed by the main characters by using Grice’s theory of implicature (1975).

She only focused on implicature and its implicit meaning, in which the utterances in the movie flouted the maxims that made the readers draw inferences beyond what was originally stated. She applied such maxims analysis by Grice in the movie.

Considering those two previous studies, the writer discussed the implicature of flouting of maxims in *The Simpsons Movie* since the theory used by both Prameswari and Burhan was similar to the researcher's theory. The differences are in the source of the data and the objectives of the study in which Prameswari's objectives of the study were to identify the implicature in flouting maxim of relation, to find out the reasons why the main character flout maxim of relation, and to investigate the effect of flouting maxim of relation, while Burhan's objectives of the study were to find out the flouting of maxims and the intended meaning of flouted maxims in "UP" movie and the researcher's objectives of the studies were to find out the flouted maxims and intended meanings of the flouted maxims and to find out the most frequent flouted maxim and the possible explanation for the most frequent flouted maxim found in "The Simpsons Movie".

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

This chapter deals with the methodology that is used in this research. It covers the explanation of the research design, data source, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

In this study the researcher used qualitative approach since the data are in form of words rather than numbers or statistics (Ary et al, 2002, p.425). In addition, the type of this research belongs to document analysis since the researcher used the movie script as the data. In this regard, Ary et al. (2002, p.442) state that written or visual materials for the purpose of identifying specified characteristics of the material belong to content or document analysis in a research.

3.2 Data Source

The data of this research are the utterances in The Simpsons Movie which contain implicature. The researcher chose The Simpsons Movie since many utterances in this movie contain implicature. Meanwhile the source of the data is the movie script of The Simpsons Movie. The movie script is retrieved from the website www.subscene.org that provides subtitle. The researcher chose this website because it provided large collection of subtitles for movie and it gave fine subtitle.

3.3 Data Collection

In collecting the data of the research, the researcher used three steps, namely:

1. Downloading

The researcher downloaded the movie script of The Simpsons Movie from internet website www.subscene.org.

2. Watching and Checking

The researcher watched the movie and listened carefully to the utterances and checked the utterances in the movie script and in the movie to know if they matched. This procedure was done for several times in order to provide accurate analyses by matching the type of floating maxims.

3. Selecting

The researcher selected the utterances of The Simpsons Movie that contains implicature in floating of maxims.

3.4 Data Analysis

Based on Ary et al. (2002, p.465) data analysis is a process whereby researchers systematically search and arrange the data in order to increase their understanding of the data and to enable them to present what they learn to others.

The researcher applied theory triangulation in this research to check the credibility and dependability of the data by applying two theories, namely one from Grice (1975) and the other one from Sperber and Wilson (2004), and made sure that both theories are applicable. The researcher applied theory of Sperber and Wilson only to check if the data are credible and dependable and did not use that theory to

analyze the data. After the researcher checked the credibility and dependability of the data, the researcher did the following steps to analyze the data:

1. Identifying the Data

The first step is identifying conversations between characters which are dealing with implicature in flouting of maxims. This step is performed to reduce the data into what are only needed by the researcher.

2. Classifying the Data

After identifying, the researcher categorized the data into different types of maxims in order to be easy to analyze.

3. Describing the Data

In this step, the researcher displayed and analyzed the data that have been categorized that contain flouted maxims based on the theory used, that is cooperative principle of Grice (1975).

4. Drawing Conclusion

The researcher concluded all the results of the study into a shorter explanation based on the results of analysis.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents finding and discussion from the data obtained. The researcher classifies the utterances in the script and presents it in the discussion based on the research problem and compares it to the previous studies.

4.1 Findings

In this subchapter, the researcher presents the findings derived from the two research problems in which the first question is concerned with flouting of maxims and the second question is concerned with the most frequent flouted maxim and the possible reasons for the most frequently appears flouted maxim.

The researcher analyzes the conversations that contain flouting of maxim used in “The Simpsons Movie” based on Grice’s theory of flouting of maxim (1975) that covers flouting of maxim of quantity, flouting of maxim of quality, flouting of maxim of manner, and flouting of maxim of relevance.

4.1.1 Data Description

There are 41 utterances in 37 conversations found in “The Simpsons Movie” containing flouting of maxims. The utterances were obtained not only from the conversation among main characters but also from other characters. The utterances of conversations that contain flouting of maxims are presented in the appendix 1.

4.1.2 Data Analysis

The researcher describes and identifies the utterances that contain flouting of maxims in “The Simpsons Movie”. The data are presented in conversation that come with the context to get more understanding of flouting of maxims performed, and also the data come with the analysis based on the theory of flouting maxim proposed by Grice (1975) and the explanation of the context to answer the research problem number one. After the analysis, the researcher provides table contains the number of flouting of maxim performed by the characters and the explanation of the most frequently appears flouted maxim to answer research problem number two.

The following is the analysis of each datum.

- **Datum 1**

Marge	: I hate being late
Homer	: Well, I hate going. Why can't I worship the Lord in my own way by praying like hell on my deathbed?
Marge	: Homer, they can hear you inside.
Homer	: Relax. Those pious morons are too busy talking to their God

In the conversation it is known that the Simpsons comes late to the church.

It occurs once they are walking toward the entrance. By the time, Homer says something improper that is immediately interrupted by Marge because he says it.

Marge's utterance “Homer, they can hear you inside” is linked to situational context. The word “they” refers to people nearby who are praying inside the church at the time when they are walking to the entrance of the church.

Marge flouts maxim of relevance since she gives irrelevant answer to Homer's question that asks why he cannot worship God the way he wants.

Marge's intended meaning by flouting this maxim is to want Homer to be silent or lower down his voice since he talks so loudly that people might hear him. Homer can infer it but he ignores it because he thinks people cannot hear him.

- **Datum 2**

Pastor : Let the Lord's light shine upon you, feel the spirit, let it out!

Granpa : **Horrible, horrible things are going to happen! And they're gonna happen to you! And you! And you! And you. Whoa, nelly! People of Springfield, heed this warning, Twisted tail! A thousand eyes! Trapped forever!**

The Simpsons and other Springfield people are praying in the church.

Pastor talks to the people then grandpa suddenly acts so weird. He is rolling in the floor while screaming obscure words that seems to be a warning to the people. No one takes an action to calm grandpa down.

This conversation involves situational context. Grandpa makes gesture when strange event happens to him in the church that is his hand is pointing out to each person there anytime he says "you". He also points out Marge that sits in front of him.

When grandpa suddenly acts weird, he unconsciously flouts maxim of manner since it is obscure. No one understands what grandpa has said including his family. Marge even tries very hard to interpret the words *Twisted tail, a thousand eyes, and trapped forever* said by grandpa, but she finds no answer due to its obscurity. Grandpa's intended meaning by flouting this maxim is to warn people in Springfield with those hints that are still blurred.

- **Datum 3**

Lisa : Dad, do something!

Homer : **This book doesn't have any answers**

When suddenly something strange happens to grandpa in the church, no one cares. Lisa seeing no one takes an action, soon wants her dad to help grandpa, but Homer's response is only showing the book he holds and utters "this book doesn't have any answer".

Homer's response "This book doesn't have any answers" is linked to situational context. The word "this" is a demonstrative pronoun, used for pointing to something. When Homer says "this", he shows the kind of book that he thinks does not give any answer to help grandpa.

