

**FLOUTING CONVERSATIONAL MAXIMS IN ELLEN TALK  
SHOW “OPRAH WINFREY” EPISODE**

**UNDERGRADUATE THESIS**

**UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA**

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**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH  
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE  
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES  
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**2016**

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"OPRAH WINFREY EPISODE"**

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

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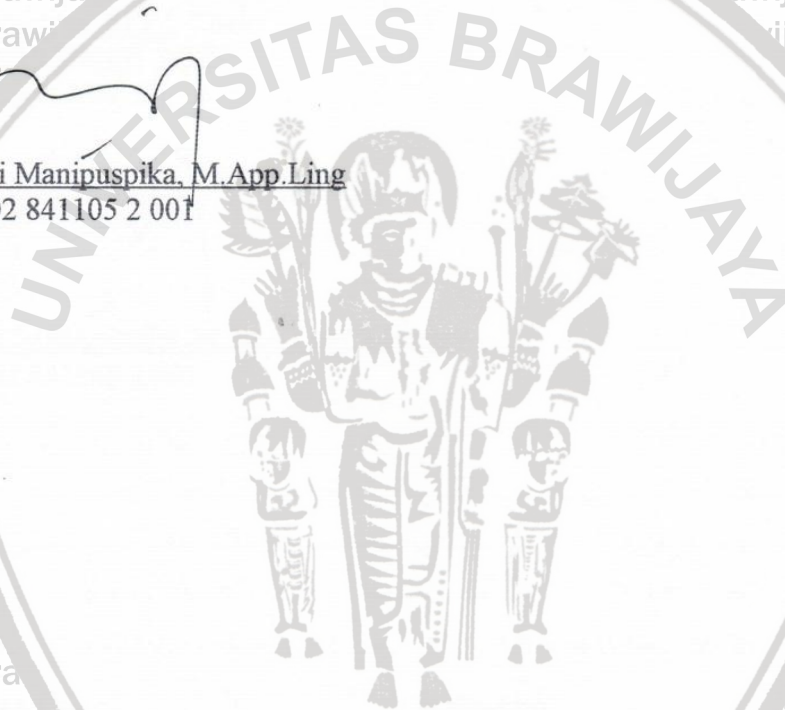


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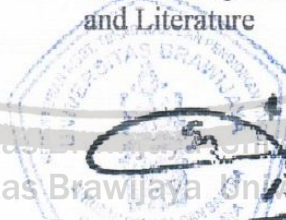
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Malang, July 2016

The writer



## ABSTRACT

Fauziah, Sofie Maulani. 2016. **Flouting Conversational Maxims in Ellen Talk Show “Oprah Winfrey” Episode: A Pragmatic Study.** Study Program of English, Department of Languages and Literature, Department of Languages and Literature, Faculty of Cultural Studies, Universitas Brawijaya. Supervisor: Yana Shanti Manipuspika.

Keywords: Cooperative Principle, Implicature, The Flouting of Maxim, Ellen Show.

Communication is one of important things on having relationship with others in daily life. In producing a good communication, it is important for the speaker and the hearer to obey four maxims in cooperative principle as proposed by Grice (1975). However, the principles are sometimes intentionally disobeyed and this phenomenon is called flouting maxims. This research discusses flouting maxims in Ellen Talk Show since the communication happening between a host and a guest in the talk show contains flouting of conversational maxim. The problems of the study are: (1) What are the flouting maxims found in Ellen Talk Show “Oprah Winfrey” episode?, and (2) What are the implicatures of the utterances which contain maxims flouted in Ellen Talk Show “Oprah Winfrey Episode”?.

This study uses qualitative approach by using document or content analysis. The researcher analyzed the utterances which were flouted by Ellen and Oprah in Ellen Talk Show based on Grice’s Theory of Conversational Implicature (1975).

From 16 utterances, the researcher found that those utterances flout all types of conversational maxims; maxim of quantity, maxim of manner, maxim of quality, maxim of relation and the researcher also found there is 1 utterance which contains 2 flouting maxims. The flouting frequently occurs since it generates an implicature and it is also used to emphasize statement and create jokes.

For the next researcher, it is recommended that they conduct further study on flouting maxims using different theory. The researcher also suggests the next researcher to conduct a research on flouting maxims in other object for example; radio shows, comics, books, magazines or videos on the internet.

## ABSTRAK

Fauziah, Sofie Maulani. 2016. **Flouting Conversational Maxims in Ellen Talk Show “Oprah Winfrey” Episode: A Pragmatic Study.** Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing: Yana Shanti Manispujika.

Kata Kunci: Prinsip-Prinsip Kerjasama, Implikatur, Pelanggaran Maksim, *Ellen Show*.

Komunikasi adalah salah satu hal penting untuk memiliki hubungan dengan orang lain dalam kehidupan sehari-hari. Dalam memproduksi komunikasi yang baik, ini merupakan hal yang penting bagi pembicara dan pendengar untuk mematuhi 4 maksim dalam prinsip-prinsip kerjasama ini seperti yang diusulkan oleh Grice (1975). Namun, prinsip tersebut terkadang sengaja dilanggar dan fenomena ini disebut pelanggaran maksim. Penelitian ini membahas tentang pelanggaran maksim di *Ellen Talk Show* karena komunikasi tersebut memunculkan pelanggaran percakapan maksim antara pembawa acara dengan tamu di sebuah pertunjukannya. Permasalahan dalam penelitian ini yakni: (1) Apa saja pelanggaran maksim yang ditemukan dalam *Ellen Talk Show “Oprah Winfrey” episode?*, dan (2) Apa implikatur dalam ungkapan yang mengandung pelanggaran maksim dalam *Ellen Talk Show “Oprah Winfrey” episode?*.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan menggunakan dokumen atau analisis isi. Peneliti menganalisa ungkapan yang dilanggar oleh Ellen dan Oprah dalam *Ellen Talk Show “Oprah Winfrey” episode* berdasarkan *Grice’s Theory of Conversational Implicature (1975)*.

Dari 16 ungkapan, peneliti menemukan ungkapan yang melanggar semua macam maksim percakapan seperti *maxim of quantity*, *maxim of manner*, *maxim of quality*, *maxim of relation*, dan peneliti juga menemukan 1 ungkapan yang mengandung 2 pelanggaran maksim secara bersamaan. Pelanggaran tersebut muncul karena pelanggaran maksim menghasilkan implikatur dan ini juga digunakan untuk menekankan sebuah pernyataan dan menimbulkan lelucon.

Bagi peneliti selanjutnya, direkomendasikan untuk meneliti tentang pelanggaran maksim dengan menggunakan teori yang berbeda. Peneliti menyarankan juga untuk melakukan penelitian tentang pelanggaran maksim dengan menggunakan objek yang lain, seperti: acara radio, komik, buku, majalah atau video di internet.



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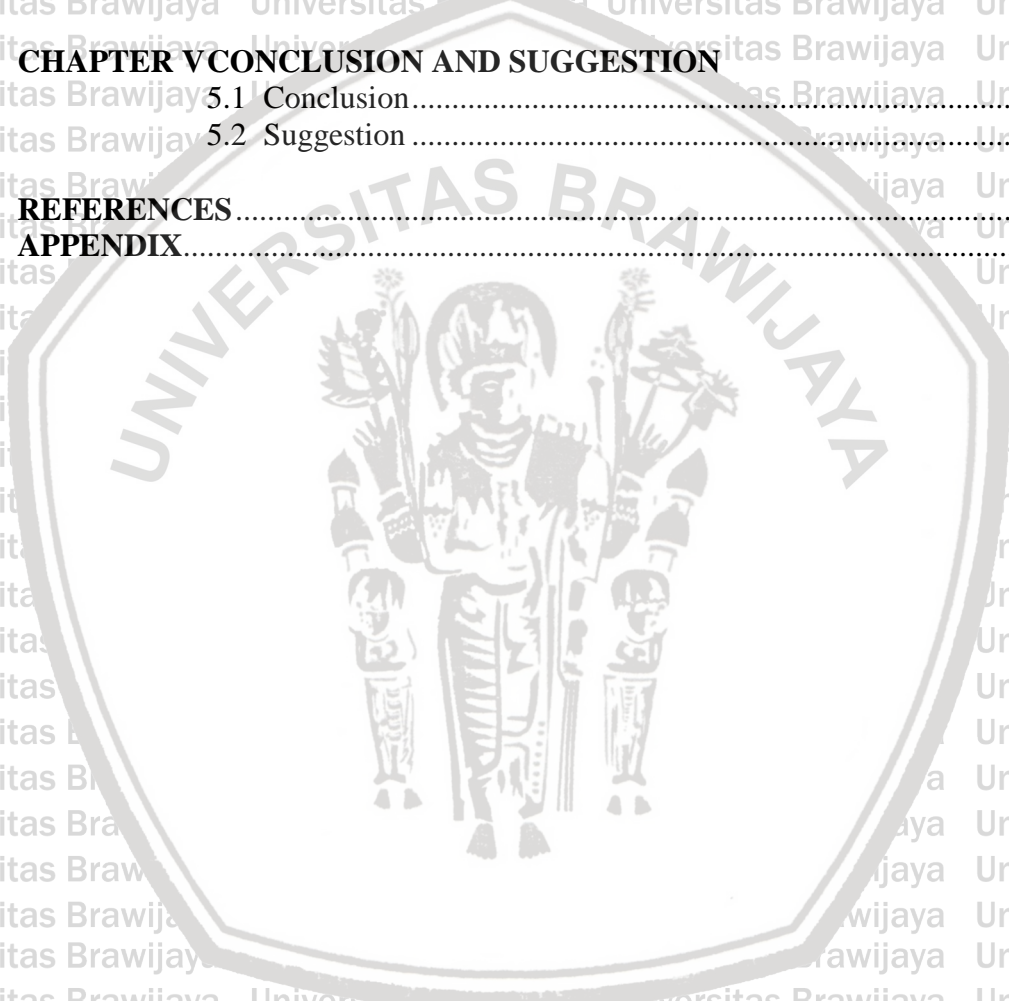
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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, important points related to this research are presented.

Those are background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study and definition of key terms.

#### 1.1 Background of the Study

Communication is one of the important things on having relationship with others in daily life. It occurs between speaker and hearer that understands each other. In daily life, as a human being, people determine relationship and share knowledge with others. Communication has two ways, verbal and non-verbal communication. Verbal communication is the sharing of information with other people by using speech. It refers to the use of sounds and language to relay a message. It serves as a vehicle for expressing desires, ideas and concept whereas non-verbal communication is the way of communication without words when conveying meaning. Communicating with other people can be done by looking at the gestures, facial expressions, and also paying attention to the volume of voice, so that the speaker and the listener understand each other.

In producing a good communication, it is important to understand the speaker and the listener. In this case, the speaker gives the information or message while the listener responds to that information or messages and gives the



feedback. In line with this, Yule (1996, p.4) states pragmatics concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). It has become an important field in linguistic because it is conducted with the analysis of what people mean by the utterances than the words or phrases. Sometimes what the speaker said is not always what she/he meant. It also contains implicit meaning based on the context.

By using Grice's (1975) theory of conversational implicature, there is a method that helps to understand that communication contains the implied meaning or not by using cooperative principle. According to Grice (1975), the cooperative principle is the principle in pragmatics that states to make your conversational contribution such as is required, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you are engaged. This cooperative principle consists of four maxims which are maxim of quantity, maxim of quality, maxim of relation and maxim of manner. The first maxim is maxim of quantity in which the speaker is suggested to give information as it is required. The second maxim is maxim of quality in which the speaker should be truthful. The third is maxim of relation where it requires the speaker to make his contribution relevant and the last maxim one is maxim manner that occurs when the speaker should avoid obscurity and ambiguity.

In a real communication, the speaker sometimes does not fulfill these four maxims. When the speaker does not fulfill the maxims in the communication or when the speaker intentionally disobeys some maxims to convey the meaning in his or her utterances, it means that the speaker flouts the maxim. The following is

an example of the floating maxim as illustrated by Grundy (2000, p.76): 'I'm a man' whether spoken by a man (self-evidently true and therefore a flout on Quantity) or by a woman (self-evidently false and therefore a flout on quality) will alert the addressee's to an implied meaning). In some ways the speaker chooses to decline those four maxims rather than to fulfill those maxims to intend those maxims in conveying the message of the utterance. As Grundy (2000, p.78) states that flouting maxim is a particularly salient way of getting an addressee to draw an inference and hence recover an implicature. The problem is the flouting of maxims is not always useful for the hearer because it could cause misunderstandings in the implicit meaning between the speaker and the listener. This case often occurs usually when the speaker tries to speak in a different way of conversation like being ambiguous, irrelevant when they talk, joke, lie and give information to hearer.

Related with the flouting maxims, talk show is one of the TV programs that may show the phenomenon in surrounding. Talk show always serves in a discussion between two or more participants and it is considered as the conversation. Ellen Show is one of the examples of talk show programs aired in The United States. Debuting on September 8, 2003, the show has won 36 Daytime Emmy Awards as of 2013. This talk show combines comedy, celebrity, musical guests and human-interest stories. According to [www.imdb.com](http://www.imdb.com), Ellen DeGeneres is one of the funniest and bravest celebrities. As has been noted by other participants here, her sense of humor is devoid of crude language and of demeaning people to get laugh. This study aims to analyze the linguistic nature of



flouting maxims that occurs in the episode of Ellen DeGeneres talk show with the guest star Oprah Winfrey. Oprah Winfrey is a well-known host and she is former host of The Oprah Winfrey Show. The reason in choosing this episode is because the researcher indicates there are flouting of maxims that occur in their conversation. Besides, this show aims to entertain the viewers and the flouting maxims used to establish laughter among viewers. In this episode the guest star is honest and overt about her personal matters and tends to be implicit or sometimes being irrelevant in answering the host's question at the time this study is being conducted. The writer uses conversational implicature by theory of Grice in analyzing flouting of maxims to get real meaning of the conversation. Therefore, the researcher conducts this study and entitles it "**Flouting Conversational Maxims in Ellen Talk Show "Oprah Winfrey" Episode**".

The outcome of this study is expected to give benefits to the writer as giving contributions to the study of Pragmatics, in this case understanding of the use of flouting of maxims in a conversation as well as giving the knowledge how to use it and how it impacts in daily life. The result of this study is expected to help the readers enrich their knowledge especially understanding the meaning of explicit statement. It is also expected to be useful for linguistic students who want to learn more about the flouting of maxims itself. As for other researcher who wants to analyze or conduct the similar research, the researcher expects that this study would give valuable input.

## 1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study, the researcher finds out the flouting of Grice's Conversational Maxims occur in the dialogues of "Ellen Show". This study has two problems to be answered as follows:

1. What are the flouting maxims found in Ellen Talk Show "Oprah Winfrey" episode?
2. What are the implicatures of the utterances which contain maxims flouted in Ellen Talk Show "Oprah Winfrey" episode?

## 1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the problem of the study, the objectives of the study are:

1. To find out the flouting maxims found in Ellen Talk Show "Oprah Winfrey" episode.
2. To identify the implicatures of the utterances which contain maxims flouted in Ellen Talk Show "Oprah Winfrey" episode.