By answering that way, Homer has flouted maxim of relevance since it is irrelevant to Lisa's utterance that wants her dad to do something. People tend to do nothing if they find no answer or no idea on what to do, therefore Homer's intended meaning in the conversation is telling Lisa that he is not willing to help grandpa or not able to do something.

- **Datum 4**

Homer : Okay, who wants waffles?

Bart : I do, I do, I do!

Marge : Wait a minute. What about Grampa?

Bart : **I want syrup!**

Lisa : **I want strawberries!**

Inside the car after praying in the church, the Simpsons decides to go to buy something. The conversation occurs in the car when Homer drives toward supermarket to buy something. Marge who persists to think about strange event

that happens to grandpa tries to talk about it, but she seems to be ignored by Bart and Lisa.

This conversation is linked to interpersonal knowledge context. When Marge says, "Wait a minute. What about Grampa?", it refers to the strange event that happens to grandpa in the church that Marge thinks the event indicates something bad that will happen. The other members just ignore it and would rather go to buy meals.

Lisa and Bart have flouted maxim of relevance since they give irrelevant utterances to respond Marge. Their intended meaning is to show that they are not interested in what just happened to grandpa and do not want to talk about it anymore by trying to change the topic using irrelevant responses, that is by telling Marge that they want to have lunch.

- **Datum 5**

Marge : What is the point of going to church every Sunday when if someone we love has a genuine religious experience, we ignore it? Right, Grampa?
 Grampa : **I want bananas on my waffles**

This conversation occurs in the car when Marge feels ignored by her kids and husband to talk about their grandpa. She finally tries to talk to grandpa to keep her topic, but she fails because grandpa also ignores her. Grandpa does not want to answer Marge's question and prefers to join Bart and Lisa.

It deals with interpersonal knowledge context. The utterance "has a genuine religious experience" refers to the strange event that happens to grandpa in the church. All the members understand what Marge means including Grandpa, but he just ignores the event that happens to him.

Grandpa has also flouted maxim of relevance because grandpa responds Marge's question irrelevantly. Grandpa's intended meaning is to show that he is not interested in the topic and prefers to have fun with the family by changing the topic through irrelevant response.

• **Datum 6**

Milhouse :Come on over, Lisa.You can canvass me as long as you want

Lisa : Milhouse, you don't care about the environment.

Milhouse : Hey, I am very passionate about the planet.

Nelson : **Say global warming is a myth!!**

Milhouse : **It's a myth! Further study is needed!**

Lisa goes door to door in Springfield to ask people about environment, but all people she asks ignore her. Then suddenly Milhouse appears and wants Lisa to canvass him about the environment, but Nelson who always bullies millhouse comes from behind and threatens him. Nelson wants Milhouse to say something that shows he does not care about the environment or he will get bullied. Milhouse does what Nelson wants because Milhouse is afraid of him.

This conversation is linked to situational context. Milhouse sees Lisa in a distance interviewing people of Springfield. He then calls Lisa and wants her to interview him. Knowing this, Nelson , who hates Milhouse, forces Milhouse to say *global warming is a myth* to show Lisa that Milhouse does not care about environment.

Nelson's and Milhouse's utterances are flouting the maxim of quality since their utterances that say "global warming is a myth" is obviously untrue.

Everyone knows that global warming really exists all over the world. Millhouse flouts maxim of quality because he is forced, while Nelson flouts maxim of

quality because he wants to indirectly tell Lisa that Milhouse does not really care about the environment.

- **Datum 7**

Colin : I'm Colin.

Lisa : I haven't seen you at school.

Colin : Moved from Ireland. **My dad's a musician.**

Lisa still tries to find out people's attention about the environment by asking them from door to door. Accidentally, a boy that comes from opposite direction does the same thing as Lisa does. The conversation occurs when Lisa greets the boy whose name is Colin.

This conversation is linked to cultural general knowledge. What Lisa thinks about Ireland and musician could make her interested in Collin as newcomer in Springfield. Collin also has same interest in environment as Lisa does, they have the same cultural knowledge about environment.

Colin has flouted maxim of quantity since he gives more contribution than is required. His utterance "*Moved from Ireland. My dad's a musician*" is too informative since Lisa only states that she has not seen him at school. By telling Lisa that his dad is a musician, Colin's intended meaning is to show what his father is in order to make Lisa impressed.

- **Datum 8**

Lisa : Do you play?

Colin : **Just piano, guitar, trumpet, drums and bass.**

The conversation occurs when Lisa begins to be interested in Colin because they have the same interest towards environment. She wants to know further about him, then she wonders if he plays music's instrument.

This conversation is linked to interpersonal context. Lisa's question "do you play" is related to the previous conversation in which Collin says that his dad is a musician. Therefore, the word "play" refers to something about the music that is answered by Collin by mentioning the instruments that he can play.

Again, Colin has flouted maxim of quality since his answer is more informative than is required. If he obeys maxim, his answer could be only "yes, I do", but he informs more than is required. By saying that, his intended meaning is to show off his ability of playing many music's instruments.

- **Datum 9**

Marge : Twisted tail! A thousand eyes! Trapped forever! What could that be?

Neighbor : **I believe it's the sound the Green Lantern made when Sinestro threw him into a vat of acid. EPAAA!**

This conversation is performed in Homer's house. Marge still tries to find out what the words that grandpa said in church could be. Finally she invites one of her neighbors who has recorded that strange event in his cell phone to interpret what the hints could be.

Marge's utterances is linked to interpersonal context. "Twisted tail! A thousand eyes! Trapped forever" is what she gets from grandpa when he

unconsciously says it in the church, those words haunt Marge about something bad will happen.

The neighbor here has flouted maxim of quality since he says something untrue. EPA here stands for Environmental Protection Agency, the agency which will seal all people in Springfield in a dome. In the movie it can be seen that the neighbor acts unseriously in giving opinion. The intended meaning is to show that he does not really care about something that grandpa warns about.

- **Datum 10**

Homer : **I dare you to skateboard to Krusty Burger and back, naked.**

Bart : How naked?

Homer : Fourth base.

This conversation is performed by Homer and his son, Bart. They are having fun outside the house by playing dare contest. Then it comes to Homer's turn to dare Bart to do something. He dares Bart to skateboard to Krusty Burger naked.

Homer's utterance involves cultural general knowledge context. He mentions Krusty Burger that he does not explain before where it is, but Bart knows it. It is because Krusty Burger is the place where people can get burger located in Springfield that people in Springfield know it.

The utterance performed by Homer contains flouting maxim of manner since it is ambiguous. The word naked can be only wearing pants or wearing nothing at all. In addition, Homer makes obscure expression when he says the word "naked". Homers seems to stress the word "naked" that indirectly indicates that Bart should wear nothing if he takes the challenge.

- **Datum 11**

Bart : Girls might see my doodle.

Homer : **Oh, I see. Then I hereby declare you chicken for life.**

Every morning you'll wake up to "Good morning, chicken". At your wedding, I'll sing: bakbakkbakkbak (mimicking the sound of chicken)

This conversation occurs when Homer dares Bart to skateboard naked, but Bart refuses the challenge since he does not want girls to look at him naked.

Homer then acts like chicken to mock Bart that he is just like a *chicken*.

Homer's behavior that mimics a chicken is linked to cultural knowledge context. The chicken is a symbol for a coward that many people know, then he uses is to mock Bart that is not brave enough to take the challenge.

The utterance that Homer makes contains flouting maxim of manner since it is obscure. The obscurity is on the word "chicken" and on the wedding song that is sung using chicken sound by Homer. Homer's intended meaning is to tell Bart that he does not have any bravery and he is just a coward that Homer symbolizes with *chicken*.