## 1.4 Definition of Key Terms

To give more information for the readers about the terms in this study easily, these are some definitions of the key terms as follows:

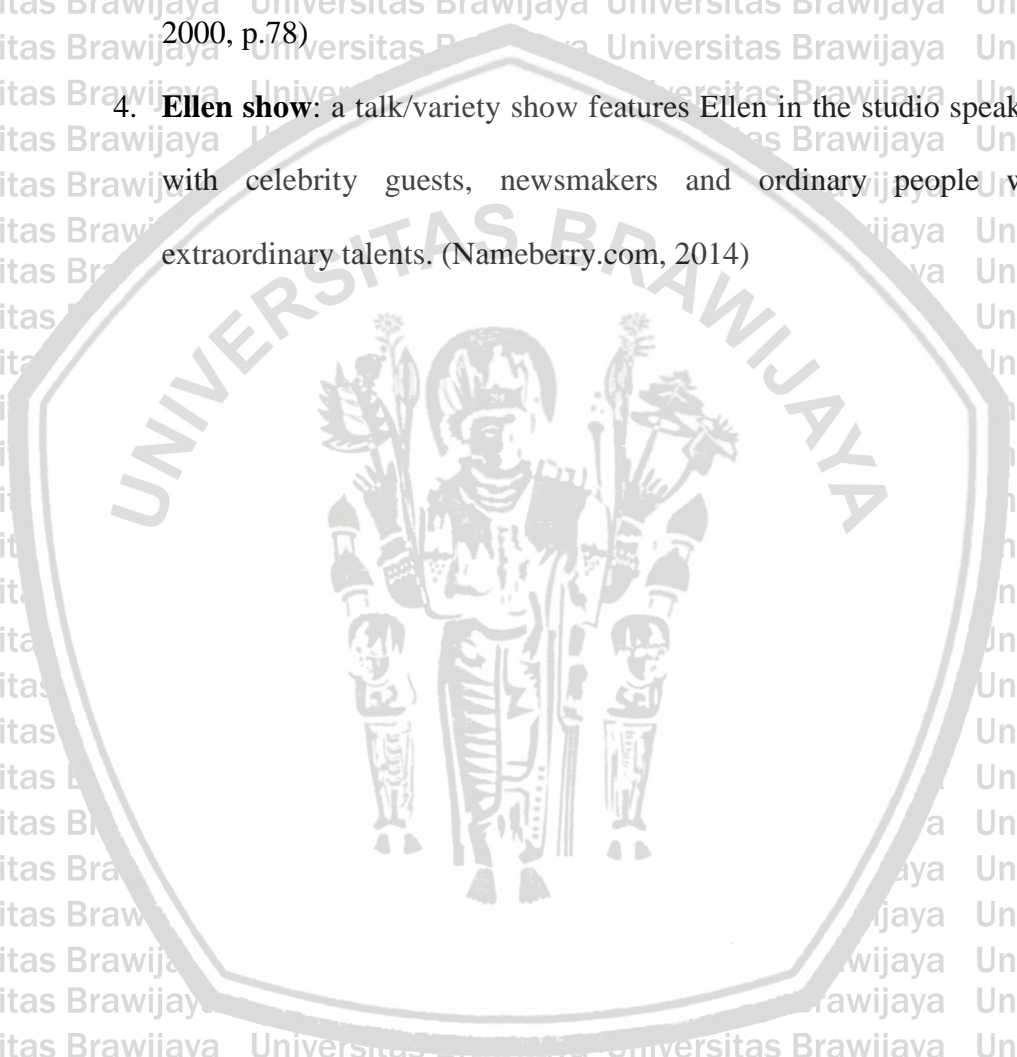
1. **Pragmatics:** the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). (Yule, 1996, p.3)
2. **Cooperative Principle:** the principle in pragmatics that states to make your conversational contribution such is required, at the stage at which



it occurs by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you are engaged. (Grice, 1975)

3. **The Flouting of Maxims:** a particularly salient way of getting an addressee to draw an inference and hence recover implicature. (Grundy, 2000, p.78)

4. **Ellen show:** a talk/variety show features Ellen in the studio speaking with celebrity guests, newsmakers and ordinary people with extraordinary talents. (Nameberry.com, 2014)



## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter focuses on the theories and information that concern on the present study. They include Pragmatics, Grice's Theory of Conversational Implicature, Flouting of Maxims, Implicature, and Context. In addition, there is also a review of related studies to show the differences and similarities between this study and other studies.

#### 2.1 Pragmatics

According to Yule (1996, p.4), pragmatics concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). It has become an important field in linguistic because it is conducted with the analysis of what people mean by the utterances than the words or phrases.

This type of the study involves the assumption of the meaning from the speaker in context and how the context influences purposes or goals. This approach can also convey the meaning in oral or written for answering in an unexpected way. Based on Grundy (2000, p.3), pragmatics is about explaining how we produce and understand the language which is used in communication everyday but apparently rather peculiar uses of language. Based on the theory, there is one of the principles is the sense of speaker expression that floats the principle. The flouting of conversational principle conducts the meaning to the difference between the speaker's utterance and his intention.



In addition, Yule (1996, p.3) also defines pragmatics as the study of utterances as communicated by a speaker and interpreted by a hearer that produce the meaning, any utterance spoken by the speaker must have meaning. The utterance itself can be in the form of spoken or written. In spoken, it can be face-to-face conversation. In written, it can be chatting. Although the conversation occurs in the written form, that kind of conversation may also load certain intention because what is said by the addressor or the writer is not literally as stated. In short, pragmatics is the study of intended meaning of the speaker. In short, pragmatics is the study of intended meaning of the speaker not only the utterance but also voices and gestures in conversation.

## **2.2 Grice's Theory of Conversational Implicature**

Everyone wants a good communication in his/her conversation. In order to create a good communication, Grice (1975) argues that there is an accepted way of speaking which we all accept as standard behavior called cooperative principles. The main point of cooperative principle by Grice (1989, p. 26) is "Make your conversational contribution such as is required, at the stage of which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or directions of the talk exchange in which you are engaged". It means that there are many ways to make the conversation with many conditions. Every conversation can arise interesting meaning between explicit or implicit meaning. Grice as quoted by Grundy (2000) categorizes the cooperative principle into four maxims as follows: Maxims of Quantity, Maxims of Quality, Maxims of Relation, and Maxims of Manner.

### 2.2.1 Maxim of Quantity

According to Grice (1975) maxim of quantity is suggested to give information or contribution in a conversational proceed but not to give an information or contribution more informative than is required. The following is an example of maxim of quantity:

A: *Where did you go last week?*

B: *Bali.*

In this case, B fulfils the maxim of quantity because B does not give more or less information required by A. B just gives the right answer of information that is needed by A.

### 2.2.2 Maxim of Quality

According to Grice (1975) words about maxim of quality: "try to make your contribution one that is true." The maxim of quality means the speaker should not say something that is believed to be false or make statements for which he has no evidence.

Grundy says that there are two points about maxim of quality, such as:

1. Do not say what you believe to be false.
2. Do not say that for which you lack adequate evidence.

Relations between both these are the speaker's contributions should relate clearly to the purpose of the exchange. That are to say participants should speak out something to be relevant to topic. The following is an example of the maxim of quality from Grundy (2000, p.74):

*Pragmatics is difficult*



This utterance means that being assumed to be well founded, gives rise to the implicature that the speaker believes or has evidence that it is.

### 2.2.3 Maxim of Relation

The maxim of relation only consists of a single maxim that is suggested the speaker to be relevant to the topic of conversation. The maxim deals with relevancy condition to the topic of conversation or contribution on the current exchange. The following is an example of the maxim of relation:

*A: I heard Nina got fever yesterday*

*B: Yeah. She got rain*

In this case, B fulfils the maxim of relation since B gives relevant and appropriate answer implying that Nina got fever because she got rain which is correctly relevant.

### 2.2.4 Maxim of Manner

The maxim of manner occurs when the speaker should be perspicuous when the speaker expresses the idea in a conversation. In order to fulfil maxim of manner, the speaker should deliver the message to the listener clearly. The speaker needs to avoid ambiguity and obscurity, be brief and be orderly. Grundy (2000) says that there are four important points about the maxim of manner, such as:

1. Avoid Obscurity of expressions;
2. Avoid ambiguity;
3. Be brief (avoid unnecessary prolixity);
4. Be orderly.

The following is an example of the maxim of relation from Grundy (2000, p.75):

*They washed and went to bed*

This utterance means that being an orderly representation of the world, gives rise to the implicature in that order, and the following opening sentence of a letter form a life insurance company.

To conclude, according to Grice's cooperative principle description, in order to make a good conversation between the speaker and the hearer, they should fulfill this cooperative principle. By fulfilling the principle, the message uttered by the speaker can be understood well by the hearer since the message will be as informative as required, true, brief and relevant. In some cases where either the speaker or the listener can not fulfill this principle, it means that they flout the maxim. It is called flouting maxim.

### **2.3 Flouting of Maxims**

To have a good communication, people need to obey cooperative principle. However, there are people still do not apply and do not know about this principle but incline to have a lack of awareness in communication, that is kind of condition generating implicature can be concluded as flouting of maxim.

According to Grice (cited in Grundy, 2000, p.75), flouting of maxim is a particular salient way of getting an addressee to draw inferences and hence recover and implicature. The maxim is basic assumption, and they can be broken.

If one of the maxims is violated by some utterances, and yet we are still assuming that the person cooperates with us in communication, we can take the flouting as a sign that something is being said indirectly. This is called flouting of maxim.



The following is an example of the flouting of maxim taken from Grundy's *Doing Pragmatics* (2000, p.76):

*"I'm a man"*

Whether spoken by a man (self-evidently true and therefore a flout on Quantity) or by a woman (self-evidently false and therefore a flout on Quality) will alert the addressee/s to an implied meaning.

According to Levinson (1983, p. 109), flouting is an unfulfillment of Grice's conversational maxims which is deliberately done with the intention of generating an implicature. However, it does not mean that she/he fails to speak the English language (Leech, 1983). The flouting of each maxim which then creates an implicature will be presented in the following section. The following are four types of flouting of maxim based on Grice's theory (1975):

### 2.3.1 Flouting of Maxim of Quantity

The flouting of quality maxim is when a speaker blatantly gives more or less information than are required, she/he may flout the Quantity Maxim and deliberately talk either too much or too little in observance with the aim of the ongoing conversation.

The following is an example of the flouting maxim of quantity:

*A: Are you going to work tomorrow?*

*B: I am on jury duty, but I'll have to go to the doctor in the evening. I have asked the manager for permission*

On this conversation, Maxim of quantity is flouted by B since he does not answer A's question and B does not give the information as much as A required.

B implied the message by adding more information to make A sure why he does not work tomorrow.

### 2.3.2 Flouting of Maxim of Quality

The flouting of quality maxim is such flouts occur when the addressee says something which is and needs to be perceived as blatantly false.

The following is an example of the flouting of maxim of quality:

A: *The Teheran's in Turkey, isn't teacher?*  
B: *And London's in America I suppose.*

On this conversation, B is flouting the Quality maxim. Teheran is not in Turkey and London is not in America. B gives A wrong statement in order to response A's question to implied the message that Teheran is in Turkey is as false as London is not in America.

There also rhetorical strategy based on Hornby (1995) that is considered flouting the maxim is Hyperbole. It refers the speaker expresses the statement by exaggerating, it may flout the quality maxim. It is called Hyperbole. The following an example of hyperbole:

*"I was literally starving"*

In this case, the speaker is probably not suffering from malnutrition, but he just was merely quite hungry.

### 2.3.3 Flouting of Maxim of Relation

The flouting of relation maxim is a rule; such flouts tend to occur when the hearer is obviously irrelevant to the topic.

The following is an example of the flouting of maxim of relation:



A: *Where is my box of chocolates?*

B: *I don't know mine either.*

In here, B flouts the maxim of relation because B's answer is not relevant with what is A's question.

### 2.3.4 Flouting of Maxim of Manner

The flouting of manner maxim is in most of cases, such flouts involve lack of clarity, brevity and transparency of communicative intentions.

The following is an example of the flouting of maxim of manner based on Levinson (1983):

A: *I hear you went to the opera last night; how was the lead singer?*

B: *The singer produced a series of sounds corresponding closely to the score of an aria from 'Rigoletto'*

On this conversation, B is flouted the maxim of manner of the conversation. B implying the message ambiguously which results a lot of interpretation in A's mind about his question.

Flouting of maxim happens when people disobey maxim because they have some purposes in their utterances. According to Grundy (2000, p.76) adds that implicature will always exist whenever a maxim is flouted to save the utterance from simply appearing to be a faulty contribution to a conversation. It means that people who deliberately flout the maxims may hide the complete truth and manipulate their words for certain reason and intend for the listener to understand their underlying implication. Therefore, in order to be cooperative in

communication, what the speakers say are always related to each other as stated by Grice (1975).

## 2.4 Implicature

Utterances produced by a speaker do not only involve a literal meaning for what a speaker might mean in word, but also the implicature of the meaning. The term implicature itself is used in order to contrast it with logical implication which refers to inferences derived from logical or semantic content. As Yule (1996, p.36) states that “implicature is primary example of more being communicated than is said, but in order for them to be interpreted, some basic cooperative principle must first be assumed to be in operation”. In this case the different meanings which are analyzed will convey the meaning. In pragmatics, as Grice distinguishes that implicature has two types, namely conventional implicature and conversational implicature. Conventional implicature concerns with literal meaning, example of conventional implicature by Levinson (1983, p.127) is carried by a restricted number of words: but, even, therefore, yet, for example: ‘she was cursed with a stammer, unmarried **but** far from stupid’. It means that the link word “but” directs to something that runs counter to the previous statement.

On the other hand conversational implicature is context of utterance and the aim of the speaker what is said, for example: A: Is that scotch over there? – B: Help yourself. A’s utterance is literally a request for information (on the nature of the liquor), yet B interprets it as a request for a drink. Nothing in the literal meaning of A’s utterance could lead B to that interpretation, which can only be derived by



means of conversational implicature. Grice (cited in Grundy, 2000, p. 82)

distinguishes conversational implicature on another dimension according to its context. They are generalized and particularized implicature.

### 1. Generalized Implicature

According to Levinson (1987, p. 126) generalized implicature is implicature that arises without any particular or special context being necessary. It does not depend on particular features of the context, but is instead typically associated with the proposition expressed. It does not need special background knowledge of the context of the utterance in order to make necessary inferences. Grice (as cited in Grundy, 2000. P. 82), states that generalized conversational implicature arises irrespectively of the context in which it occurs and it has little or nothing to do with the most relevant understanding of an utterance. Here is an example of generalized implicature:

*I walked into a house.* (Levinson, 1987, p.126)

The expression above implies that the house is not my house.

### 2. Particularized Implicature

Particularized implicature is an implicature which depends on particular features of the context. Particularized implicature is inferences that the listener needs to draw if she/he wants to understand how an utterance is relevant in some context (Grice as cited in Grundy, 2000, p.82). Most of the exploitation of flouting maxims can be categorized as particularized implicature. Levinson(1987, p. 126) states that particularized implicatures are conversational which do require such specific context. It arises because of some special factors inherent in the

context (context-bound) of utterance. Here is an example of particularized implicature:

*A: What on earth has happened to the roast beef?*

*B: The dog is looking very happy.* (Levinson, 1987, p. 126)

The proposition “the dog is looking very happy” would ordinarily not convey anything to answer the A’s question, so the implicature in this case depends on the context as well as the utterance itself.

Based on explanation above, the researcher concludes that Grice conversational implicature is divided into generalized implicature and particularized implicature. Generalized implicature is implicature that arises without any particular or special context being necessary. To understand the meaning of generalized implicature, the readers need to know the co-text and the proposition expressed of the context, especially situational context and background knowledge context. To understand the meaning of particularized implicature, the readers need to understand the context before because particularized implicature is context bound.

Pragmatics is the study of the contribution of context to meaning. Context is the discourse that surrounds a language unit and helps to determine its interpretation. Context of an utterance consist of speaker, the sentence which is uttered, the act performs in the uttering of sentence, and the hearer.

## 2.5 Context

Context is one element that helps the hearer to understand the utterance. Hurford and Heasley (1988, pp. 68-69) define that context of an utterance is a



small subpart of the universe of discourse delivered by the speaker and the hearer, and includes fact about the topic of the conversation in which the utterance occurs, and also facts about the situation in which the conversation itself takes place. Pragmatics is the study of meaning in which it is context-dependant. It means that pragmatics depends much on context where the utterance is uttered.

Halliday (1991, as cited in Murcia and Olshtain, 2000, p.11) explains context as “the events that are going on around when people speak.” In line with this, Yule (1996, p.3) mentions that in order to interpret what people mean in their utterance in a particular context, a consideration with who people are talking to, where, when, and under what circumstances is required. Therefore, context is very helpful to infer the implicit meaning behind one’s utterance, as Grundy (2000, p.7) argues that “context help us to determine what is conveyed implicitly but not explicitly stated by the speaker.”

Cutting (2002) introduces there are three sorts of context:

1. Situational context; it occurs when the speaker knows about what they can observe in their surrounding.
2. Background knowledge context; it takes place when the speaker knows about each other and the world, either cultural or interpersonal knowledge.
3. Co-textual context; it happens when the speakers know about what they have been saying.

Yule (1996, p. 129) explains two kinds of contexts: linguistic context, also known as co-text, and physical context. Co-text is the set of other words used in the same sentence or phrase. It refers to what has been said already in the

utterance. The understanding of where the conversation takes place, what objects are present, and what actions are taking place is tied to physical context, particularly the time and place, which encounter in linguistic expression.

## 2.6 Previous Studies

There are several studies which are similar with this study. The first previous study is conducted by Oktavia (2014) entitled **The Flouting of Maxims in Movie Ice Age: Dawn of The Dinosaur**. This study concerns in analyzing all flouting maxims occur in the movie. From the occurrence of all maxims, the maxims mostly flouted is by the main characters in the movie namely Manny, Ellie, Diego, Sid, while some maxims flouted by two figurant characters named Buck Eddie. She found that the maxims which are flouted by all of the characters depend on the context of conversation. In this movie, the maxim of quantity is often flouted by the main character named Manny and the figurant character named Buck. Maxim of quantity means in giving information to other not too much or too less than we should deliver as Grice (1975). The research design uses qualitative approach in relation to the use of clear description about phenomena being studied and it uses document analysis as it is implied in this study to analyze conversation of the characters through the script of Ice Age: Dawn of The Dinosaur movie.

The result of the study shows that there are 42 utterances in the movie "Ice Age: Dawn of The Dinosaurs". The intended meaning of implicature in flouting maxims in each utterance was much dependent on the context. In some case, the



intended meaning of implicatures produced were close to the literal meaning. The writer finds maxim of quantity is the most frequently flouted that is 11 times. The purpose of the characters in flouting the maxim of quantity is that they make an effort to explain their feelings in long utterance or even in less information.

The study conducted by Oktavia (2014) is similar to this present study in terms of the research design used, which is a qualitative approach and the theory of the study which Grice (1975). However, this study is different from the previous study in term of the object of the study. This study is conducted by the conversation of the characters through the script of movie “Ice Age: Dawn of The Dinosaurs”.

The second previous study is conducted by Nasution (2014) entitled “**The Flouting of Maxims in Sarah Sechan Talk Show Episode “Fitri Tropica” On Net TV**”. This study focuses to analyze the flouting of maxims phenomenon in Talk Show by using theory of Grice. She analyzes all flouting maxims from Sarah Sechan Talk Show in the episode of FitriTropica on Net TV. She found out 46 utterances that contain flouting of maxims in the show. The most frequently flouted maxim is maxim of relation in which 15 utterances, the second is flouted maxim of quality in which 12 utterances, the third is flouted maxim of quantity in which 8 utterances and the last is flouted maxim of manner in which 4 utterances.

These findings is the speaker that most frequently flouts the maxim is the guest with 36 utterances while the host is 10 utterances. In the conversation, the guest also frequently tends to flouts the maxim of quality. Instead of saying something true, the guest tends to say a lies to avoid being open about the personal life or to

create a joke. The implication that commonly arises is the speakers do not want to be open about the personal matters. That is why they tend to tell lie. The study conducted by Nasution (2014) has similarity in the research design that is qualitative design and the theory by Grice. However, this study is different from previous study in term of the object. This study is conducted Indonesian talk show with the guest is Fitri Tropica.





## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter described the general procedures in collecting and conducting the data. The writer divided into 4 parts which includes research design, data source, data collection and data analysis.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

In conducting the research, the writer used qualitative approach since this study did not deal with the data that were in the form of numbers or statistics but with data were in the form of words (Ary et al., 2002, p.25). The type of research for this study was content analysis, because the data used the content analysis in this case. According to Ary at al (2010, p.442), “content analysis or document analysis is a research method applied to written or visual materials for the purpose of identify specified characteristic of the materials”. The materials that should be analyzed could be advertisement, text book, speeches, television program, musical composition or any other types of document. In this study, the writer used utterances as the document. In this study, the writer analyzed the utterances in Ellen DeGeneres talk-show program Oprah Winfrey episode as the object of this study.

### **3.2 Data Source**

The data source of this study was taken from the transcription of the utterances on “Ellen Show” video. The segments that were used as the data source are the episode of Ellen DeGeneres with the guest star Oprah Winfrey on March 19, July 7, and October 22, 2015. In this research, there were nine segments and featured Oprah Winfrey as the guest star which flouted the maxims. The data of this study were the utterances uttered by the host and the guest star of the show that included flouting of maxims. Oprah Winfrey was a well-known host and she was former host of The Oprah Winfrey Show. Not only a host, but also she was an actress, author, Chairwoman and CEO of Harpo Productions and Chairwoman, CEO, and CCO of the Oprah Winfrey Network. This episode was downloaded from the official site of Ellen channel from [www.ellentv.com](http://www.ellentv.com).

The researcher focused only on flouting maxims since this episode was considered the best episode because in these scenes there are two women as the professional host that met in one frame. Furthermore, the researcher chose that episode because there were a lot of flouting maxims occur in the show. Therefore, by taking the episode of Ellen DeGeneres Show with the guest star Oprah Winfrey, the researcher believed that the episode was suitable to be the data source of this study.

### **3.3 Data Collection**

There were some following steps in collecting the data, such as:

1. Downloading the talk show and selected the segments



First, the writer downloaded the talk show of Ellen DeGeneres with the guest star Oprah Winfrey from the official site of Ellen channel from [www.ellentv.com](http://www.ellentv.com), which was believed to be a credible and trusted to take the data from. Besides, this site was complete and in the form of series. This research contained nine segments which only selected the guest star Oprah Winfrey segments.

#### 2. Watching the video

After downloading the video, the researcher watched the video to investigate the flouted maxims in causing laughter.

#### 3. Transcribing the utterances and rearranging the transcripts

The researcher downloaded the transcripts from [www.youtube.com](http://www.youtube.com) then rearranged the transcripts appropriate with the conversation in video. The way to rearrange the transcripts is by listening and pausing the video when Ellen and Oprah had and ended the conversation.

#### 4. Reading the transcription for several times and understood the context to find out the utterances that were flouted.

### 3.4 Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the researcher analyzed the data systematically by using the following steps:

1. Identifying the data containing the flouting maxims then marks them with codes (QT= Quantity, QL= Quality, R= Relation, and M= Manner) so that it would be easier to analyze the data.
2. Answering the first problem of the study, the writer classified the list of sentences which contained flouted maxims based on Grice's theory (1975).
3. Categorizing the utterances based on the maxim is flouted by the context.

The data was put into table to sum up the result of the study based on the analysis of flouting maxims found in that conversation and gave more details about the data. The table is presented as followed:

**Sample Table 3.1 Flouting Maxims Based on Grice's Theory**

No.	Utterances	Flouted Maxims			
		QT	QL	R	M
1.					
2.					
3.					

**Codes :**

**QT= Quantity, QL= Quality, R= Relation, and M= Manner**

The table above contained the column of the utterances that contained the flouting of maxims and the types of the flouted maxims which was divided into four maxims using Grice's theory.

4. By looking through the context of speaking, the writer drew an interpretation of the implied meaning from the utterance that flouts the maxims, which will



be the answer for the second problem of the study about the implicature of the speaker's utterance.

5. Drawing conclusion from the results of analysis.



## **CHAPTER IV**

### **FINDING AND DISCUSSION**

This chapter consists of findings and discussion. The findings refer to the statement of problems and they have the purpose to answer the research problems.

Then the discussion has the purpose to discuss the results of the data analysis and to compare it with theoretical framework and previous studies.

#### **4.1 Finding**

As stated in the first chapter, this study is intended to investigate the flouting of Grice's conversational maxims by the host and the guest in Ellen Talk Show.

Hence, this research aims at (1) finding out the flouting maxims found in Ellen Talk Show "Oprah Winfrey" episode and (2) identifying the implicatures of the utterances which contain maxims flouted in Ellen Talk Show "Oprah Winfrey" episode.

In this chapter, the researcher presents the data analysis that flout the maxims by the host and the guest which was discussed based on Grice's theory of conversational implicature (1975). The data were taken from the utterances of conversation between Ellen and Oprah in Ellen Talk Show. In this part, there are 16 data to be analyzed. These data were selected based on sentences which contain types of flouting maxims based on Grice's theory in the utterances of conversation between Ellen and Oprah in Ellen Talk Show.



The utterances are classified into four types of flouting maxims: flouting of maxim of quality, flouting of maxim of quantity, flouting of maxim of relation, and flouting of maxim of manner.

To answer the research problems in this chapter, the researcher presents the table containing the dialogue which flouts Grice's conversational maxims. Then, the researcher provides the identification of the kind of maxims which were flouted in each dialogue. Lastly, the researcher shows the interpretation of the hidden meaning (implicature) of the flouted utterances. The following are the analysis:

#### **4.1.1 Flouting of Maxims by Ellen DeGeneres and Oprah Winfrey in Ellen Talk Show**

In this chapter, the researcher presents explanations and examples containing flouting of maxims based on Grice's Theory of Conversational Implicature (1975)

##### **4.1.1.1 Flouting of Maxim of Quantity**

In this sub-chapter, the researcher presents explanations and examples of utterance containing flouting of maxim of quality based on Grice's theory (1975).

The flouting of quantity maxim itself is when a speaker blatantly gives more or less information than are required, she/he may flout the quantity maxim and deliberately talk either too much or too little in observance with the aim of on going conversation.

#### **Datum 2**

*Name*

*Utterance*

Ellen : So you decide you're gonna buy some stock in Weight Watchers because.  
 Oprah : No, this is the way it happened. Uh, they called me. Weight Watchers called me the like mid-July. We had our first meeting in August. And they said, "We would like you "to come aboard our program and, you know, do what you do." Uh, self empowerment, self enrichment." We think that you can bring another level to us for Weight Watchers." I said I can't do it unless I actually go on the program. 'Cause I-- first of all, I never endorsed anything. I've never, you know, been a spokesperson for anybody. So I will have to do the program myself, uh, to see if I actually like those points. Because I've been resistant to points. Uh, I think early, early like in the early '70s I might have, uh, gone to a Weight Watchers. I never went to a meeting, but I might have signed up but never really went through the program because the whole idea of points, I was like, "I don't want to be counting points." So, um, I said let me try it and see if I like it. And as of today, since August 12th, I've lost 15 pounds.  
 Ellen : Wow.

**Analysis:**

On this conversation, Oprah flouts the maxim of quantity since she gives information more than Ellen need. Oprah gives more explanation that is actually not required. Whereas, Ellen wants to ask the reason Oprah buys some stock in weight watchers and her respond to Ellen gives more explanation, this is actually not necessary. She wants to add more explanation to emphasize her statement. The flouting of maxim of quantity occurs by giving long or more explanation than are required.

**Datum 3**

Name	Utterance
Oprah	: That's your real work. And, you know, uh, when I first started the network, I love this idea of "Master Class." Using people who are known-- well-known, to tell us about their lives in the form of a class, and all of the lessons. And the-- my favorite lesson that you share with us-- um, this Sunday night on OWN-- um, my favorite lesson that you share is that when you're going through hard times, the hard lessons often are the ones that-- that help you through.
Ellen	: They--they always are.
Oprah	: Yeah.
Ellen	: They're the biggest gift-- <b>They always are.</b> And it's interesting that way.



*Oprah* : You know what I didn't know, and I was surprised at myself because I'm pretty empathetic as a--as a person, but I really didn't realize until I saw that "Master Class" how hard it was for you to say, "I'm gay."

*Ellen* : Mm-hmm.

### **Analysis:**

In this conversation, Ellen flouts the maxim of quantity. The repetition indicates the flouting of maxim of quantity. It is actually not necessary since it has been said before. The repetition may become the non-informative utterance.

Considering the dialog of the conversation, Ellen repeats word "they always are" to emphasize her statement. The flouting of maxim of quantity occurs by repeating the same word as well as adding the unnecessary information.

### **Datum 5**

Name	Utterance
<i>Oprah</i>	<i>: I-I am so glad for everybody else to see it because every time I got to Ellen's house, I am one of those people who's like, "where did you get this?" and "where did you get that?" "Where'd you find that chair? Where'd you get that door? Where'd you find that floor?" Because you have, you have a knack for it.</i>
<i>Ellen</i>	<i>: I love doing it.</i>
<i>Oprah</i>	<i>: Yeah.</i>
<i>Ellen</i>	<i>: I love doing it.</i>
<i>Oprah</i>	<i>: Yeah.</i>
<i>Ellen</i>	<i>: But I love and it made me feel really good that you loved the house so much.</i>
<i>Oprah</i>	<i>: I love the house, and I now love the book.</i>
<i>Ellen</i>	<i>: Yeah, thank you.</i>
<i>Oprah</i>	<i>: Yeah.</i>

### **Analysis:**

In this conversation, Ellen flouts the maxim of quantity because she repeats her word "I love doing it" and Oprah responses "yeah". Actually Ellen just says once, it has been clear enough but she says that twice. When Ellen says the word twice, she

looks like want to emphasize her statement. The flouting of maxim of quantity occurs by repeating the same word as well as adding the unnecessary information.

### **Datum 8**

Name	Utterance
Ellen	: So we thought we'd play a game called Oprah or No-prah. And we're gonna put some titles up in the ga--cause you did a lot of shows. You may not remember all the shows you did.
Oprah	: I-I just was—
Ellen	: Everyone in the audience, you have a paddle.
Oprah	: I'm holding this up? Oprah and No-prah. I just was in the tape room looking at you have 200,000 tapes.
Ellen	: That's a lot of shows, Oprah.
Oprah	: Lot of shows.
Ellen	: That's a lot of shows.
Oprah	: Lot of shows.

### **Analysis:**

In this data, Ellen admires with Oprah because Oprah had many shows until 200.000 tapes and Ellen decides to play a game called Oprah or No-prah. In the last conversation, Ellen states “That’s a lot of shows” until 2 times. The repetition includes the flouting of maxim of quantity. Ellen flouts the maxim of quantity by repeating the statement. The flouting of maxim of quantity occurs by repeating the same word as well as adding the unnecessary information.

### **Datum 9**

Name	Utterance
Ellen	: Okay, let's see another one.
Oprah	: Don't trust her anymore. She doesn't even know, so--"Alaskan men looking for brides." I think that's an Oprah for sure.
Ellen	: That's Oprah.
Oprah	: Yeah.
Ellen	: Yup, for sure.
Oprah	: I saw that one.
Ellen	: I saw that—
Oprah	: All right.



Ellen : I was gonna say **I saw that one.**  
 Oprah : Yeah.  
 Ellen : Yeah, I- I did too. I was there. Okay.

**Analysis:**

In this conversation, Ellen and Oprah was playing a game Oprah or Noprah. From the conversation, the researcher found some repetition same word in this conversation. Ellen emphasizes her statement that she wants to see Alaskan men but actually Oprah ends the topic with saying “All right” but Ellen keep saying “I was gonna say I saw that one.” The flouting of maxim of quantity occurs by repeating the same word as well as adding the unnecessary information.

**Datum 11**

Name	Utterance
Ellen	: Now, I have not been back since. Uh, I-I started the show I guess back in August, so I haven't been, uh, up north lately, but we are neighbors and you have brought me vegetables once.
Oprah	: Actually, a couple of times.
Ellen	: No, twice, twice.
Oprah	: Okay, thank you.
Ellen	: Twice.
Oprah	: You missed that time.
Ellen	: No, <b>twice.</b>

**Analysis:**

In this conversation, the flouting of maxim of quantity occurs by repeating the same word as well as adding the unnecessary information. Ellen corrects Oprah's answer whereas Oprah had answered “Okay, thank you” but Ellen still says “twice” again. The last utterance, Ellen still says “No, twice”. She wants to emphasize that

she still remembers that time to Oprah. So Ellen says that “twice” until three times

since Oprah

### **Datum 13**

*Name*

*Utterance*

*Ellen*

: Well, uh, Portia would definitely do that, but there's nothing wrong with that either.