- **Datum 12**

Bart : Tell him you dared me to do it.

Officer : If that's true, then you should be taking the rap here, not your son.

Homer : And what happens to me if it's my fault?

Officer : You'll have to attend a one-hour parenting class.

Homer : **It was all his idea! He's out of control, I tell you! I'm at my wits' end.**

Bart bravely takes the challenge from Homer to skateboard naked at last.

When he passes through the highway, the officers watch him and soon arrest him because being naked in public breaks the law. The conversation occurs when Bart

is being handcuffed toward the pole by the officers, then Homer comes and gets involved in the conversation with the officers.

This conversation involves situational context. The word “here” in officer’s utterance “If that’s true, then you should be taking the rap here, not your son” shows the situation at the time, “here” refers to the place where Bart is handcuffed, that is a pole on the side of the road.

Homer has flouted maxim of quality since he tells a lie. Homer actually dares Bart to skateboard naked. His intended meaning by flouting maxim of quality is to protect himself from attending parenting class as the punishment for having dared Bart to skateboard naked.

- **Datum 13**

Bart : Did you at least bring my clothes?
 Homer : Shirt, socks, everything you need.
 Bart : You didn't bring my pants.
 Homer : **Who am I, Tommy Bahama?**

That conversation between Bart and his father occurs after officers take off the handcuff from Bart and leave him naked. Bart hopes his father brings his clothes to wear because before Bart takes the challenge he has left his clothes at home.

This conversation involves cultural knowledge context. “Tommy Bahama” is the manufacturer of clothes that the people of Springfield might know.

Therefore, Bart understands what Homer means although without being explained before.

The utterance “who am I, Tommy Bahama?” is flouting maxim of relevance since it is irrelevant to Bart’s utterance that asks about his pants. By

flouting this maxim, Homer's intended meaning is to tell Bart that Homer does not bring his Clothes.

- **Datum 14**

Bart : Why are you helping me? I'm not your kid.

Flanders : We're neighbors. **I'm sure your father would do the same for my boys.**

At the Krusty Burger, Flanders and his kids are having meal when suddenly he finds Bart does not wear any pants because Homer forgets to bring it.

Flanders who always brings extra pants for his kids then kindly offers it to Bart to wear.

This conversation is linked to the situational context. Bart is passing through Flanders with his kids. As passing through Flanders, Bart is trying to pull his shirt down to cover his genital because he does not wear pants. Flanders therefore puts pity on him and give him pants.

Flanders has flouted maxim of quality since he gives more than what is required. If he does not flout maxim of quantity or any other maxims, his answer could be only "*because we're neighbor*" to respond Bart's question "*Why are you helping me?*" without stating "*I'm sure your father would do the same for my boys*" that seems to be unrequired contribution. His intended meaning by flouting this maxim is to tell Bart that everyone will do the same as he does.

- **Datum 15**

Homer : Hey, Marge. Isn't it great being married to someone who's recklessly impulsive?

Marge : **Actually, it's aged me horribly.**

Homer gets home bringing a pig from Krusty Burger and decides to show the pig to Marge. He walks heading for Marge and hides the pig behind his back.

The conversation occurs before Homer shows the pig to Marge.

This conversation involves interpersonal knowledge context. Marge understands that Homer talks about her marriage to him without being explained.

Homer mentions “someone who’s recklessly impulsive” that is known by Marge that it refers to Homer himself.

Marge’s response “*it’s aged me horribly*” contains flouting maxim of relevance since it is irrelevant to the question ‘*Hey, Marge. Isn't it great being married to someone who's recklessly impulsive?*’. Marge’s answer “*it’s aged me horribly*” is apparently bad. Her intended meaning is to tell “no” to Homer.

- **Datum 16**

Marge : Please, get rid of that pig.

Homer : **Oh, you're gonna love him. Look, he does an impression of you.**

This conversation occurs when Marge finds that Homer brings the pig home. The tail of the pig is twisted that reminds Marge of something that grandpa warns about in the church, it says *twisted tail, a thousand eyes and trapped forever*. Therefore, Marge wants Homer to get rid of the pig.

This conversation involves situational context. Homer’s utterance “Oh, you’re gonna love him. Look, he does an impression of you” is linked to

situational context. The word “him” refers to a pig he is holding that is shown to Marge.

Homer’s utterance in the conversation contains flouting of maxim of relevance since his contribution is not relevant to Marge utterance that wants Homer to get rid of the pig. Homer instead shows that the pig can do something funny rather than responds Marge’s utterance to get rid of the pig. Instead of saying “No”, Homer shows the good thing of the pig that indirectly tells he does not want to get rid of the pig.

- **Datum 17**

Bart : Dad, it's not fair to use a bug zapper to catch the fish.
 Homer : **If you love fish like I do, you want them to die with dignity**

When Bart feels upset, Flanders tries to talk to Bart and tells whenever his kids are upset he takes them fishing that can give some fun to his kids. It makes Bart retrieve the memories in which that conversation occurs when he is fishing with his father that does not seem to be fun as Flanders says.

It involves situational context. In Bart’s memory when he is fishing with his father, it shows that they are fishing on a boat. Homer shows a bug zapper and says “If you love fish like I do, you want them to die with dignity” that means Bart has to do like what his father does, that is by using bug zapper to catch fish.

Homer flouts maxim of manner since he gives obscure contribution. Homer tells Bart that he should want the fish to die with dignity is really obscure, remembering that Homer catches the fish through improper way, that is using bug zapper. Homer’s intended meaning is to want Bart to do the same as he does by

saying “*If you love fish like I do, you want them to die with dignity*” even though it is an improper way.

- **Datum 18**

Flanders : Oh, great. Now, how about I fix you some cocoa?

Bart : **No way. Cocoa's for wusses.**

Bart sits on one of branches of the tree in front of his house while being upset. Flanders that notices Bart from the upstairs in his house and finds that he is upset tries to offer cup of chocolate to Bart. Bart refuses it, but Flanders still makes him cocoa and leaves it on his window sill at his house that can be reached from the branch where Bart is sitting. Bart finally takes and drinks the cocoa and seems to like it.

Bart's answer to Flanders is apparently flouting maxim of quality since it is apparently untrue. Anyone may drink cocoa, not only for *wusses* (person who is physically weak). Bart's intended meaning by flouting this maxim is to show to Flanders that he is not a weak boy and can solve the problems by himself.

This conversation is linked to cultural knowledge context. Men who drink chocolate are considered as weak and not cool. Men will look cooler if they drink beer.

- **Datum 19**

Bart : You're not strangling me.

Flanders : What the...? Strangling's only good for... Well, it's not good for anything. **The only time you should lay hands on a boy is to give him a good pat on the back.**

Flanders takes Bart fishing on a boat. When Bart gets a bite, he accidentally releases Flanders' pole into the river. Flanders gets shocked, he then

runs immediately over Bart to reach his pole but he is too late. When Flanders runs over Bart, Bart thinks that Flanders is going to strangle him as his father used to do at him.

The conversation is linked to interpersonal knowledge context. Bart is always strangled by his father anytime he does mistakes. Therefore, he is surprised when Flanders is approaching him, he thinks he is going to be strangled.

Flanders' utterance contains flouting maxim of quantity since his contribution is more than is required. Instead of only saying "no", he tells Bart that boys should be given pat on the back, it is obviously more than is required.