*Oprah*

: Are the big apples? Are they tiny?

*Oprah*

: They're not tiny.

*Ellen*

: They're not the little cranberry.

*Oprah*

: No, they're not that. **They're not tiny.** I should have brought them. I should have sent-- I was gonna-- While I was passing them this morning, I thought to take a photo.

*Ellen*

: Yeah.

### **Analysis:**

On this conversation, Oprah flouts the maxim of quantity because she had answered that not being necessary. Like Ellen asked “Are they tiny” about Oprah’s plant then Oprah answered “No, they're not that. They're not tiny. I should have brought them. I should have sent-- I was gonna-- While I was passing them this morning, I thought to take a photo”. Oprah had answered unnecessary response.

### **Datum 15**

*Name*

*Utterance*

*Oprah*

: Have you like done Baptist church before?

*Ellen*

: **I've never been to a Baptist church, but I was not-- I was loving it.**

*Oprah*

: Were you loving it?

*Ellen*

: I was emotional, because it was emotional. The songs were emotional.

*Oprah*

: I was worried for you. I didn't know if you thought people were gonna start speaking in tongues or something. I didn't know. No, you weren't.

### **Analysis:**



In this data, Ellen should tells that “I’ve never been to a Baptist church” since Oprah just ask “Have you, like, done Baptist church before?” but Ellen increases detail answer that not asked by Oprah and it is not necessary. So she flouts the maxim of quantity. The implicature behind the statement arouses laughter among the audiences.

#### 4.1.1.2 Flouting of Maxim of Quality

In this sub chapter, the researcher presents an explanation and example of utterance containing flouting of maxim of quantity based on Grice’s theory (1975).

The flouting of quality maxim itself is such flouts occur when the addressee says something which is and needs to be perceived as blatantly false.

The following is an example and analysis of the flouting maxim of quality:

##### **Datum 12**

Name	Utterance
Ellen	: But now, I know you have a big garden.I know you have an overflow. What don't I get more?
Oprah	: Because and see, you see how you just forgot that I actually bought it the second time?
Ellen	: Uh-huh.
Oprah	: It's because when, when I brought that big basket in.
Ellen	: Uh-huh.
Oprah	: And you said, "What am I supposed to do with this?"
Ellen	: <b>Oh, no I didn't.</b>
Oprah	: Yeah, you did. You said, "What am I supposed to do with this?" because you, you know, I decided you don't cook. You don't cook.
Ellen	: No.

Oprah : And you are, you do not get as excited about basil as I do. I get I get really excited about basil, and keeping the basil, so I decided I would just give the vegetables to other people.

Ellen : Aw, no.

### Analysis:

On this conversation, Ellen flouts the maxim of quality as she states the fact that untrue. However, considering her way of speaking and her gesture, she actually lies. She utters it while she emphasizes her statement that she does not do that. When both are talking about their harvest and Oprah tells that Ellen ever said “What am I supposed to do with this?” but Ellen does not confess that she ever said like that. Finally, Oprah explains Ellen does not confess because she does not get as excited about basil as well as Oprah do. Ellen looks embarrassed. The implication that commonly arises when the Ellen does not want to be open about the personal matters. That is why she tends to tell a lie.

### Datum 16

Name	Utterance
Oprah	: Yeah, we took a selfie.
Ellen	: Yeah, we take-- Well, I-I-- The best one was, There was a.
Oprah	: Hello. - It looks good of you, right? That was.
Ellen	: Very nice light on my face. Now, you were the one who started all of this.
Oprah	: Well, I don't know if I started it, but here's the thing. We took a better one, but I didn't want to tweet it out, cause there was a leaf in your face, and I wanted the picture to be good of you.
Ellen	: Oh, that was nice of you, but, you know, I still think of you at the Oscars. In that moment, you changed the selfie world.
Oprah	: Well...
Ellen	: You changed the selfie world.
Oprah	: You did.

### Analysis:



In this data, Oprah flouts the maxim of quality as she states the statement that lying. However, considering her way of speaking and her gesture, she actually lies. She utters it when she explained to Ellen about the photo. In this conversation, they talked about their photo. They got photo in group of three. Oprah's position is in the center and Ellen is in left side. They took a selfie but Oprah just took Ellen with her half face. Oprah explains why she only took Ellen's half face because there was a leaf in Ellen's face whereas there was not a leaf in Ellen's face. It totally lie, Oprah flouts the maxim of quality. In the utterances, Oprah tends to flout the maxim of quality by stating lie statement.

#### 4.1.1.3 Flouting of Maxim of Relation

In this sub chapter, the researcher presents explanations and examples of utterance containing flouting of maxim of relation based on Grice's theory (1975).

The flouting of relation maxim itself is a rule; such flouts tend to occur when the hearer is obviously irrelevant to the topic.

The following is an example and analysis of the flouting maxim of relation:

#### Datum 7

Name	Utterance
Oprah	: I was watering the orchid that you gave me a year ago, and my goal was to keep it for a year, and I did.
Ellen	: And now you're done.
Oprah	: Well, I still got a few more days.
Ellen	: How do you?

Oprah : *There it is. That was--we just--I was there watering, and I thought, gee, would you appreciate the fact that I still had it?*

Ellen : *Of course I would appreciate the fact that you remember--**You must get so many different flowers and plants that you know that--***

Oprah : *I remember that was yours.*

Ellen : *Wow, how'd you remember that? Do you have names on them?*

Oprah : *No, it's that--You sent me a lovely note, remember?*

Ellen : *Yes, I do.*

Oprah : *I kept that too.*

Ellen : *Wow, that's very thoughtful of you.*

### **Analysis:**

In this data, Ellen flouts the maxim of relation since she tells the statement that do not relate with Oprah is talking about. Observing how she answers Oprah's question that Oprah asks "would you appreciate the fact that I still had it", she means that what Ellen appreciates with Oprah since she still keeps the flower from Ellen.

But Ellen responses not being irrelevant with Oprah meant. Ellen orders Oprah to water the flowers and plants whereas Oprah talks about the gift. The flouting of maxim of relation occurs in this data by being not cooperative to the topic being talked. The implication that commonly arises when Ellen responses irrelevant statement with the topic.

#### **4.1.1.4 Flouting of Maxim of Manner**

In this sub chapter, the researcher presents explanations and examples of utterance containing flouting of maxim of manner based on Grice's theory (1975).

The flouting of manner maxim is in most of cases such flouts involve lack of clarity, brevity, and transparency of communicative intentions.



The following is examples and analysis of the flouting maxim of manner:

#### **Datum 4**

<i>Name</i>	<i>Utterance</i>
<i>Oprah</i>	: <i>You know what I didn't know, and I was surprised at myself because I'm pretty empathetic as a--as a person, but I really didn't realize until I saw that "Master Class" how hard it was for you to say, "I'm gay."</i>
<i>Ellen</i>	: <i>Mm-hmm.</i>
<i>Oprah</i>	: <i>You know, I'd read articles about it, but I really didn't know that.</i>
<i>Ellen</i>	: <i>Yeah.</i>
<i>Oprah</i>	: <i>So I felt like I came out of that "Master Class". Have you all seen it? Did they show it to you?</i>
<i>Ellen</i>	: <i><b>I think a couple of people saw it.</b></i>
<i>Oprah</i>	: <i>Okay, I-I came out of that "Master Class"um, having--with so-- with a greater level of respect and also love for you.</i>
<i>Ellen</i>	: <i>Aw.</i>
<i>Oprah</i>	: <i>Love for you.</i>

#### **Analysis:**

In this data since Ellen's answer is ambiguous and makes Oprah confused and not being clear. Oprah asked "Have you all seen it? Did they show it to you?" she asked to Ellen but Ellen answered "I think a couple of people saw it", whereas Oprah only asks to Ellen. Ellen can be considered the flouting of maxim of manner when she gave an ambiguous response in her utterance. The implication is Ellen wants to tell Oprah that not only Ellen sees Master Class but many people see it.

#### **Datum 6**

<i>Name</i>	<i>Utterance</i>
<i>Ellen</i>	: <i>Hey, we both have birthdays coming up this month.</i>
<i>Oprah</i>	: <i>Yeah.</i>
<i>Ellen</i>	: <i>And it's exciting.</i>
<i>Oprah</i>	: <i>I still have the present you gave me last year.</i>
<i>Ellen</i>	: <i>I know. Thank you.</i>
<i>Oprah</i>	: <i>Did you get my</i>
<i>Ellen</i>	: <i><b>You text. Yeah, you sent me a text, and I.</b></i>
<i>Oprah</i>	: <i>I was watering the orchid that you gave me a year ago, and my goal was to keep it for a year, and I did.</i>
<i>Ellen</i>	: <i>And now you're done.</i>

Oprah : Well, I still got a few more days.  
 Ellen : How do you—  
 Oprah : There it is. That was--we just--I was there watering, and I thought, gee, would you appreciate the fact that I still had it?  
 Ellen : Of course I would appreciate the fact that you remember--You must get so many different flowers and plants that you know that.

**Analysis:**

In this data, Oprah and Ellen were talking about the present. Oprah asked about the present that she gave to Ellen and Ellen answered that she remembered Oprah sent the text to Ellen. After that Oprah told to Ellen she kept saving the present from Ellen, she still watered the orchid. Oprah flouts the maxim of manner, although Oprah responded other topic but it still related with the topic before.

**Datum 10**

Name	Utterance
Oprah	: Let's see another one. "Real life vampires" I-I don't know. I think you did that. What do you think? All right, let's see. You got one.
Ellen	: All right, let's see.
Oprah	: Got it, got it. Real life—
Ellen	: "Gay for 30 days."
Oprah	: I'd say-- I'm gonna say you did. I just guessed that one
Ellen	: How now can you be gay for 30 days?
Oprah	: <b>I-I. I dated one of them.</b>
Ellen	: Okay.
Oprah	: All right.
Ellen	: Oh, that's good. That's good, okay.

**Analysis:**

In this data, Oprah's short irrelevant response to Ellen is not clear and irrelevant statement. Ellen asked "How now can you be gay for 30 days?" and Oprah's response is not relevant with Ellen's question. Oprah's statement flouts the



maxim of manner. In this case not being in order is to clarify the meaning and being ambiguous.

#### **Datum 14**

<i>Name</i>	<i>Utterance</i>
<i>Ellen</i>	<i>: You have the most amazing property and the most amazing trees and that's why I gave you a tree 'cause I know you love trees.</i>
<i>Oprah</i>	<i>: Yes.</i>
<i>Ellen</i>	<i>: But really, you have a magnificent--</i>
<i>Oprah</i>	<i>: Well, you know, having that property was a dream of mine. I remember when I was doing "The Color Purple." That's where I sit. Is that my -- oh, that's my favorite tree on the property. Um, we call that the promised land tree. So I-I have, you know-- I remember when I used to go to church with my father on Sundays. He had a big green 1958 Oldsmobile and we would drive through the rich people rich white people's neighborhood. After church-- anybody, any black people ever do this drive through the rich white people's neighborhood? And you would-- you would look at the houses.</i>
<i>Ellen</i>	<i>: I would drive through rich, white people's neighborhoods.</i>
<i>Oprah</i>	<i>: We drive through the rich, white people's neighborhood</i>
<i>Ellen</i>	<i>: I was poor.</i>

#### **Analysis:**

In this data, Oprah's irrelevance answer to Ellen has an additional information implicates that Oprah want to tell her story to Ellen. Oprah's response contains unnecessary prolixity. It can be concluded that Oprah's utterance flouts the maxim of manner.

#### **Datum 1**

<i>Name</i>	<i>Utterance</i>
<i>Ellen</i>	<i>: Let's just talk about Weight Watchers for a second.</i>
<i>Oprah</i>	<i>: Mm-hmm.</i>
<i>Ellen</i>	<i>: Um, so- um-</i>
<i>Ellen</i>	<i>: So you decide you're gonna buy some stock in Weight Watchers because--</i>
<i>Oprah</i>	<i>: No, this is the way it happened. Uh, they called me-- Weight Watchers called me the--like mid-July. We had our first meeting in August. And they said, "We would like you "to come aboard our program and, you know, do what you do." "Uh, self empowerment, self enrichment." We think that you can bring another level to us for</i>

*Weight Watchers." I said I can't do it unless I actually go on the program. 'Cause I-- first of all, I never endorsed anything. I've never, you know, been a spokesperson for anybody. So I will have to do the program myself, uh, to see if I actually like those points. Because I've been resistant to points. Uh, I think early, early-- like in the early '70s I might have, uh, gone to a Weight Watchers. I never went to a meeting, but I might have signed up but never really went through the program because the whole idea of points, I was like, "I don't want to be counting points." So, um, I said let me try it and see if I like it. And as of today, since August 12th, I've lost 15 pounds.*

*Ellen : Wow.*

### **Analysis:**

In this conversation, Ellen was opening the show and she invited Oprah to talk about weight watchers. Oprah frequently tends to flout the maxim of manner. She can be considered the flouting of maxim of manner when she gave an ambiguous response in their utterance. Oprah's response to Ellen's request has low response and it is not clear. The implication is the speakers do not want to be clear in saying their utterance intentionally to create a joke.

### **4.1.2 The Implicature of the Utterances which Contain Maxims Flouted by the Host and the Guest in Ellen Talk Show "Oprah Winfrey" Episode**

Answering the second research problem, the researcher provides the explanation of the implicatures of the utterances which were flouted by the host and the guest in Ellen Talk Show. The explanation of the implicatures of the utterances is divided based on the type of implicature:

#### **4.1.2.1 Generalized Implicature**



A generalized implicature is one which does not depend on particular features of the context, but is instead typically associated with the proposition expressed.. Here is an explanation and example of generalized implicature:

#### Datum 5

*Oprah* : *I-I am so glad for everybody else to see it because every time I got to Ellen's house, I am one of those people who's like, "where did you get this?" and "where did you get that?" "Where'd you find that chair? Where'd you get that door? Where'd you find that floor?" Because you have-- you have a knack for it.*

*Ellen* : *I love doing it.*

*Oprah* : *Yeah.*

*Ellen* : *I love doing it.*

*Oprah* : *Yeah.*

*Ellen* : *But I love and it made me feel really good that you loved the house so much.*

*Oprah* : *I love the house, and I now love the book.*

*Ellen* : *Yeah, thank you.*

*Oprah* : *Yeah.*

#### Analysis:

Ellen's expression implies that she is glad if other people commend her house when Ellen had endeavored to decorate well. Oprah must understand the context of Ellen's utterance to know the meaning from "I love doing it" conveyed by the conversation. Looking the meaning through the interpersonal knowledge makes Ellen's implicature categorized as generalized implicature.

#### Datum 6

*Ellen* : *Hey, we both have birthdays coming up this month.*

*Oprah* : *Yeah.*

*Ellen* : *And it's exciting.*

*Oprah* : *I still have the present you gave me last year.*

*Ellen* : *I know. Thank you.*

*Oprah* : *Did you get my*

*Ellen* : ***You text--Yeah, you sent me a text, and I--***

*Oprah* : *I was watering the orchid that you gave me a year ago, and my goal was to keep it for a year, and I did.*

Ellen : And now you're done.  
 Oprah : Well, I still got a few more days.  
 Ellen : How do you—  
 Oprah : There it is. That was--we just--I was there watering, and I thought, gee, would you appreciate the fact that I still had it?  
 Ellen : Of course I would appreciate the fact that you remember--You must get so many different flowers and plants that you know that.

**Analysis:**

In the above exchange, Ellen thinks that Oprah sends Ellen a text whereas Oprah sends Ellen the present. Ellen forgets what Oprah's Present. Ellen must understand the context first to know the purpose conveyed by this utterance.

**Datum 11**

Ellen : Now, I have not been back since. Uh, I-I started the show I guess back in August, so I haven't been, uh, up north lately, but we are neighbors and you have brought me vegetables once.  
 Oprah : Actually, a couple of times.  
 Ellen : No, twice, twice.  
 Oprah : Okay, thank you.  
 Ellen : Twice.  
 Oprah : You missed that time.  
 Ellen : No, twice.

**Analysis:**

Ellen's expression implies that she does not remember that Ellen ever brought Oprah vegetables a couple of times not only twice. This utterance carries generalized implicature because Ellen can catch and understand the purpose through understanding the co-text.

**Datum 14**

Ellen : You have the most amazing property and the most amazing trees and that's why I gave you a tree 'cause I know you love trees.  
 Oprah : Yes.  
 Ellen : But really, you have a magnificent.



**Oprah** : *Well, you know, having that property was a dream of mine. I remember when I was doing "The Color Purple." That's where I sit. Is that my oh, that's my favorite tree on the property. Um, we call that the promised land tree. So I-I have, you know, I remember when I used to go to church with my father on Sundays. He had a big green 1958 Oldsmobile and we would drive through the rich people rich white people's neighborhood. After church-- anybody, any black people ever do this drive through the rich white people's neighborhood? And you would-- you would look at the houses.*

**Ellen** : *I would drive through rich, white people's neighborhoods.*

**Oprah** : *We drive through the rich, white people's neighborhood*

**Ellen** : *I was poor.*

### **Analysis:**

From the utterance, Oprah implies that nowadays she has had the property that she wanted since long. Oprah's utterance carries generalized implicature because she can catch and understand what Ellen's meant through understanding the co-text.

### **Datum 15**

**Oprah** : *Have you, like, done Baptist church before?*

**Ellen** : *I've never been to a Baptist church, but I was not I was loving it.*

**Oprah** : *Were you loving it?*

**Ellen** : *I was emotional, because it was emotional. The songs were emotional.*

**Oprah** : *I was worried for you. I didn't know if you thought people were gonna start speaking in tongues or something. I didn't know. No, you weren't.*

### **Analysis:**

This expression implies that Ellen nowadays had never been to a Baptist church but although she had never been there, she was glad to come to a Baptist church. The kind of implicature that is carried the utterance is generalized implicature by looking the purpose through the co-text.

### **Datum 16**

**Oprah** : *Yeah, we took a selfie.*

**Ellen** : *Yeah, we take-- Well, I-I-- The best one was-- There was a--*

**Oprah** : *Hello. - It looks good of you, right? That was*

Ellen : *Very nice light on my face. Now, you were the one who started all of this.*  
 Oprah : *Well, I don't know if I started it, but here's the thing. We took a better one, but I didn't want to tweet it out, cause there was a leaf in your face, and I wanted the picture to be good of you.*  
 Ellen : *Oh, that was nice of you, but, you know, I still think of you at the Oscars. In that moment, you changed the selfie world.*  
 Oprah : *Well...*  
 Ellen : *You changed the selfie world.*  
 Oprah : *You did.*

#### **Analysis:**

This expression implies when Oprah took a selfie, she focuses with her face only she was in the middle. Oprah gets lie with Ellen and her friend that Oprah said that there was a leaf in your face whereas there was not a leaf at all. Ellen must understand the context and co-text of this utterance to know the meaning conveyed by this conversation.

#### **4.1.2.2 Particularized Implicature**

A particularized implicature is one which depends on particular features of the context. Here is an explanation and example of particularized implicature:

#### **Datum 2**

Ellen : *Let's just talk about Weight Watchers for a second.*  
 Oprah : *Mm-hmm.*  
 Ellen : *Um, so- um-*  
 Ellen : *So you decide you're gonna buy some stock in Weight Watchers because--*  
 Oprah : *No, this is the way it happened. Uh, they called me-- Weight Watchers called me the like mid-July. We had our first meeting in August. And they said, "We would like you to come aboard our program and, you know, do what you do." Uh, self empowerment, self enrichment. " We think that you can bring another level to us for Weight Watchers." I said I can't do it unless I actually go on the program. 'Cause I--first of all, I never endorsed anything. I've never, you know, been a spokesperson for anybody. So I will have to do the program myself, uh, to see if I actually like those points. Because I've been resistant to points. Uh, I think early, early-- like in the early '70s I might have, uh,*



gone to a Weight Watchers. I never went to a meeting, but I might have signed up but never really went through the program because the whole idea of points, I was like, "I don't want to be counting points." So, um, I said let me try it and see if I like it. And as of today, since August 12th, I've lost 15 pounds.

Ellen : Wow.

#### **Analysis:**

In the above exchange, Oprah will likely derive the implicature. This utterance cannot be separated from the context that binds it. Ellen needs particular background knowledge to understand Oprah. The implicature is Oprah answered Ellen that is irrelevant. Oprah explained the first time she follow Weight Watchers Program.

#### **Datum 4**

Oprah : You know what I didn't know, and I was surprised at myself because I'm pretty empathetic as a--as a person, but I really didn't realize until I saw that "Master Class" how hard it was for you to say, "I'm gay."

Ellen : Mm-hmm.

Oprah : You know, I'd read articles about it, but I really didn't know that.

Ellen : Yeah.

Oprah : So I felt like I came out of that "Master Class"-- have you all seen it? Did they show it to you?

Ellen : I think a couple of people saw it.

Oprah : Okay, I-I came out of that "Master Class"um, having--with so-- with a greater level of respect and also love for you.

Ellen : Aw.

Oprah : Love for you.

#### **Analysis:**

This utterance carries a particularized implicature because in order to understand the message conveyed by the utterance above, Oprah need particular background knowledge of the context. Ellen will likely derive the implicature "I think only some people see" "Master Class" TV program from Oprah's statement.

#### **Datum 7**

Oprah : I was watering the orchid that you gave me a year ago, and my goal was to keep it for a year, and I did.

Ellen : And now you're done.

Oprah : Well, I still got a few more days.

Ellen : How do you,

Oprah : There it is. That was--we just--I was there watering, and I thought, gee, would you appreciate the fact that I still had it?

Ellen : Of course I would appreciate the fact that you remember, **you must get so many different flowers and plants that you know that.**

Oprah : I remember that was yours.

Ellen : Wow, how'd you remember that? Do you have names on them?

Oprah : No, it's that--You sent me a lovely note, remember?

Ellen : Yes, I do.

Oprah : I kept that too.

Ellen : Wow, that's very thoughtful of you.

### Analysis:

Ellen implies that she stated to Oprah that Oprah had to get so many differences flowers and plants that you know that whereas Oprah wanted to show Ellen that Oprah still remembered the flowers had been given by Ellen.

### Datum 10

Oprah : Let's see another one. "Real life vampires." "I-I don't know. I think you did that. What do you think? All right, let's see. [buzzer rings] You got one.

Ellen : All right, let's see.

Oprah : Got it, got it. Real life.

Ellen : "Gay for 30 days."

Oprah : I'd say-- I'm gonna say you did. I just guessed that one

Ellen : How now can you be gay for 30 days?

Oprah : **I-I-- I dated one of them.**

Ellen : Okay.

Oprah : All right.

Ellen : Oh, that's good. That's good, okay.

### Analysis:

To understand the utterance above, Ellen needs some context that is relevant to the situation in the conversation since the context is bound. "I dated one of them"



shows Oprah implies that she ever dated with one of gay for 30 days. So it is include as a particularized implicature.

### Datum 12

*Ellen* : But now, I know you have a big garden. I know you have an overflow. What don't I get more?

*Oprah* : Because and see, you see how you just forgot that I actually bought it the second time?

*Ellen* : Uh-huh.

*Oprah* : It's because when, when I brought that big basket in.

*Ellen* : Uh-huh.

*Oprah* : And you said, "What am I supposed to do with this?"

*Ellen* : Oh, no I didn't.

*Oprah* : Yeah, you did. You said, "What am I supposed to do with this?" because you, you know, I decided you don't cook. You don't cook.

*Ellen* : No.

*Oprah* : And you are, you do not get as excited about basil as I do. I get I get really excited about basil, and keeping the basil, so I decided I would just give the vegetables to other people.

*Ellen* : Aw, no.

### Analysis:

Ellen's expression implies that she did not confess that Ellen did not get as excited about basil as Oprah did, so Ellen stated lying. To understand the utterance above, Oprah needs some context that is relevant to the situation in the surrounding since the context is bound.

### Datum 13

*Ellen* : Well, uh, Portia would definitely do that, but there's nothing wrong with that either. Are the big apples? Are they tiny?

*Oprah* : They're not tiny.

*Ellen* : They're not the little cranberry.

*Oprah* : No, they're not that. **They're not tiny.** I should have brought them. I should have sent-- I was gonna-- While I was passing them this morning, I thought to take a photo.

*Ellen* : Yeah.

### Analysis:

The expression above implies that Oprah has big apples, they are not tiny like cranberry but they are the big ones. This utterance also carries a particularized implicature because in order to understand the context conveyed by the conversation above, Ellen needs particular background knowledge about the context.

#### 4.2 Discussion

In this study, the researcher took the utterance between Ellen and Oprah in Ellen talk show. Overall, there are 16 utterances that contain flouting maxim. From the result which was obtained based on the analysis before, the researcher found maxim that are flouted in the conversation between Ellen and Oprah. There are 8 utterances contain flouting of quantity maxim, there are 2 utterance contain flouting of quality maxim, there 1 utterance contain flouting of relation, and there are 5 utterances contain flouting of manner. However there is 1 utterance that contain 2 maxims, they are flouting of maxim of quantity and flouting of maxim of manner is implied in the same time. From the findings, the researcher found that all the maxims proposed by Grice (1975) are flouted.

Based on the result, the researcher found the most frequently occur is flouting of maxim of quantity. The flouting of maxim of quantity occurs by repeating the same word as well as adding the unnecessary information. The implication that commonly arises is the speakers want to be more details about conveying their utterances as well as intentionally repeating words to emphasizing a statement. The



aim of the flouting is to point out the real meaning of the spoken by repeating the utterances and adding information. However this flouting maxim is also creates to produce humor.

In the conversation, the guest is also frequently tends to flout the maxim of manner. The speaker can be considered the flouting of maxim of manner when she did something by being obscure and saying ambiguous term. This case is when they try to soften some inappropriate words and it produces laughter to the audiences.

Therefore, the speaker is not being brief by giving untrue explanation. The implication is the speaker do not want to be clear in saying their utterances intentionally to create a joke. In this case not being in order is to clarify the meaning and being ambiguous and obscure is to create a joke.

In the flouting of maxim of quality is also appied in the converstion. In the utterances, the speaker tends to flout the maxim of quality by stating wrong or lie statement. Instead of saying something true, the guest tends to say a lie to avoid being open about the personl life. The implication that commonly arises when the speaker does not want to be open about the personal matters. That is why she tends to tell a lie

Lastly, the flouting of maxim of relation occurs in the conversation by being not cooperative to the topic being talked. The speaker can be considered the flouting of maxim of relation when she changed or created a new topic which is irrelevant with the current topic. The implication that commonly arises when the speaker responses irrelevant with the topic.

This research also found out an utterance that consist of 2 flouting of maxims. In the conversation, the speaker tends say low response, the statement can be considered not being clear or ambiguous. Since she only gives the response with “Hmmm”, it means that she does not respond clearly whether says “Yes or No”. In other case, the speaker also says something that is not brief and gives a long explanation to emphasize the meaning that she wants to utter. The flouting of two maxims also aims to avoid being explicit about personal life. However, the flouting is also used to create a joke. The context in this case is important as the tool to analyze the implicit meaning as well to make the appropriate interpretation of each utterance.

The researcher found that the maxims which are flouted by the host and the guest depend on the context of the conversation. In every context of conversation certainly there was different implied meaning because it also depends on the purpose of the host and the guest in flouting of maxims. This study identifies the implicatures of the utterances which contain maxims flouted in Ellen Talk Show “Oprah Winfrey” episode based on Grice’s theory of conversational implicature. The researcher found six generalized implicature and six particularized implicature. It is not in line with Grundy’s (2000, p.76) statement stating that implicature will always exist whenever a maxim is flouted. Since in this research only found twelve out of sixteen utterances containing implicature. Here, implicature is functioned to save the utterance from simply appearing to be a faulty contribution to a conversation.

Compared with the two previous studies, the results of this current study show some similarities and differences. The results of this study show that the host and the



guest flouted all maxims in the talk show but in their utterances most frequently flouted maxim of quantity since it occurred by repeating the same word as well as adding the unnecessary information. Meanwhile, the results of Nasution's (2014) study entitled Flouting of Maxims in Sarah Sechan Talk Show Episode "Fitri Tropica" On Net TV, she found that the host and the guest flouted the maxims. She found that in their utterances most frequently flouted maxim of relation because the speaker wants to avoid being explicit in answering question. From the results of Oktavia's (2014) study entitled The Flouting Maxims in Movie Ice Age: Dawn of The Dinosaurs, she found that all character flouted the maxims in the movie. She also found that the characters most frequently flouted the maxim of relation, they flouted the maxim to convince people, to make detail explanation and to have comfortable situation. Based on the differences in the finding of this present study with the previous studies, it can be said that this present study can enrich the knowledge of flouting of maxims and the implicature.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

This chapter presents the conclusion and suggestion dealing with the findings of the analysis. It presents the conclusion of the findings which is discussed in the previous chapter and the suggestion for the readers.

#### **5.1 Conclusion**

This research is concerned with the implicatures which arise from flouting of maxims in Ellen Talk Show. The researcher uses the theory of Cooperative Principle that is proposed by Grice (1975). Besides, in analyzing how the maxims are flouted in the conversation, the researcher uses the theory of context by Cutting (2002). After analyzing the transcription of the show, the researcher found that there are 16 utterances that contain flouted maxims. The utterances are matched with the kinds of flouting of maxims that is proposed by Grice (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 host and the guest which flout the maxims.

After analyzing the data, it can be concluded that all of the maxims in cooperative principle which is maxim of quantity, maxim of quality, maxim of manner, and maxim of relation are flouted in the show. The flouting of maxims occurs frequently in the conversation in the talk show. The maxims are flouted by



being not cooperative to the topic being talked. The flouting of maxims is frequently not cooperative by saying irrelevant things to the topic of the conversation. The flouting is used as the strategy to avoid being explicit in answering question. In line with this, since one of the show's aims is to create a joke. If there is no flouting of maxims applied by the participant of the show, the show may be boring. Therefore, the application of flouting of maxims may be needed to make the talk show more fun and entertaining.

The second result from this research revealed that Ellen and Oprah in Ellen Talk Show flout Grice's conversational maxims on generating an implicature or hidden meaning. The meanings of the implicature that they create are varied, it depends on the context or the situation under which the conversation happen.

## **5.2 Suggestion**

The researcher realizes that this study is far from perfect because it took only the host and the guest's utterances as the data. The researcher expects that this study can contribute to an understanding on how Grice's conversational maxims are used for the different purpose of talks in daily life.

Therefore, some suggestions are needed to make this thesis better. First suggestion, the researcher suggests for the next researchers use another theory to analyze the flouting of maxims. The most recommended theory is the politeness maxims theory by Leech (1983). Since it is focused on the politeness, the finding may be different and be used as the comparison.

She also suggests the next researchers conduct the flouting of maxims study in another object for example radio shows, comics, books, magazines or videos on the internet as the data source to a study which uses other literary works as the data source.