His intended meaning by flouting this maxim is to show Bart that what his father does to him is improper, a father should give a pat on the back rather than strangling.

- **Datum 20**

Lisa : **This lake is just one piece of trash away from a toxic nightmare.** But I knew you wouldn't listen. So I took the liberty of pouring water from the lake in all your drinking glasses.

Audience : This is why we should hate kids.

This conversation occurs at the Lisa's seminar that talks about the environment. She shows that the pollution has reached a crisis level. As a result, to make people believe, she takes sample of the water from the river and serves it in the glass to each audience as the drinking water.

This conversation is linked to situational context. Lisa's utterance "This lake is just one piece of trash away from a toxic nightmare" involves situational context, when she says "this lake" she is on her seminar that is talking about the

lake in Springfield that is getting more polluted. Therefore, all people know that “this lake” refers to lake of Springfield.

Lisa’s explanation about how bad the pollution is flouting maxim of quality since it uses metaphor that is untrue literally. Her words “This lake is just one piece of trash away from a toxic nightmare” is really exaggerating. Her intended meaning by flouting this maxim is to show that the lake is extremely polluted.

- **Datum 21**

Russ Cargill : Pollution in Springfield has reached crisis levels.

President : I hate this job. Everything's "crisis" this and "end of the world" that. Nobody opens with a joke. **I miss Danny De Vito.**

This conversation is performed by Russ Cargill as the head of EPA and President. Russ Cargill comes to president to report the pollution in Springfield that has reached crisis level.

This conversation is linked to cultural knowledge context. The word “pollution” stated by Russ Cargill refers to the lake in Springfield rather than the air. It is a cultural context that is known by the president even though without being explained more about what is polluted.

President’s utterance contains flouting maxim of quantity since he gives information that is not required. He tells Russ Cargill that he misses Danny De Vito as the response to Russ Cargill’s report about the pollution that is not being as informative as required. His intended meaning by flouting this maxim is to tell Russ Cargill to open his conversation with joke before having it with president.

- **Datum 22**

Russ Cargill : Well, I've narrowed your choices down to five unthinkable options, each will cause untold misery.

President : I pick number three.

Russ Cargill : You don't wanna read them first?

President : **I was elected to lead, not to read. Number three!**

This conversation occurs in the President's work room. Russ Cargill that is getting upset of Springfield people due to pollution suggests President to choose five unthinkable options that causes misery. The president then soon chooses one of the choices given by Russ Cargill.

This conversation is linked to interpersonal knowledge context. The president knows that Russ Cargill plans something to Springfield regarding its pollution. The word "option" there refers to the plans of Russ Cargill that will be implemented by the president.

President's statement is flouting maxim of relevance since it is irrelevant to Russ Cargill's question that asks president if he wants to read the choices first.

Responding to the question, President makes statement "*I was elected to lead, not to read*", it shows president's intended meaning to tell Russ Cargill that he does not want to read the options first.

- **Datum 23**

Marge : Maggie was right there, just outside the dome.

Homer : Marge, she's right here This dome can play tricks on you. You just have to keep calm and... **Oh, my God! I'm out of the dome. Fresh air! Freedom! I'll write you. Lead good lives!**

This conversation occurs in the backyard of Homer's house. Marge finds that Maggie gets outside the dome. She immediately runs inside the house to tell

Homer. Once they are already at the backyard, they find Maggie is sitting inside the dome.

This conversation involves situational context. Both Homer and Marge are inside the dome. The word “you” in Homer’s utterance “Oh, my God! I’m out of the dome. Fresh air! Freedom! I’ll write you. Lead good lives!” actually refers to Homer himself. He points out the figure of himself that is reflected by the dome when he says “you” in that utterance.

Homer has flouted maxim of quality since his utterance is really untrue. In saying the utterance to the reflection of himself that is reflected by the dome. In this case, Homer’s intended meaning by flouting this maxim is to want to tell Maggie that what she actually sees is the reflection of Maggie.

- **Datum 24**

News reporter : A shocking discovery has been made here at Lake Springfield.

Homer : **That could be anybody's pig-crap silo.**

Marge : Homer, it was you. You single-handedly killed this town.

This conversation occurs when Homer and Marge are watching news. The news is reporting about the discovery that pollutes the lake. It is a crap silo that is thrown by Homer to the lake. Marge is shocked, she does not believe that the pollution is made by her husband that causes the entrapment for all Springfield people.

This conversation is linked to situational context. Both Homer and Marge are watching news in the television. The crap silo in the news shows that there is a writing in the crap silo that says “return to Homer Simpson”. Therefore, Marge is sure that the crap silo is Homer’s crap silo,

Homer's utterance has flouted maxim of quality. He tells a lie to his wife that the crap silo could be possessed by anybody else; in fact he already knows all along that the crap silo is his. His intended meaning is to want to convince his wife that the crap silo is not his own.

• **Datum 25**

Marge : The sinkhole. Follow me, kids!

Bart : **Geronimo!**

Lisa : **Sacajawea!**

Simpsons tries to flee when the mob tries to get them. They try to flee by riding their car, but they are caught. Then the mob brings them to the tree to be hanged, but they can still run away from the mob. They climb the tree, but then when they are already at the top, Maggie who is still unable to speak pointing out to the sinkhole. She tries to tell her mom to flee through the sinkhole but her mom does not understand. Finally, Maggie jumps in to the sinkhole first then her mom realizes that it is what Maggie is going to tell. Then other members are following Maggie.

This conversation involves situational context. Marge points out the sinkhole when she says "The sinkhole. Follow me, kids!", then all of them jump in to the sinkhole to flee from the mob.

Bart and Lisa are shouting at the mob 'Geronimo!' And 'Sacajawea!' as they are jumping down to the sinkhole. They are flouting maxim of manner since those words are obscure. Those words do not even exist in the English dictionary. Their intended meaning by flouting this maxim is to say good by to the mob since they find way out to flee from the mob.

- **Datum 26**

Marge : I need to know what was going through your mind when you didn't listen to me and dumped that silo in the lake.
Homer!

Homer : **I don't know what to tell you, Marge. I don't think about things, I respect people who do but I just try to make the days not hurt until I get to crawl in next to you again.**

This conversation occurs in the new house after they successfully flee from the dome. They are gathering there to plan their new next life. When suddenly Marge wonders why Homer does not listen to her and dumps the crap silo to the lake.

This conversation is linked to the interpersonal knowledge context. Marge in the conversation is talking about what Homer does to the whole Springfield that causes the entrapment of Springfield, that is polluting the lake.

In the Homer's utterance it can be seen that his explanation is a bit long and unclear. He even says to crawl in next to Marge again that seems to be a persuasion. Homer's utterances is flouting maxim of manner due to its obscurity since he makes long and unclear utterance that actually does not answer Marge.

His intended meaning by flouting this maxim is to want to lower down his wife's anger by giving such persuasion.

- **Datum 27**

Mr. Burns : I have two buttons behind this desk. One will supply your town with power, the other releases the hounds. Reach me.

Make me your brother.

Doctor : The hospital's generator is about to give out. Lives will be lost.

Mr. Burns : "Lives lost." Go on.

Officer : We got a convict we were gonna fry tomorrow, but now we can't.

Mr. Burns : Tempting. Tempting.

Blackman : **Look, all our reasons mean nothing. Just look into your heart and you'll find the answer.**

Mr. Burns : (releases the hounds)

This conversation occurs at the government building when Springfield gets electricity failures. There are 3 people, who come to the government that ask the government to supply Springfield with power. They are a doctor, an officer, and a blackman.