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## APPENDICES

**Appendix 1.** The analysis of conversation between Ellen DeGeneres and Oprah Winfrey

Datum Number	Utterances	Flouted Maxims			
		QT	QL	R	M
1.	<p>Ellen : Let's just talk about Weight Watchers for a second.</p> <p>Oprah : <b>Mm-hmm.</b></p> <p>Ellen : Um, so- um-</p> <p>Ellen : So you decide you're gonna buy some stock in Weight Watchers because--</p> <p>Oprah :No, this is the way it happened. Uh, they called me-- Weight Watchers called me the like mid-July. We had our first meeting in August. And they said, "We would like you "to come aboard our program and, you know, do what you do."Uh, self empowerment, self enrichment." We think that you can bring another level to us for Weight Watchers." I said I can't do it unless I actually go on the program. 'Cause I--first of all, I never endorsed anything. I've never, you know, been a spokesperson for anybody. So I will have to do the program myself, uh, to see if I actually like those points. Because I've been resistant to points. Uh, I think early, early-- like in the early '70s I might have, uh, gone to a Weight Watchers. I never went to a meeting, but I might have signed up but never really went through the program because the whole idea of points, I was like, "I don't want to be counting points." So, um, I said let me try it and see if I like it. And as of today, since August 12th, I've lost 15 pounds.</p> <p>Ellen : Wow.</p>				✓
2.	<p>Ellen : So you decide you're gonna buy some stock in Weight Watchers because--</p> <p>Oprah :<b>No, this is the way it happened. Uh, they called me-- Weight Watchers called me the like mid-</b></p>	✓			

	<p><b>July. We had our first meeting in August. And they said, "We would like you to come aboard our program and, you know, do what you do."</b>Uh, self empowerment, self enrichment." We think that you can bring another level to us for Weight Watchers." I said I can't do it unless I actually go on the program. 'Cause I--first of all, I never endorsed anything. I've never, you know, been a spokesperson for anybody. So I will have to do the program myself, uh, to see if I actually like those points. Because I've been resistant to points. Uh, I think early, early-- like in the early '70s I might have, uh, gone to a Weight Watchers. I never went to a meeting, but I might have signed up but never really went through the program because the whole idea of points, I was like, "I don't want to be counting points." So, um, I said let me try it and see if I like it. And as of today, since August 12th, I've lost 15 pounds.</p>				
<p>3.</p>	<p>Oprah : That's your real work. And, you know, uh, when I first started the network, I love this idea of "Master Class." Using people who are known-- well-known, to tell us about their lives in the form of a class, and all of the lessons. And the-- my favorite lesson that you share with us-- um, this Sunday night on OWN-- um, my favorite lesson that you share is that when you're going through hard times, the hard lessons often are the ones that-- that help you through.</p> <p>Ellen : They--they always are.</p> <p>Oprah : Yeah.</p> <p>Ellen : They're the biggest gift-- <b>They always are.</b> And it's interesting that way.</p> <p>Oprah : You know what I didn't know, and I was surprised at myself because I'm pretty empathetic as a--as a person, but I really didn't realize until I saw that "Master Class" how</p>				



	Ellen	hard it was for you to say, "I'm gay." : Mm-hmm.			
4.	Oprah	: You know what I didn't know, and I was surprised at myself because I'm pretty empathetic as a--as a person, but I really didn't realize until I saw that "Master Class" how hard it was for you to say, "I'm gay."			
	Ellen	: Mm-hmm.			
	Oprah	: You know, I'd read articles about it, but I really didn't know that.			
	Ellen	: Yeah.			
	Oprah	: So I felt like I came out of that "Master Class"-- have you all seen it? Did they show it to you?			
	Ellen	: <b>I think a couple of people saw it.</b>			✓
	Oprah	: Okay, I-I came out of that "Master Class"um, having--with so-- with a greater level of respect and also love for you.			
	Ellen	: Aw.			
	Oprah	: Love for you.			
5.	Oprah	: I-I am so glad for everybody else to see it because every time I got to Ellen's house, I am one of those people who's like, "where did you get this?" and "where did you get that?" "Where'd you find that chair? Where'd you get that door? Where'd you find that floor?" Because you have-- you have a knack for it.			
	Ellen	: I love doing it.			
	Oprah	: Yeah.		✓	
	Ellen	: <b>I love doing it.</b>			
	Oprah	: Yeah.			
	Ellen	: But I love and it made me feel really good that you loved the house so much.			
	Oprah	: I love the house, and I now love the book.			
	Ellen	: Yeah, thank you.			
	Oprah	: Yeah.			
6.	Ellen	: Hey, we both have birthdays coming up this month.			
	Oprah	: Yeah.			
	Ellen	: And it's exciting.			
	Oprah	: I still have the present you gave me last year.			
	Ellen	: I know. Thank you.			
	Oprah	: Did you get my			

	<p>Ellen : <b>You text--Yeah, you sent me a text, and I--</b></p> <p>Oprah : I was watering the orchid that you gave me a year ago, and my goal was to keep it for a year, and I did.</p> <p>Ellen : And now you're done.</p> <p>Oprah : Well, I still got a few more days.</p> <p>Ellen : How do you—</p> <p>Oprah : There it is. That was--we just--I was there watering, and I thought, gee, would you appreciate the fact that I still had it?</p> <p>Ellen : Of course I would appreciate the fact that you remember--You must get so many different flowers and plants that you know that.</p>				✓
7.	<p>Oprah : I was watering the orchid that you gave me a year ago, and my goal was to keep it for a year, and I did.</p> <p>Ellen : And now you're done.</p> <p>Oprah : Well, I still got a few more days.</p> <p>Ellen : How do you—</p> <p>Oprah : There it is. That was--we just--I was there watering, and I thought, gee, would you appreciate the fact that I still had it?</p> <p>Ellen : Of course I would appreciate the fact that you remember--<b>You must get so many different flowers and plants that you know that--</b></p> <p>Oprah : <b>I remember that was yours.</b></p> <p>Ellen : Wow, how'd you remember that? Do you have names on them?</p> <p>Oprah : No, it's that--You sent me a lovely note, remember?</p> <p>Ellen : Yes, I do.</p> <p>Oprah : I kept that too.</p> <p>Ellen : Wow, that's very thoughtful of you.</p>			✓	
8.	<p>Ellen : So we thought we'd play a game called Oprah or No-prah. And we're gonna put some titles up in the ga--cause you did a lot of shows. You may not remember all the shows you did.</p> <p>Oprah : I-I just was—</p> <p>Ellen : I'm holding this up?</p> <p>Oprah : Everyone in the audience, you have a paddle.</p> <p>Ellen : Oprah and No-prah. I just was in the tape room looking at you have</p>				



	Oprah Ellen Oprah Ellen	200,000 tapes. : That's a lot of shows, Oprah. : Lot of shows. : That's a lot of shows. : <b>Lot of shows.</b>	✓		
9.	Ellen Oprah Ellen Oprah Ellen Oprah Ellen Oprah Ellen Oprah Ellen	: Okay, let's see another one. : Don't trust her anymore. She doesn't even know, so--"Alaskan men looking for brides."I think that's an Oprah for sure. : That's Oprah. : Yeah. : Yup, for sure. : I saw that one. : I saw that— : All right. : I was gonna say <b>I saw that one.</b> : Yeah. : Yeah, I w--I did too. I was there. Okay.	✓		
10.	Oprah  Ellen Oprah Ellen Oprah  Ellen  Oprah Ellen Oprah Ellen	: Let's see another one."Real life vampires."I-I don't know. I think you did that. What do you think? All right, let's see. [buzzer rings] You got one. : All right, let's see. : Got it, got it. Real life— : "Gay for 30 days." : I'd say-- - I'm gonna say you did. I just guessed that one : How now can you be gay for 30 days? : <b>I-I-- - I dated one of them.</b> : Okay. : All right. : Oh, that's good. That's good, okay.			✓
11.	Ellen  Oprah Ellen Oprah Ellen Oprah Ellen	: Now, I have not been back since. Uh, I-I started the show I guess back in August,so I haven't been, uh, up north lately, but we are neighbors and you have brought me vegetables once. : Actually, a couple of times. : No, twice, twice. : Okay, thank you. : Twice. : You missed that time. : No, <b>twice.</b>	✓		
12.	Ellen	: But now, I know you have a big garden.I know you have an overflow. What don't I get more?			

	<p>Oprah : Because and see, you see how you just forgot that I actually bought it the second time?</p> <p>Ellen : Uh-huh.</p> <p>Oprah : It's because when, when I brought that big basket in.</p> <p>Ellen : Uh-huh.</p> <p>Oprah : And you said, "What am I supposed to do with this?"</p> <p>Ellen : <b>Oh, no I didn't.</b></p> <p>Oprah : Yeah, you did. You said, "What am I supposed to do with this?" because you, you know, I decided you don't cook. You don't cook.</p> <p>Ellen : No.</p> <p>Oprah : And you are, you do not get as excited about basil as I do. I get I get really excited about basil, and keeping the basil, so I decided I would just give the vegetables to other people.</p> <p>Ellen : Aw, no.</p>			
13.	<p>Ellen : Well, uh, Portia would definitely do that, but there's nothing wrong with that either. Are the big apples? Are they tiny?</p> <p>Oprah : They're not tiny.</p> <p>Ellen : They're not the little cranberry.</p> <p>Oprah : No, they're not that. <b>They're not tiny.</b> I should have brought them. I should have sent-- I was gonna-- While I was passing them this morning, I thought to take a photo.</p> <p>Ellen : Yeah.</p>	✓		
14.	<p>Ellen : You have the most amazing property and the most amazing trees and that's why I gave you a tree 'cause I know you love trees.</p> <p>Oprah : Yes.</p> <p>Ellen : But really, you have a magnificent.</p> <p>Oprah : <b>Well, you know, having that property was a dream of mine. I remember when I was doing "The Color Purple." That's where I sit. Is that my oh, that's my favorite tree on the property.</b> Um, we call that the promised land tree. So I-I have, you know, I remember when I used to go to church with my father on Sundays. He had a big green 1958 Oldsmobile and we would</p>			✓



	<p>drive through the rich people rich white people's neighborhood. After church-- anybody, any black people ever do this drive through the rich white people's neighborhood? And you would-- you would look at the houses.</p> <p>Ellen : I would drive through rich, white people's neighborhoods.</p> <p>Oprah : We drive through the rich, white people's neighborhood</p> <p>Ellen : I was poor.</p>			
15.	<p>Oprah : Have you, like, done Baptist church before?</p> <p>Ellen : <b>I've never been to a Baptist church, but I was not I was loving it.</b></p> <p>Oprah : Were you loving it?</p> <p>Ellen : I was emotional, because it was emotional. The songs were emotional.</p> <p>Oprah : I was worried for you. I didn't know if you thought people were gonna start speaking in tongues or something. I didn't know. No, you weren't.</p>	✓		
16.	<p>Oprah : Yeah, we took a selfie.</p> <p>Ellen : Yeah, we take-- Well, I-I-- The best one was-- There was a--</p> <p>Oprah : Hello. - It looks good of you, right? That was</p> <p>Ellen : Very nice light on my face. Now, you were the one who started all of this.</p> <p>Oprah : <b>Well, I don't know if I started it, but here's the thing. We took a better one, but I didn't want to tweet it out, cause there was a leaf in your face, and I wanted the picture to be good of you.</b></p> <p>Ellen : Oh, that was nice of you, but, you know, I still think of you at the Oscars. In that moment, you changed the selfie world.</p> <p>Oprah : Well...</p> <p>Ellen : You changed the selfie world.</p> <p>Oprah : You did.</p>			✓

**Appendix 2.** The transcript of conversation between Ellen DeGeneres and Oprah Winfrey

**1.1 Oprah's Gospel Brunch (July 7, 2015)**

Ellen :Let's just talk about Weight Watchers for a second.

Oprah : **Mm, hmm.**

Ellen : Um, so, um.

[Laughter]

Ellen : So you decide you're gonna buy some stock in Weight Watchers because,

Oprah : **No, this is the way it happened. Uh, they called me Weight Watchers called me the-like mid-July. We had our first meeting in August. And they said, "We would like you" to come aboard our program and, you know, do what you do.** "Uh, self empowerment, self enrichment." We think that you can bring another level to us for Weight Watchers. "I said I can't do it unless I actually go on the program. 'Cause I first of all, I never endorsed anything. I've never, you know, been a spokesperson for anybody. So I will have to do the program myself, uh, to see if I actually like those points. Because I've been resistant to points. Uh, I think early, early like in the early '70s I might have, uh, gone to a Weight Watchers. I never went to a meeting, but I might have signed up but never really went through the program because the whole idea of points, I was like, "I don't want to be counting points." So, um, I said let me try it and see if I like it. And as of today, since August 12th, I've lost 15 pounds.

Ellen : Wow.

[Cheers and applause]

Oprah : But I'm excited about Weight Watchers being able to bring, uh, a healthier more holistic approach for everybody. Now, I didn't tell you about it because I wanted to play the stay out of jail card.

Ellen : Uh-huh.

Oprah : I wanted to--for both of us.

Ellen : But did you know that it was-- can I tell people what happened if they don't know what happened? Do you mind?

Oprah : Okay, tell them.

Ellen : Okay, so Oprah b--what, 10% of the company? Is that what you bought?

Oprah : Yeah, I did.

Ellen : Okay. So the stocks were trading at \$6 a share, she buys, she goes, what, like \$40 million you put in?

Oprah : Yeah.

Ellen : In one day, she made \$45 million. She, it doubled by the end of the day. Now, had she made one phone call to me.

[Laughter]

Ellen : I couldn't have put 40 million in, but I could have put a little bit of money in.

Oprah : No, but we want to stay out of jail, so.

Ellen : Yeah, I know.

Oprah : That is, yeah.

Ellen : But you didn't know it was going to double.

Oprah : No, I certainly didn't know that.

Ellen : You were investing in.

Oprah : I certainly didn't know that. What I said to them was, you know.

Ellen : It's good that you're not hurting anymore, though. I'm so happy for you 'cause that's.

[Laughter]

Ellen : You know.



Oprah : Getting more trees. But this is the thing. This is the thing. Uh, Weight Watchers actually has given me the tools because everybody who's done a diet, you know that you promise yourself and then Monday and then by Monday afternoon you say, okay, I'll start Tuesday. And then by--and so there's always something coming up. So Weight Watchers has actually, these past two months, given me the tools to have accountability to myself.

Ellen : Mm-hmm.

Oprah : So, like so far today I've probably had, uh, when I was in the car it was kinda--17 points. So it means I have now I have 13 points left. I get 30 a day, and it really depends on your weight, your size, whatever. And so, I know I can now have 13 points left for the day.

Ellen : So it works.

Oprah : Whoo-hoo.

Ellen : All right.

Oprah : Whoo-hoo.



## 1.2 Oprah Gave Ellen the Flu (July 7, 2015)

Ellen : Hey, we both have birthdays coming up this month.

Oprah : Yeah.

Ellen : And it's exciting.

Oprah : I still have the present you gave me last year.

Ellen : I know. Thank you.

Oprah : Did you get my—

**Ellen : You text--Yeah, you sent me a text, and I**

Oprah : I was watering the orchid that you gave me a year ago, and my goal was to keep it for a year, and I did.

Ellen : And now you're done.

Oprah : Well, I still got a few more days.

Ellen : How do you—

Oprah : There it is. That was--we just--I was there watering, and I thought, gee, would you appreciate the fact that I still had it?

Ellen : Of course I would appreciate the fact that you remember, **You must get so many different flowers and plants that you know that.**

Oprah : I remember that was yours.

Ellen : Wow, how'd you remember that? Do you have names on them?

Oprah : No, it's that--You sent me a lovely note, remember?

Ellen : Yes, I do.

Oprah : I kept that too.

Ellen : Wow, that's very thoughtful of you.

Oprah : No, you're my friend and neighbor.

Ellen : I know; well, you're my friend and neighbor. I'm sorry I blamed you for--I blamed your tree for taking out the power in our neighborhood, and I'm sorry.

Oprah : What are you talking about?

Ellen : Well, it was actually our tree, and it was our property, and it went on a power line. It took out the power in the whole neighborhood, but.

Oprah : You were the one who was responsible.

Ellen : Yes, but I blamed-- I said, "Oprah lives in the neighborhood, so I blame her."

Oprah : How long was the power out?



Ellen : It was out all day long. It was from 6:00 AM until 4:30, it was Christmas Day, so-- and I was sick. Oh, - So I was in my house.

Oprah : You had that thing I had. Remember I told you. I tweeted you and.

Ellen : I got it from you.

Oprah : Yeah.

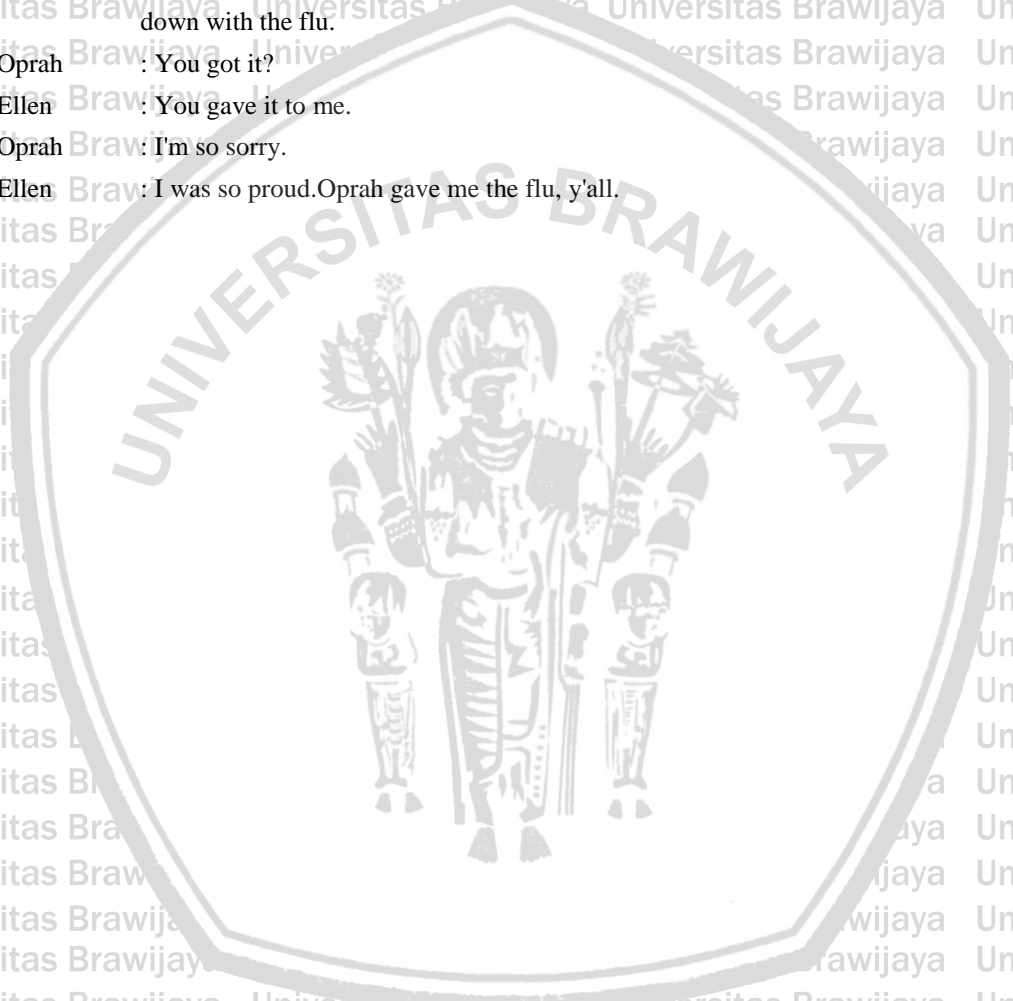
Ellen : 'Cause you said--it was that day. It was the brunch. And you said, "I feel like I'm coming down with the flu.

Oprah : You got it?

Ellen : You gave it to me.

Oprah : I'm so sorry.

Ellen : I was so proud. Oprah gave me the flu, y'all.



### 1.3 David Oyelowo's Oprah Impression(July 7, 2015)

Ellen :You both are British.  
Carmen :We're British and--  
Ellen :Really?  
Carmen :We are British. Can you tell?and we're also British-Nigerian.  
Man :Yeah.  
[man shouts]  
David :Ah, my brother. Hey, who is that?  
Ellen :He's behind the camera. He's behind camera two.  
Carmen :There you go. Where is he?Yeah, fellow Nigerian.  
[speaking foreign language]  
[laughter]  
David :I love it. My cousin, my cousin.  
Carmen : There you go. Yeah, so the...[speaking foreign language]It's all these Oh sounds.  
Oprah :I thought your brother really did show up.[laughs]I'm like, "Really? That's amazing."  
Ellen :That is amazing.But, I mean, did you know each other beforehand?  
Carmen : No, not all British-Nigerians do know each other.  
[laughter]  
David :But I had been--I had been a big admirer of your work.  
Carmen :Likewise.  
David : So get to do this with her was just--  
Oprah :But you would think if you're British,you're Nigerian, you're still in the same--you're in the same field, you're acting,that you might would know each other.  
Carmen :Yeah.  
David :Well, you moved--You moved to the States before me.I was still in the UK. You're sort of established.I moved here in 2007 to try and forge a career.I think you've been here—  
Carmen :I've been here for ages.I'm--I'm a Brooklyn girl now.  
Ellen :Are you-- You live in Brooklyn?  
Carmen :Yeah, that's my hometown.  
Ellen :Wow, and, David, where do you live?  
David :I live in Tarzana here in LA.  
Oprah :Of course.  
David :Why is that funny?[laughter]This is what happens.There are certain things in a British mouththat just sound so—  
Carmen :It's not right.  
David :Tarzana.I mean, really.  
Oprah :Itis.So unexpected.  
Ellen :It is unexpected.  
Oprah :So unexpected.  
Ellen :Yeah, but it's nice.  
Oprah :What would be interesting is, like, I--You know, as a producer with Plan B,JeremyKleiner and DedeGardner,I was looking at the dailies every day.Until the very first scene-- you all saw it, right?  
Carmen :yea.  
Oprah :So the very first scene is the scene--The very first scene, first day shot,is the scene where Mrs. King comes to the jail cellto meet Dr. King, and he says what he says,and I was, like, watching--And then you are speaking like Coretta King,and then you stopped doing the break and did,[in British accent] "May I pleasehave a glass of water."  
[laughter]  
Carmen :Are you sure it wasn't a cup of tea?I'm sure it was a cup of tea.



Oprah :Cup of tea. It's just so strange.  
Carmen :David was always in character.He was always in the accent.We couldn't get him out of it.He was such a pro.  
Oprah :Stayed in the King accent.  
Carmen :Stayed in the King accent permanently.  
David :It was a necessity for me, though,'cause you can't be-- shoot in Atlantaplaying Dr. King, where he's from, talking like this.I mean, people would literally be like, "Oh"--I'd walk in, "Yes, I'm here to play Dr. King,"and I would have the Tarzana response.Everyone would laugh at me.  
Oprah :[in British accent] No, you simply can't do that.  
David :Are you doing me again?  
Oprah :No, I'm not doing you.I'm just saying I can't. You can't.  
Ellen :Wait, but you both do impressions.You--you do an impression of Oprah, right?  
David :[high-pitched] Do I really?  
[laughter]  
Oprah :Is that it?  
David :Okay.  
[applause]  
Oprah :Got it. Okay, that's it.I'm not doing any more of you.I'm not doing any more of you.  
Okay, good.  
Ellen :All right.

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#### 1.4 Oprah and Ellen Discuss 'Selma' (July 7, 2015)

Ellen : The opening scene is heartbreaking, and I cried from the moment I sat down until the end, and I could cry thinking about it right now. I mean, and I would-- I would-- I'm sure, but I would like say 100%. I would be one of those people marching with you. I would've marched with you

[cheers and applause]

Ellen : Whoo.

Carmen : So many people come out of the cinema with the same reaction. It's such a galvanizing film in that way.

Ellen : Yeah.

Carmen : Like, this very visceral reaction, and then to think that we-- It's all in our hands. It's all possible within ourselves.

Ellen : Yeah.

Carmen : To find that sort of heroism.

Ellen : That strength to say, "This is not right," and even though it does not apply to me, I'm gonna-- I'm gonna stand up for somebody."

Oprah : It stays with you.

Ellen : And that's what that movie was.

Carmen : Yes.

Oprah : Yeah. And is, and it's so amazing. I mean, I won't tell you what the end is, but when the footage from the-- what happened then and what happened now-- what happened then and now with the movie, it's blended where you get to see all the real people. That gets me every time.

Ellen & Carmen : Mm-hmm.

Oprah : Every single time.

Ellen : Yup

Carmen : Yeah.

Ellen : Yeah.

David : And to be on that bridge with some of the people who actually did it, you know, because this only happened 50 years ago, so people in their 60s, 70s, marched with us. Insisted in the boiling heat to march with us again, because for them, I think, it was a full circle. And I have to say, for some of them to see you there marching with them, considering who you are and what you've achieved and to be right there with them, was just extraordinary for everyone present.



**1.5 Ellen and Oprah Play "Heads Up!" (Juli 7, 2015)**

Ellen : We're gonna play a quick round of "Heads Up," and it's acted out-- sidekicks. So Oprah and I are gonna work together to get you two to guess what we're doing, and we can't talk. We have to just act it out, and...

[tablet dings]

Ellen: All right.

Carmen : Okay, here we go.

Ellen : All right.

[tablet dinging]

Ellen : Uh...

David : Oh. Mime.

Carmen : No. Push—

David : Push--

Carmen : Open door.

David : Revolving door.

Ellen : Yes, yeah.

Carmen : Oh, well done. Okay.-Did it change?

Ellen & Oprah : Oh.both: Oh. Oh.

David : Seamstress. Oh.

Oprah : [yelps]

Carmen : Oh, waxing somebody.

David : Waxing, waxing.

Ellen : Yes.

Oprah : Ooh

David : Dancing, dancing. Come dance with me.

Carmen : "Dancing with the Stars."

David : Waltzing.

Ellen : Yes, yes.

Carmen : All right, cool.

Carmen : We're doing well.

David : Uh... Uh, uh...

Carmen : What is that?

David : "Gone with the Wind."

Carmen : Loving--loving each other.

David : Love me—Snuggles, snuggie

Carmen : Bedtime.

David : Get off me. Humping.

Carmen : No, uh...  
David : Love--  
Carmen : Love—  
David : Ebony and ivory.  
Carmen : [laughs]Ebony and Ivory.  
Carmen : Sleeping.  
David : Spooning! Spooning!  
Oprah : Yes! Yes!  
Carmen : Okay, cool. That was hard.  
Oprah : Fast, fast.  
David : Lipstick, lipstick. Makeup.Mirror.  
Carmen : Yes.Miming in a mirror.You're good.





## 1.6 No More Veggies for Ellen (April 22, 2016)

Ellen : You just look fantastic.

Oprah : Oh, well, Thank you. Thank you.

Ellen : You look so good.

[cheers and applause]

Oprah : Thank you, thank you, thank you, thank you.

Ellen : Now, I have not been back since. Uh, I-I started the show I guess back in August, so I haven't been, uh, up north lately, but we are neighbors and you have brought me vegetables once.

Oprah : Actually, a couple of times.

Ellen : No, twice, twice.

Oprah : Okay, thank you.

Ellen : Twice.

Oprah : You missed that time.

Ellen : No, **twice**.

Oprah : But now, I know you have a big garden. I know you have an overflow. What don't I get more?

Ellen : Because [laughter]

Oprah : And see, you see how you just forgot that I actually bought it the second time?

Ellen : Uh-huh.

Oprah : It's because when--when I brought that big basket in--

Ellen : Uh-huh.

Oprah : And you said, "What am I supposed to do with this?"

Ellen : **Oh, no I didn't.**

Oprah : Yeah, you did.

Ellen : You said, "What am I supposed to do with this?" because you--you know, I decided you don't cook-- you don't cook.

Oprah : No.

Ellen : And you are-- you do not get as excited about basil as I do. I get--I get really excited about basil, and keeping the basil, so--I decided I would just give the vegetables to other people.

Oprah : Aw, no. [laughter]

Ellen : I would give the vegetables to other people. Now, you all don't know this, or maybe you do, that Ellen gave me an apple tree for my birthday.

Oprah : Yup.

Ellen : Yes.

Oprah : Which is now bearing fruit. I thought to bring you the fruit--

Ellen : But?

Oprah : I thought better of it.

Ellen : Oh, no. [laughter]

Oprah : They're my apples!

Ellen : I said, "I'm not bringing her those apples." Cause, first of all, Stedman loves apple pie, and we can just use the apples for people who want to use the apples, 'cause-- Well

Oprah : I want-- I'll come over for apple pie and have it with Stedman.

Ellen : Okay.

Oprah : I thought--I thought you would, like, feed the apples to your horses or something.

Ellen : Well, uh, Portia would definitely do that, but there's nothing wrong with that either. Are the big apples? Are they tiny?

Oprah : They're not tiny.

Ellen : They're not the little cranberry.

Oprah : No, they're not that. **They're not tiny.** I should have brought them. I should have sent-- I was gonna-- While I was passing them this morning, I thought to take a photo.

Ellen : Yeah.

Oprah : and then, I'm not.

Ellen : You have the most amazing property and the most amazing trees and that's why I gave you a tree 'cause I know you love trees.

Oprah : Yes.

Ellen : But really, you have a magnificent--

Oprah : **Well, you know, having that property was a dream of mine. I remember when I was doing "The Color Purple." That's where I sit. Is that my oh, that's my favorite tree on the property.** Um, we call that the promised land tree. So I-I have, you know-- I remember when I used to go to church with my father on Sundays. He had a big green 1958 Oldsmobile and we would drive through the rich people rich white people's neighborhood. After church-- anybody, any black people ever do this drive through the rich white people's neighborhood? And you would-- you would look at the houses.

Ellen : I would drive through rich, white people's neighborhoods.

[laughter]

Oprah : We drive through the rich, white people's neighborhood

Ellen : I was poor.

Oprah : And you'd look at all look at the houses. And I would dream about a house that I could own one day or possibly live in one day. And all the houses that I loved were surrounded by lots of trees. So I, in my mind, measured wealth with trees. So the more trees you have, the wealthier you are. And I do believe I won.

Ellen : Yeah.

Oprah : I think I won.

Ellen : Yeah. I think you won.

Oprah : Now I look out at my yard in the morning, and all the trees-- I measure, you know.

Ellen : Yeah.

Oprah : Success by trees.



### 1.7 Ellen on Oprah 'Master Class' (April 22, 2016)

Ellen: It-it was so, uh, well done I-I texted you afterwards saying thank you so much because it was really, uh, so--the whole series is amazing, but I can't thank you enough. It was great.

Oprah: Well, we wanted you because you are a master of teaching people how to live their truth, and, uh, I think obviously the show is wonderful and fun and people love you for who you are. But I think your true legacy-- the real work that you've done on the planet will be teaching people how to live authentically as themselves. That will be yours.

[cheers and applause]

Ellen: Thank you.

Oprah: That's your real work. And, you know, uh, when I first started the network, I love this idea of "Master Class." Using people who are known-- well-known, to tell us about their lives in the form of a class, and all of the lessons. And the-- my favorite lesson that you share with us-- um, this Sunday night on OWN-- um, my favorite lesson that you share is that when you're going through hard times, the hard lessons often are the ones that-- that help you through.

Ellen: They--they always are.

Oprah: Yeah.

Ellen: They're the biggest gift-- They always are. And it's interesting that way.

Oprah: You know what I didn't know, and I was surprised at myself because I'm pretty empathetic as a--as a person, but I really didn't realize until I saw that "Master Class" how hard it was for you to say, "I'm gay."

Ellen: Mm-hmm.

Oprah: You know, I'd read articles about it, but I really didn't know that.

Ellen: Yeah.

Oprah: So I felt like I came out of that "Master Class"-- have you all seen it? Did they show it to you?

Ellen: **I think a couple of people saw it.**

Oprah: Okay, I-I came out of that "Master Class" um, having--with so-- with a greater level of respect and also love for you.

Ellen: Aw.

Oprah: Love for you.