This conversation involves situational context. The Springfield is running out of electricity causes the whole town entirely dark. Those three people, the doctor, the officer and the blackman come to Mr. Burn to ask government to supply electricity. Each person tells Mr. Burn the reason why they ask electricity.

A blackman has flouted maxim of manner. His words "*Look, all our reasons mean nothing. Just look into your heart and you'll find the answer*" are

ambiguous. His intended meaning is to want something good to be done by Mr. Burns because the word "*look into your heart*" always represents something good.

But, Mr. Burns interprets wrong until he releases the hounds due to its obscurity.

- **Datum 28**

Merge Uni: Homie, get your clothes on. Homie?

Homer Uni: **I'm happy here. Screw Springfield!**

The conversation occurs after Homer and Merge find that Springfield is going to be blown up. Merge feels obliged to save Springfield because Homer's fault that causes it. He immediately asks Homer to put his clothes on since he only wears trousers to soon save Springfield, but Homer refuses it since he feels comfortable to stay at his current house.

This conversation involves situational context. Homer takes his clothes off while watches television. In the television shows that Springfield is going to be blown up. Marge's utterance "Homie, get your clothes on. Homie?" means she asks Homer to save Springfield. The word "here" in Homer' utterance "I'm happy here. Screw Springfield!" refers to the second home of Simpsons that is built after successfully fleeing from Springfield.

Homer's utterance is flouting maxim of relevance. The words "*I'm happy here. Screw Springfield!*" is irrelevant to Merge's utterance that wants Homer to put his clothes on and save Springfield. Homer's intended meaning is that he prefers to stay at home rather than going to save Springfield.

- **Datum 29**

Homer : How long are we doing this?

Alaskan old woman : **Until you have an "epiphany".**

Homer : Okay, What's an epiphany?

Homer is left by his family because he does not want to save Springfield. He is so frustrated and finally decides to look for his family. On the way looking

for his family, he lost consciousness because he is too exhausted. He is then saved by an old woman and brought inside to her tent. There he is looked after and told by old woman to confess his fault. He then is aware that he has done mistakes and soon continues his journey to look for his family and save Springfield.

This conversation is linked to situational context. The word “this” in Homer’s utterance “How long are we doing *this*?” refers to what Alaskan old woman wants Homer to do and both Homer and Alaskan old woman are doing that at the time, that is throat singing.

Alaskan old woman has flouted maxim of manner since she gives obscure contribution and expression. The word “epiphany” is not really understandable due to its obscurity. Furthermore, the Alaskan old woman says it in high intonation that shows obscure expression. It can be seen in the conversation that Homer asks what is meant by “*epiphany*” due to its obscurity. Her intended meaning is to want Homer to get sudden realization of his fault that is represented by word “*epiphany*”.

- **Datum 30**

Marge : Despite everything, I miss your father.
 Bart : Me too. **His big, fat ass could shield us all,**

Marge and her kids get caught by government and are brought back to the dome. The conversation occurs in the dome when they are already sealed back there, they hope Homer to save them before they are going to be blown up with all people.

This conversation is linked to interpersonal knowledge context. Marge says that she misses Bart's father that actually refers to Homer. Bart also states "His big, fat ass could shield us all" that refers to Homer as well.

Bart has flouted maxim of quality since what he says is apparently untrue. He says that his father's fat ass could shield them all from the explosion of the bomb, it is totally impossible. His intended meaning by flouting this maxim is to tell his mom that he also misses his father and wants his father to save them.

• Datum 31

Homer : **Ten-hut! At ease. I'm General Marriott Suites and I have an urgent note from the president. It says to release this town immediately.**

Guard : Why is it written on a leaf?

Homer : (jabs guard in the face)

Guard : (faints)

This conversation is performed by Homer and the dome guard when Homer disguises to be a general. He borrows uniform and wears it to fool the guard, then he tells the guard that he is ordered by president to release the town immediately. He gives an order from president that is written on a leaf that says "release this town immediately".

This conversation involves situational context. Homer wears uniform like a general then he gives an urgent note in form of a leaf, it says "release this town immediately". When the guard holds the leaf and reads the writing on it, Homer jabs the guard in the face until he faints.

Homer has flouted maxim of quality since his utterance that says "I'm General Marriott Suites and I have an urgent note from the president. It says to

release this town immediately” is a lie. His intended meaning is to fool the guard so he can go inside the dome and save the town.

- **Datum 32**

Russ Cargill : I was tricked by an idiot.

Cletus : Hey, I know how you feel. **I was beat in tic-tac-toe by a chicken.**

This conversation is between Russ Cargill that is being shown on big screen and Cletus, the idiot. Cletus successfully distracts Russ Cargill while other people try to flee. Then suddenly Homer comes and ruins the fleeing trial and Russ Cargill realizes that he is being tricked.

This conversation is linked to situational context. Cletus says “hey, I know how you feel. I was beat in tic-tac-toe by a chicken”, the word “how you feel” refers to the feeling of Russ Cargill after he is fooled by Cletus, the person who is considered as an idiot.

Cletus is flouting maxim of quantity since he gives too informative contribution. Russ Cargill does not even ask by whom he is beaten in tic-tac-toe.

Therefore his utterance that says “I was beat in tic-tac-toe by a chicken” does not make his contribution as informative as required. He indirectly tells Russ Cargill not to be sad by stating something worse that happens to him than what happens to Russ Cargill.

- **Datum 33**

Grandpa Uni: Homer? What the hell are you doing now?

Homer Uni: **Risking my life to save people I hate for reasons I don't quite understand.**

This conversation occurs in the dome when grandpa notices Homer is riding motorbike. He then realizes that Homer is holding bomb and wonders where he is going with the bomb.

This conversation is linked to situational context. What Homer is doing in the context is he holds a bomb that he is going to throw out of the dome. The word “people” in the utterance refers to the people of Springfield who are going to be saved by homer.

Homer has flouted maxim of manner since his utterance is too long in explaining where he is going, it makes the utterance obscure. If he obeys maxim his answer could be only “to save Springfield”. His intended meaning by flouting this maxim is want to show that he actually does not want to save Springfield but he has to.

- **Datum 34**

Homer Uni: Okay, you've only got one shot to throw that bomb through the hole.

Bart Uni: Dad, in case I miss, **I'm sorry I said I wished you weren't my father.**

Homer finally confesses his fault and apologizes to his son. At first Bart cannot forgive, but then when Homer allows Bart to hold the bomb they are going to throw away, Bart realizes that his father really knows him and cares about him.

Bart finally forgives his father and together get over the problem that Springfield

faces at the time, that is getting the bomb away from the dome. The conversation occurs when Bart is about to throw out the bomb through the hole on the top of the dome.

The conversation involves interpersonal context. The word “hole” in the utterance refers to the hole on the top of the dome where the bomb is going to be thrown through it. Bart’s utterance that says “I’m sorry I said I wished you weren’t my father” refers to the previous event in which Bart says so when he gets upset with his father.

Bart flouts maxim of quantity since he gives contribution that is not required, that is “I’m sorry I said I wished you weren’t my father”. If he obeys maxim, that could be only “Dad, I’m sorry in case I miss”. Because if he misses to throw the bomb through the hole, all over Springfield will destroy. Through his utterance, his intended meaning by flouting this maxim is want to tell his father that he is really sorry.

- **Datum 35**

Russ Cargill : Hello, Homer.

Homer : So we meet at last, whoever you are.

Russ Cargill : **There're two things they don't teach you at Harvard Business School. How to cope with defeat and how to handle a shotgun. I'm going to do both right now.**

Homer and Bart successfully throw the bomb through the hole, they also break the dome because of the explosion of the bomb. They can finally save Springfield and also save themselves from the explosion that almost kills them.

The conversation occurs when Homer and Bart can land their motorbike safely at the top of the hill and encounter Russ Cargill there.

The conversation is linked to interpersonal context. Homer knows Russ Cargill from television, Russ Cargill is the head of EPA that traps and plans to destroy Springfield. They meet on the hill after Homer successfully stops Russ Cargill's plan.

Russ Cargill flouts maxim of quantity since his contribution is more than is required. His explanation about what is not taught by Harvard Business School is too informative which is not asked by either Homer or Bart. If he obeys maxim, the explanation should not exist. The intended meaning is to tell Bart and Homer that what he is going to do is really bad.

- **Datum 36**

- Bart : **Wait! If you kill my dad you'll never know where the treasure is buried (1).**
- Russ Cargill : What treasure?
- Bart : **The Treasure of Imawienner (2).**
- Russ Cargill : I'm a wiener?.
- Homer : Hahahaha! Classic.

Homer and Bart succeed to save Springfield from explosion that is planned by Russ Cargill. Knowing his plan has been stopped, Russ Cargill intends to kill Homer by shooting him using shotgun he holds. The conversation occurs when Russ Cargill aims his shotgun at Homer. When Russ Cargill is going to shoot Homer, Bart gives joke about the treasure that stops Russ Cargill a moment. When finally Maggie comes from behind pulls a big stone that falls to Russ Cargill's head until he loses consciousness.

This conversation is linked to cultural knowledge context. The "treasure" is known by people as the precious stuff that is left and buried in one place. The

word “treasure” is used by Bart to fool Russ Cargill in which the treasure itself actually does not exist.

In the conversation, Bart flouts 2 maxims in a row. First one, he flouts maxim of quality since he tells a lie (1), there is actually no treasure found.

Second one, he flouts maxim of manner by saying “*imawienner*” (2), it is so obscure that makes Russ Cargill get confused. Bart’s intended meaning by flouting those two maxims is to fool Russ Cargill.

• **Datum 37**

Lisa : Colin? Colin!
 Milhouse : **Lisa? Colin's dead. But his last words were: "Milhouse, take care of Lisa. Hold her hand."**
 Collin : (Suddenly appears)
 Milhouse : (Notices Collin) I got her all warmed up for you.

Once the Springfield’s problems are over, Lisa is walking all around the town looking for Colin. It seems that Lisa falls in love with Colin. The last time Lisa saw Collin when she succeeded to flee from the mob that was going to kill her and her family. The conversation occurs when Lisa is walking around the town looking for Collin, then suddenly she meets Milhouse.

This conversation is linked to situational context. The surrounding that looks messed up due to the explosion and Milhouse who comes up from a distance and says that Collin leaves message to Milhouse that says “Milhouse, take care of Lisa. Hold her hand” while gives his hand to be held by Lisa. A while after millhouse says that Collin is dead, Collin appears and stands behind Milhouse.

Milhouse flouts maxim of quality since what he says is a lie. He says that Colin is already dead and leaves a message that says "Milhouse, take care of Lisa. Hold her hand". Collin is actually still alive and standing behind Milhouse when he is telling that lie. Colin's intended meaning is to tell Lisa not to look for Colin anymore and tells her that he is ready to replace Colin.

Table 4.2 The Number of Flouting of Maxims Performed by The Characters in The Simpsons Movie

Name of the characters	Flouting maxim of quantity	Flouting maxim of quality	Flouting maxim of manner	Flouting maxim of relevance	The total number of flouted maxim
Homer		4	5	4	13
Bart	1	3	2	1	7
Marge				2	2
Grandpa			1	1	2
Lisa		1	1	1	3
Nelson		1			1
Millhouse		2			2
Colin	2				2
Homer's neighbor			1		1
Flander	2				2
President	1			1	2
Blackman			1		1
Alaskan oldwoman			1		1
Cletus	1				1
Russ Cargill	1				1
	8	11	12	10	41

Based on the table 4.2, to answer research problem number two that deals with the most frequent flouted maxim and the possible explanation for the most frequent flouted maxim found in "The Simpsons Movie", the researcher finds that maxim of manner is the most frequently flouted that is 12 times. When maxim of manner is flouted by the characters, the hearers tend to fail to infer the intended

meaning that is being conveyed since it also deals with the obscurity, ambiguity and the way speakers say. It can be seen in datum number 2, 10, 27, and 36 that contain flouting of maxim of manner that show the hearers get confused when the speakers flout maxim of manner who give obscure, ambiguous, long contributions, and also the changing of the expression. The hearers sometimes make question that clarifies what actually the speakers mean that shows the hearers fail to infer the intended meaning. When this maxim deals with the expression, it means that they want to stress and convey something behind the utterance in which the expression is changing. As shown in datum number 10 and 29, the expression is changing when the utterance that contains implicature is being said. The speakers want to convey something implicitly and hope the hearers can infer it by looking at speakers' expression.

4.2 Discussions

Based on the first problem, the researcher found maxim of quality, maxim of quantity, maxim of manner and maxim of relevance that are flouted in the conversations. Homer, the father in the family, flouts maxim of quality, maxim of relevance and maxim of manner most frequently. It shows that Homer does not like to say something directly, he would rather imply something through a lie or untrue contribution, irrelevant answer and obscurity of his expression. The other one is maxim of quantity, it is most frequently flouted by Flanders. He likes to add information to strengthen his notion, as shown in data number 14 and 19. The researcher also found that when the implicature occurs, or in other words when any maxim is being flouted, the conversation can still run well. The hearers

tend to be able to infer the intended meaning conveyed by the speaker although the hearers are not given interconnected answer. In inferring the intended meaning, the context is also very important to be known by the hearer.

According to Cutting (2002), there are three sorts of context that are linked to the conversation, namely situational context, background knowledge context and co-textual context. However, the researcher did not find one out of three contexts that have been mentioned, that is the co-textual context. It deals with what the speakers have been saying, while the researcher found was the conversations are more linked to either situational context or background knowledge context. The kind of context the researcher found the most in the conversations in the movie is situational context since the conversations mostly involve the situation when the conversations occur like time, place and gestures of the speakers.

Then, the researcher found that maxim of manner is the most frequently flouted. This flouting of maxim makes people fail the most to infer the intended meaning is flouting maxim of manner. According to Yule (1996), flouting maxim of manner happens if the contribution is perspicuous. It may be obscure, ambiguous and disorderly. Homer is the character who flouted maxim of manner the most. He is a kind of person who likes making jokes and sarcastic utterances so he makes the sentences obscure and longer than it is supposed to be in order to deliver his jokes and sarcasm. On the research finding it can be seen that when maxim of manner is flouted, the speaker and the hearer tend to unsuccessfully make good conversation. For example in the datum no 27 when a Blackman says

to Mr. Burns “*look into your heart, you’ll find the answer*”. Such utterance is obscure and ambiguous, many people can have different answer. Responding that utterance, Mr. Burns releases the hounds to catch him that is not actually meant by the Blackman.