Ellen: You're moving to Colorado. What do you,

Oprah: Well, I 'cause they have more trees. It's more trees.

Ellen: So you want to own.

Oprah: But also, also a sea their seasons there.

Ellen: Yes.

Oprah: I love California, but you know we're in a drought...

Ellen: Mm, hmm.

Oprah: And I didn't know what the governor meant when he said only flush when needed, so I'm thinking I'm thinking, you know, there's water in Colorado, and there's more trees in Colorado. And also I like having seasons, so.

Ellen: What are you gonna sell your place down the road?

Oprah: No, no, no, I will never sell that.

Ellen: You'll keep that.

Oprah: Yeah, I'm gonna keep that.

Ellen: But you'll be in Colorado.

Oprah: Yeah.

Ellen: Mostly.

Oprah: I've been I'm like you that I've been building for a long time, and I know you love houses.

Ellen: I love houses.

Oprah: And I love the new Ellen DeGeneres Home book. Have you seen it?

Ellen: I have seen it.

Oprah: It's fantastic.

[Laughter]

Ellen: Yeah.

Oprah: I-I am so glad for everybody else to see it because every time I got to Ellen's house, I am one of those people who's like, "where did you get this?" and "where did you get that?"

"Where'd you find that chair? Where'd you get that door? Where'd you find that floor?"

Because you have you have a knack for it.

Ellen: I love doing it.

Oprah: Yeah.

Ellen: **I love doing it.**

Oprah: Yeah.

Ellen: But I love and it made me feel really good that you loved the house so much.

Oprah: I love the house, and I now love the book.

Ellen: Yeah, thank you.

Oprah: Yeah.

Ellen: Thanks. It comes out next week so then you'll all get a chance to see what

Oprah: It's gorgeous.

Ellen: Um. I mean

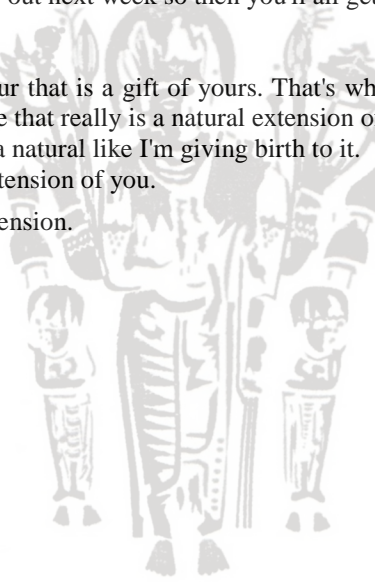
Oprah: That really is your that is a gift of yours. That's why I was so excited about ED and ED

At Home because that really is a natural extension of you.

Ellen: Thank you. It is a natural like I'm giving birth to it.

Oprah: Yes, a natural extension of you.

Ellen: It is a natural extension.





## 1.8 Oprah Talks Weight Watchers (April 22, 2016)

Ellen :It was such an honor to be at your gospel bunch in Oprah invited some people to her house well, the night before to a screening to see "Selma,"which is an amazing movie.You must see that movie.

[cheers and applause]

Oprah :Open today. Thank you.

Ellen :It's necessary. Very.

[cheers and applause]

Ellen :It is a--to me, it's necessary watching.You must watch this movie.

Oprah :You know what's so exciting too?That in New York, in Boston, in Los Angeles and Chicagoand other major cities across the country,businessmen have come together,and they are putting in a fundso that every seventh, eighth, and ninth graderin the city can go see that film.

Ellen :Wow, that's amazing.

Oprah :That'sbig. I've never seen that happen before.

Ellen : It's a history lesson. It is.

Oprah : Yes, yes.

Ellen : Oh, that's so great, and that's important.So there was a screening, which was wonderful to see--

Oprah : Which I had all the legends, who were literally had been--you know, they were the peoplewho were on that bridge 50 years ago,John Lewis and Andrew Young and Dianne Nash,so I wanted to celebrate them.And then the next day, we had this gospel brunch.

Ellen : A gospel brunch at your house,

Oprah :Yes.

Ellen : Which was amazing.

Oprah : Yes, and I looked around, and there was a moment where I thought you were like,"What is going on?"

Ellen :Me?

Oprah :Yes.

Ellen :No.

Oprah :Have you, like, done Baptist church before?

Ellen : **I've never been to a Baptist church, but I was not-- I was loving it.**

Oprah : Were you loving it?

Ellen : I was emotional, because it was emotional. The songs were emotional.

Oprah : I was worried for you.I didn't know if you thought peopleweregonna start speaking in tongues or something.I didn't know. No, you weren't.

Oprah : I was waiting for some snakes to come out once in a while.

Ellen : No.

Oprah : No. I didn't think that at all. I-- You kept saying, you know, "We're bringing church to Montecito," and I think you were worried about some people there.

Ellen : Yes.

Oprah : But not me.

Ellen : Not you.

Oprah : No. Portia and I were totally And I just was very emotional, because and there were a lot of tears, because the songs are moving songs.

Ellen : Yes, BeBe Winans. It was great. And to have those people who actually were a part of the movement 50 years ago, that was a moving thing. I'm glad you could be there.

Oprah : Yeah.

Ellen : I was glad I could be there too.

Oprah : Yeah, we took a selfie.

Ellen : Yeah, we take-- Well, I-I-- The best one was. There was a.

[Laughter]

Oprah : Hello. - It looks good of you, right? That was.

Ellen : Very nice light on my face. Now, you were the one who started all of this.

Oprah : Well, I don't know if I started it, but here's the thing. We took a better one, but I didn't want to tweet it out, cause there was a leaf in your face, and I wanted the picture to be good of you.

Ellen : Oh, that was nice of you, but, you know, I still think of you at the Oscars. In that moment, you changed the selfie world.

Oprah : Well.

Ellen : You changed the selfie world.

[Cheers and applause]

Oprah : You did.



**1.9 Oprah or Noprah? (April 22, 2016)**

Ellen : We are back with Oprah Winfrey, and, uh, you did your show for 25 years. And you covered a lot of different topics.

Oprah : Yup.

Ellen : So we thought we'd play a game called Oprah or No-prah. And we're gonna put some titles up in the ga--'cause you did a lot of shows. You may not remember all the shows you did.

Oprah : I-I just was.

Ellen : I'm holding this up?

Oprah : Everyone in the audience, you have a paddle.

Ellen : Oprah and No-prah. I just was in the tape room looking at you have 200,000 tapes.

Oprah : That's a lot of shows, Oprah.

Ellen : Lot of shows.

Oprah : That's a lot of shows.

Ellen : **Lot of shows.**

Oprah : Uh, so we're gonna have to guess if it was a real title or not. Let's see the title. "Does this clutter make my butt look fat?" I'm gonna say that's a No-prah

Ellen : No-prah. No-prah.

Oprah : What?

Ellen : You did that show.

Oprah : I did not.

Ellen : You did. We're not making stuff up.

Oprah : You're not making stuff up.

Ellen : No, we're not. I did a show called "Does this clutter make my butt look fat?"

Oprah : Yes, you did.

Ellen : Oh, my Gosh.

Oprah : All right, let's see another one.

Ellen : Okay, let's see another one.

Oprah : Don't trust her anymore. She doesn't even know, so "Alaskan men looking for brides." I think that's an Oprah for sure.

Ellen : That's Oprah.

Oprah : Yeah.

Ellen : Yup, for sure.

Oprah : I saw that one.

Ellen : I saw that.

Oprah : All right.

Ellen : I was gonna say **I saw that one.**

Oprah : Yeah.

Ellen : Yeah, I w--I did too.I was there. Okay.

Oprah : Let's see another one."My sister slept with my husband."

Ellen : Oh, for sure.

Oprah : Yeah.For sure.

Ellen : Yeah, all right.

Oprah : Let's see another one."Real life vampires".I-I don't know. I think you did that.What do you think? All right, let's see. [buzzer rings] You got one.

Ellen : All right, let's see.

Oprah : Got it, got it.Real life.

Ellen : "Gay for 30 days."

Oprah : I'd say-- - I'm gonna say you did.[audience gasping]I just guessed that one [laughter]

Ellen : How now can you be gay for 30 days?

Oprah : [laughter] I-I, I dated one of them.

Ellen : Okay.

[Laughter]

Oprah : All right.

Ellen : Oh, that's good. That's good, okay.

Oprah : Let's see another one.The man who kept Oprah awake?"Uh, no.

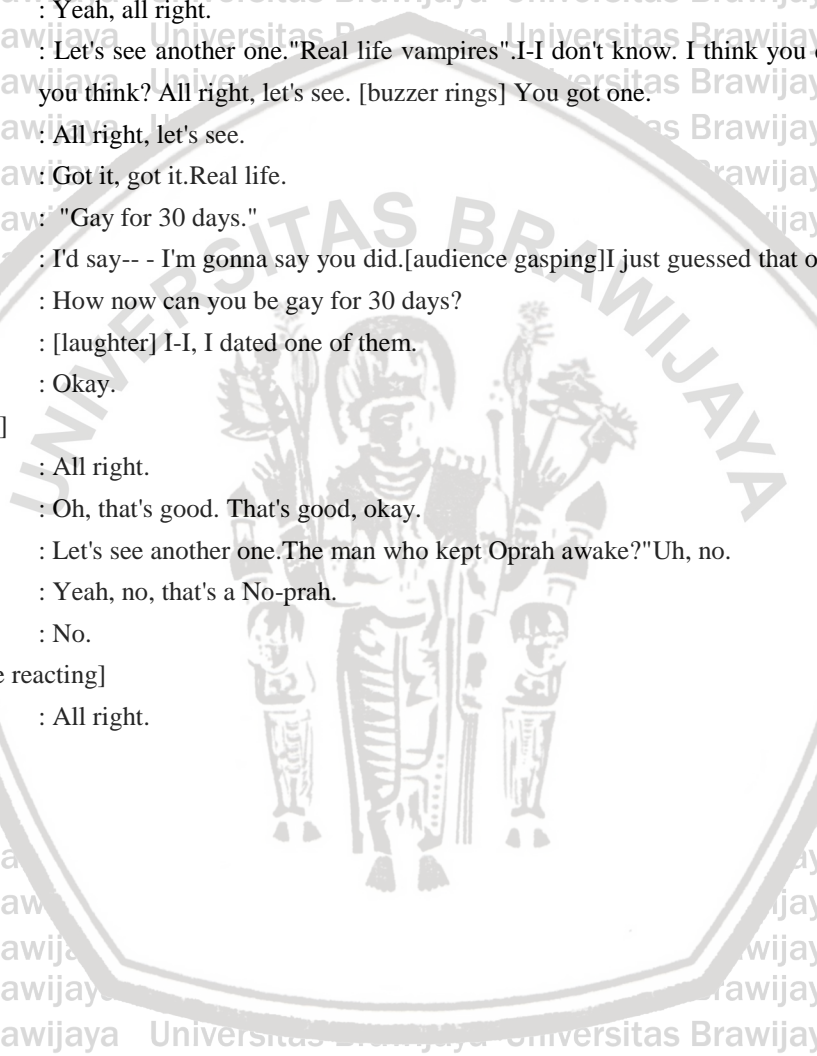
Ellen : Yeah, no, that's a No-prah.

Oprah : No.

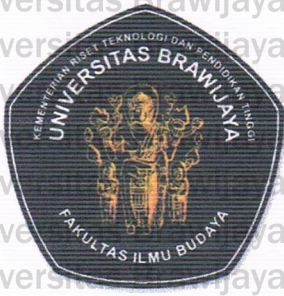
[Audience reacting]

Ellen : All right.

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**KEMENTERIAN RISET DAN TEKNOLOGI DAN  
PENDIDIKAN TINGGI**

**UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA  
FAKULTAS ILMU BUDAYA**

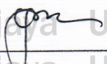

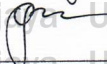

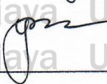


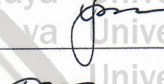
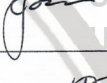
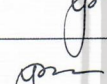
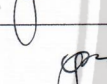
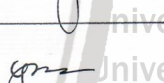
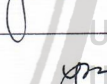
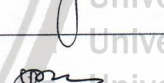

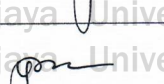
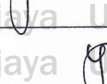
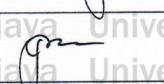




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**BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI**




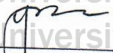
1. Nama : Sofie Maulani Fauziah
2. NIM : 125110107111008
3. Program Studi : Sastra Inggris
4. Judul Skripsi : Flouting Conversational Maxims in Ellen Talk Show  
"Oprah Winfrey" Episode
5. Tanggal Mengajukan : 6 Oktober 2015
6. Tanggal Selesai Revisi : 10 Agustus 2016
7. Nama Pembimbing : Yana Shanti Manipuspika, M.App.Ling
8. Keterangan Konsultasi :

No	Tanggal	Materi	Pembimbing	Paraf
1.	6 Oktober 2015	Pengajuan Judul	Pembimbing I	
2.	21 Desember 2015	Konsultasi	Pembimbing I	
3.	22 Desember 2015	Pengumpulan Bab I,II, dan III	Pembimbing I	
4.	27 Desember 2015	Revisi Bab I, II, dan III	Pembimbing I	
5.	6 Januari 2016	Menyerahkan Revisi Bab I, II, dan III	Pembimbing I	
6.	4 Februari 2016	Revisi Judul dan Revisi Bab I, II, dan III	Pembimbing I	
7.	15 Februari 2016	Menyerahkan Revisi Bab I, II, dan III	Pembimbing I	



8.	26 Februari 2016	Menyerahkan Revisi Bab I, II, dan III	Pembimbing I	
9.	7 Maret 2016	Revisi Bab I, II, dan III	Pembimbing I	
10.	10 Maret 2016	Menyerahkan Revisi Bab I, II, dan III	Pembimbing I	
11.	13 Maret 2016	Revisi Bab I, II, dan III	Pembimbing I	
12.	16 Maret 2016	Menyerahkan Revisi Bab I, II, dan III	Pembimbing I	
13.	20 Maret 2016	Revisi Bab I, II, dan III	Pembimbing I	
14.	4 April 2016	Mengambil Revisi Bab I, II, dan III	Pembimbing I	
15.	11 April 2016	ACC Seminar Proposal	Pembimbing I	
16.	12 April 2016	Menyerahkan Bab I, II, dan III	Pembimbing I	
17.	14 April 2016	Seminar Proposal	Pembimbing I	
18.	18 April 2016	Revisi Seminar Proposal	Pembimbing I	
19.	20 April 2016	Menyerahkan Revisi Seminar Proposal	Pembimbing I	
20.	4 Mei 2016	Menyerahkan Revisi Seminar Proposal	Pembimbing I	
21.	1 Juli 2016	Menyerahkan Bab I, II, III, IV dan V	Pembimbing I	
22.	13 Juli 2016	Mengambil Revisi Bab I, II, III, IV dan V	Pembimbing I	
23.	14 Juli 2016	ACC Seminar Hasil	Pembimbing I	
24.	15 Juli 2016	Menyerahkan Bab I, II, III, IV dan V	Pembimbing I	
25.	18 Juli 2016	Seminar Hasil	Pembimbing I	
26.	19 Juli 2016	Revisi Seminar Hasil	Pembimbing I	
27.	20 Juli 2016	Menyerahkan Revisi Bab I, II, III, IV dan V	Pembimbing I	
28.	21 Juli 2016	Menyerahkan Revisi Bab I, II, III, IV dan V	Pembimbing I	
29.	22 Juli 2016	ACC Ujian Skripsi	Pembimbing I	



30.	27 Juli 2016	Ujian Skripsi	Pembimbing I	
31.	5 Agustus 2016	Revisi Skripsi	Pembimbing I	
32.	8 Agustus 2016	Menyerahkan Revisi Skripsi	Pembimbing I	
33.	10 Agustus 2016	ACC Jilid Skripsi	Pembimbing I	

9. Telah dievaluasi dan diuji dengan nilai :

B

Malang, 11 Agustus 2016


Mengetahui,

Ketua Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra

Dosen Pembimbing



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