Related to the previous studies, there were similarities and difference among this study and the two previous studies. Prameswari (2013) used Grice’s theory of implicature and analyzed the utterances that only contain flouting maxim of relation in “Iron Man 2”. She found 13 conversations that could run smoothly although the speaker flouted maxim of relation. She also found there were 7 conversations in which the hearer could not understand what speaker meant and made the conversation not work. It is similar to researcher’s finding that showed some utterances that failed to be inferred by the hearer since its obscurity. Furthermore, Prameswati also concluded the same as the researcher did that people can draw the implicit meaning and the reason by analyzing how speaker flouts the maxim and through the context.

Burhan (2013) found the maxim that is most frequently flouted in “UP!” movie is maxim of quantity, it is flouted 15 times that showed the main character is talkative. The characters flout the maxim of quantity to explain more or stress something in order to make the hearers understand more and to hide the truth from the hearers and also to make the hearers believe in what they say. It is different from the researcher’s finding that found maxim of manner is mostly flouted in order to explain and stress more on the intended meaning. Burhan revealed that the purposes of flouting the maxims were to make the main characters are

comfortable in the conversation, to avoid other questions, to show pleasure or anger, and to show their knowledge on something in this movie. Otherwise, it is different from researcher's study that did not find the characters who flouted maxims to be comfortable in the conversation. The characters occasionally flouted maxim to get the hearer upset since this movie contains many sarcasms in the utterances.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter consists of conclusion and suggestion. The suggestion is intended to give additional information to the next researcher who is interested in doing the similar research.

5.1 Conclusion

This research is concerned with the implicatures which arise from flouting of maxims in the movie entitled “The Simpsons Movie”. The theory of flouting maxim which was used is Grice’s Cooperative Principle (1975). Using the theory of Grice, the researcher answered the problems of the study in which the data were obtained from the utterances performed by the characters which flout the maxims.

Based on the study, the researcher found 41 utterances from the characters in “The Simpsons Movie”. The researcher found that the intended meaning of implicature in flouting of maxim in each utterance was much dependent on the context. In some cases, the intended meaning of implicatures produced were close to the literal meaning.

Furthermore, the maxim that was flouted the most in “The Simpsons Movie” was maxim of manner. Homer is the main character who flouted the maxim of manner the most. His utterances are often ambiguous and obscure. In

explaining simple thing he used longer sentence that could possibly make the hearer a bit confused, yet that can make the utterances sound funnier.

5.2 Suggestion

In this subchapter, the researcher aims at giving some suggestions for the next researcher. The researcher suggests the next researchers do research in a movie which has funny and unique implicature to make more interesting analysis.

He also suggests the next researchers consider the context carefully in analyzing the data. Furthermore, he suggests the next researchers compare a study which uses a movie as the data source to a study which uses other literary works as the data source.



REFERENCES

Ary, Donald, Jacobs,, Lucy Cheser, & Razavieh , Asghar. (2002). *Introduction to Research in Education. Sixth edition*. California: Wadsworth Group.

Brown, G and Yule, G. (1989). *Discourse Analysis*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Burhan, S.R. (2013). *Flouting Maxim in the Main Characters of 'UP!' movie*. Unpublished thesis. Malang: Brawijaya University

Cook, G. (1989). *Discourse Analysis*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Cutting, J. (2002). *Pragmatics and Discourse*. London: Routledge.

Green, G. (1989). *Implicature*. New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.

Grice, H.P. (1975). *Logic And Conversation*. New York: Academic Press.

Grice, H.P. (1991). *Studies in The way of Words*. United States of America: Havard University Press.

Grundy, P. (2000). *Doing Pragmatics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

http://www.simpsons.wikia.com/wiki/The_simpsons_movie

Leech, G (1983). The Principles of Pragmatics. In Oka. (Ed.) *Prinsip-Prinsip Pragmatik*. Jakarta: Universitas Indonesia.

Prameswari, L (2013). *The Implicature in Flouting Maxim of Relation by the Main Character in Iron Man 2 Movie*. Unpublished thesis. Malang: Brawijaya University.

Sperber, D. and Wilson, D. (1995). *Relevance: first edition 1986*. Oxford: Blackwell

Wardhaugh, Ronald. (2006). *An Introduction to Linguistics*. Oxford: Blackwell.

Yule, G (1996). *Pragmatics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Appendix 1

List of Conversation Containing Flouting of Maxims in The Simpsons Movie.

No.	CONVERSATION
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marge : I hate being late • Homer : Well, I hate going. Why can't I worship the Lord in my own way by praying like hell on my deathbed? • Marge : Homer, they can hear you inside. • Homer : Relax. Those pious morons are too busy talking to their God
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pastor : Let the Lord's light shine upon you, feel the spirit, let it out! • Grandpa : Horrible, horrible things are going to happen! And they're gonna happen to you! And you! And you! And you. Whoa, nelly! People of Springfield, heed this warning, Twisted tail! A thousand eyes! Trapped forever!
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lisa : Dad, do something! • Homer : This book doesn't have any answers
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homer : Okay, who wants waffles? • Bart : I do, I do, I do! • Marge : Wait a minute. What about Grampa? • Bart : I want syrup! • Lisa : I want strawberries!
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marge : What is the point of going to church every Sunday when if someone we love has a genuine religious experience, we ignore it? Right, Grampa? • Grampa : I want bananas on my waffles
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Milhouse : Come on over, Lisa. You can canvass me as long as you want • Lisa : Milhouse, you don't care about the environment. • Milhouse : Hey. I am very passionate about the planet. • Nelson : Say global warming is a myth!! • Milhouse : It's a myth! Further study is needed!
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colin : I'm Colin. • Lisa : I haven't seen you at school. • Colin : Moved from Ireland. My dad's a musician
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lisa : Do you play? • Colin : Just piano, guitar, trumpet, drums and bass.
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marge : Twisted tail! A thousand eyes! Trapped forever! What could that be? • Neighbor : I believe it's the sound the Green Lantern made when Sinestro threw him into a vat of acid. EPAAA!

Table continued...

No.	CONVERSATION
10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Homer : I dare you to skateboard to Krusty Burger and back, naked. ● Bart : How naked? ● Homer : Fourth base.
11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bart : Girls might see my doodle. ● Homer : Oh, I see. Then I hereby declare you chicken for life. Every morning you'll wake up to "Good morning, chicken". At your wedding, I'll sing: bakbakbakbak (mimicking the sound of chicken)
12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bart : Tell him you dared me to do it. ● Officer : If that's true, then you should be taking the rap here, not your son.. ● Homer : And what happens to me if it's my fault? ● Officer : You'll have to attend a one-hour parenting class. ● Homer : It was all his idea! He's out of control, I tell you! I'm at my wits' end
13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bart : Did you at least bring my clothes? ● Homer : Shirt, socks, everything you need. ● Bart : You didn't bring my pants. ● Homer : Who am I, Tommy Bahama?
14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bart : Why are you helping me? I'm not your kid. ● Flanders : We're neighbors. I'm sure your father would do the same for my boys.
15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Homer : Hey, Marge. Isn't it great being married to someone who's recklessly impulsive? ● Marge : Actually, it's aged me horribly
16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Marge : Please, get rid of that pig. ● Homer : Oh, you're gonna love him. Look, he does an impression of you.
17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bart : Dad, it's not fair to use a bug zapper to catch the fish. ● Homer : If you love fish like I do, you want them to die with dignity
18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Flanders : Oh, great. Now, how about I fix you some cocoa? ● Bart : No way. Cocoa's for wusses.
19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bart : You're not strangling me. ● Flanders : What the...? Strangling's only good for... Well, it's not good for anything. The only time you should lay hands on a boy is to give him a good pat on the back.
20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lisa : This lake is just one piece of trash away from a toxic nightmare. But I knew you wouldn't listen. So I took the liberty of pouring water from the lake in all your drinking glasses. ● Audience : This is why we should hate kids

Table continued...

No.	CONVERSATION
21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Russ Cargill: Pollution in Springfield has reached crisis levels. ● President : I hate this job. Everything's "crisis" this and "end of the world" that. Nobody opens with a joke. I miss Danny De Vito.
22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Russ Cargill : Well, I've narrowed your choices down to five unthinkable options, each will cause untold misery. ● President : I pick number three. ● Russ Cargill : You don't wanna read them first? ● President : I was elected to lead, not to read. Number three!
23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Marge : Maggie was right there, just outside the dome. ● Homer : Marge, she's right here This dome can play tricks on you. You just have to keep calm and... Oh, my God! I'm out of the dome. Fresh air! Freedom! I'll write you. Lead good lives!
24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● News reporter : A shocking discovery has been made here at Lake Springfield. ● Homer : That could be anybody's pig-crap silo. ● Marge : Homer, it was you. You single-handedly killed this town.
25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Marge : The sinkhole. Follow me, kids! ● Bart : Geronimo! ● Lisa : Sacajawea!
26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Marge : I need to know what was going through your mind when you didn't listen to me and dumped that silo in the lake. Homer! ● Homer : I don't know what to tell you, Marge. I don't think about things, I respect people who do but I just try to make the days not hurt until I get to crawl in next to you again.
27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mr. Burns : I have two buttons behind this desk. One will supply your town with power, the other releases the hounds. Reach me. Make me your brother. ● Doctor : The hospital's generator is about to give out. Lives will be lost. ● Mr. Burns : "Lives lost." Go on. ● Officer : We got a convict we were gonna fry tomorrow, but now we can't. ● Mr. Burns : Tempting. Tempting. ● Blackman : Look, all our options mean nothing. Just look into your heart and you'll find the answer. ● Mr. Burns : (releases the hounds)
28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Merge : Homie, get your clothes on. Homie? ● Homer : I'm happy here. Screw Springfield!

Table continued...

No.	CONVERSATION
29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Homer : How long are we doing this? ● Alaskan oldwoman: Until you have an epiphany ● Homer : Okay, What's an epiphany?
30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Marge : Despite everything, I miss your father. ● Bart : Me too. His big, fat ass could shield us all.
31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Homer : Ten-hut! At ease. I'm General Marriott Suites and I have an urgent note from the president. It says to release this town immediately. ● Guard : Why is it written on a leaf?
32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Russ Cargill : I was tricked by an idiot. ● Cletus : Hey, I know how you feel. I was beat in tic-tac-toe by a chicken.
33	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Grandpa : Homer? What the hell are you doing now? ● Homer : Risking my life to save people I hate for reasons I don't quite understand.
34	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Homer : Okay, you've only got one shot to throw that bomb through the hole. ● Bart : Dad, in case I miss, I'm sorry I said I wished you weren't my father.
35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Russ Cargill : Hello, Homer. ● Homer : So we meet at last, whoever you are. ● Russ Cargill : There're two things they don't teach you at Harvard Business School. How to cope with defeat and how to handle a shotgun. I'm going to do both right now.
36	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bart : Wait! If you kill my dad you'll never know where the treasure is buried (1). ● Russ Cargill : What treasure? ● Bart : The Treasure of Imawiener (2). ● Russ Cargill : I'm a wiener?. ● Homer : Hahahaha! Classic.
37	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lisa : Colin? Colin! ● Milhouse : Lisa? Colin's dead. But his last words were: "Milhouse, take care of Lisa. Hold her hand." ● Collin : (Suddenly appears) ● Milhouse : (Noticing Collin) I got her all warmed up for you

Appendix 2

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

1. Nama : Surya Dani
 2. NIM : 0911110264
 3. Program studi : Sastra Inggris
 4. Topik Skripsi : Pragmatics; Implicature
 5. Judul Skripsi : The Implicature in Flouting of Maxims Found in The Simpsons Movie
 6. Tanggal Mengajukan : 11/05/2014
 7. Tanggal Selesai Revisi : 15/05/2014
 8. Nama Pembimbing : I. Drs. Lalu Merdi, M.A
 II. Tantri Refa Indhiarti, M.A
 9. Keterangan Konsultasi

No	Tanggal	Materi	Pembimbing	Paraf
1.	19 November 2013	Pengajuan dan persetujuan Skripsi	Pembimbing I	
2.	22 November 2013	Pengajuan dan persetujuan skripsi	Pembimbing II	
3.	22 November 2013	Konsultasi Bab I	Pembimbing I	
4.	7 Desember 2013	Pengajuan Data	Pembimbing I	
5.	17 Desember 2013	Revisi Data	Pembimbing I	
6.	20 Desember 2013	Revisi Data	Pembimbing I	
7.	22 Desember 2013	Konsultasi Bab IV	Pembimbing I	
8.	24 Desember 2013	Acc Bab I	Pembimbing I	
9.	27 Desember 2013	Pengajuan Bab I, II, III	Pembimbing I	
10.	27 Desember	Pengajuan Bab I, II, III	Pembimbing II	

	2013		
11.	28 Desember 2013	Revisi Bab I, II, III	Pembimbing I
12.	29 Desember 2014	Acc Seminar Proposal	Pembimbing I
13.	29 Desember 2014	Acc Seminar Proposal	Pembimbing II
14.	2 Januari 2014	Seminar Proposal	Pembimbing I
15.	2 Januari 2014	Seminar Proposal	Pembimbing II
16.	7 Januari 2014	Revisi proposal	Pembimbing II
17.	26 Februari 2014	Pengajuan Bab IV	Pembimbing I
18.	27 Februari 2014	Revisi Bab IV	Pembimbing I
19.	28 Maret 2014	Revisi Bab IV	Pembimbing I
20.	2 April 2014	Pengajuan Bab IV	Pembimbing II
21.	4 Mei 2014	Pengajuan Bab IV, V	Pembimbing I
22.	9 Mei 2014	Revisi Bab IV, V	Pembimbing I
23.	10 Mei 2014	AccSemhas	Pembimbing I
24.	10 Mei 2014	AccSemhas	Pembimbing II
25.	17 Mei 2013	Seminar hasil	Pembimbing I
26.	17 Mei 2014	Seminar hasil	Pembimbing II
27.	19 Mei 2014	Accujianskripsi	Pembimbing I
28.	19 Mei 2014	Accujianskripsi	Pembimbing II
29.	30 Mei 2014	Ujianskripsi	Pembimbing I

30.	30 Mei 2014	Ujianskripsi	Pembimbing II
31.	16 Juni 2014	RevisisetelahujianSkripsi	Pembimbing I
31.	16 Juni 2014	Revisisetelahujianskripsi	Pembimbing II

10. Telah dievaluasi dan diuji dengan nilai :



Malang, 16 Juni 2014

Dosen Pembimbing I

Dosen Pembimbing II

Drs. Lalu Merdi, M.A.

NIP.19441231 197903 1 003

Tantri Refa Indhiarti, M.A.

NIK.-

Mengetahui,
Ketua Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra

Ismatul Khasanah, M.Ed., Ph.D
NIP. 19750518 200501 2 001