

**AN ANALYSIS OF MAIN CHARACTERS' UTTERANCES
IN THE ADVENTURE OF HUCKLEBERRY FINN NOVEL
THROUGH GRICE'S COOPERATIVE PRINCIPLE**

THESIS

Submitted to State Islamic University of KH. Achmad Siddiq Jember
In partial fulfillment of the requirements to obtain a bachelor's degree
of *Sarjana Pendidikan* (S.Pd)
Education and Teacher Training Faculty
English Education Department



UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI
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JEMBER

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NOVEMBER 2021

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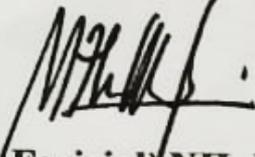
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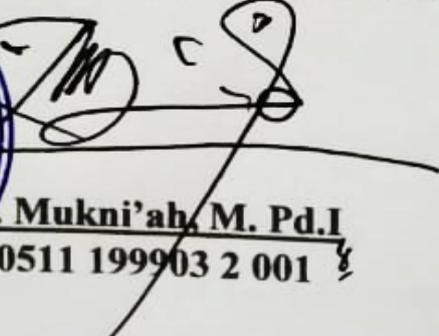
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MOTTO

لِكُلِّ مَقَامٍ مَقَالٌ وَلِكُلِّ مَقَالٍ مَقَامٌ

“Likulli maqoomin maqoolun, wa likulli maqoolin maqoomun”

“Every place has utterances and every utterances has place”¹

[Mahfudzot]

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¹ -, “Mahfudzot”, <https://pontren.com/2021/07/20/likulli-maqam-maqal-tulisan-arab-artinya/>, (05th November 2021)

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

My Family

Especially for:

My beloved parents

Alm. Bpk. Eko Sumardi and Ibu Ani

My beloved husband Ikhwanudin, S.T.

My beloved daughter Kayla Lariska Bunayya

My beloved parents-in-law Bpk. Hafid and Ibu Darsih

My brothers Asis Wijaya and Nanang Wijaya

My sisters-in-law Wardah and Umi Anisah

My nieces Atha Mezzaluna Wijaya and Zahratus sita Wijaya

My gorgeous Ever Lasting-Friends, and my lovely “Sun-Shine Class”.

Thank you for praying, supporting, loving, advising, caring and motivating until the last of this thesis.

I do expect this thesis can make them proud of me.

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Praise to Allah SWT, the most gracious and the most merciful, all praises and thanks to Allah SWT, who has given His blessing and helping so that the writer can accomplish this thesis entitled “An Analysis of main characters’ utterances in The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn novel through Grice’s cooperative principle”

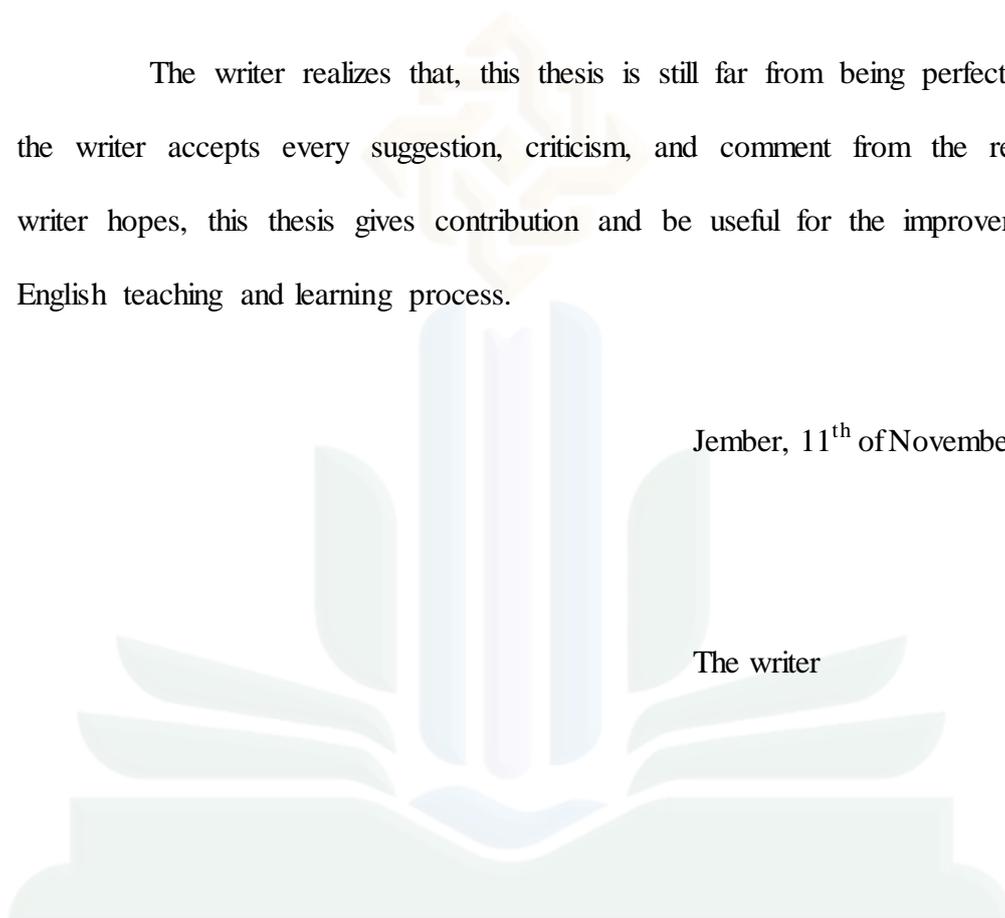
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The writer realizes that, this thesis is still far from being perfect. Therefore, the writer accepts every suggestion, criticism, and comment from the readers. The writer hopes, this thesis gives contribution and be useful for the improvement of the English teaching and learning process.

Jember, 11th of November 2021

The writer



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ABSTRACT

Rifa Aviaty, 2021: *An Analysis of the Main Characters' Utterances in The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn Novel through Grice's Cooperative Principle.*

People study language with meaning and contexts, which is known as Pragmatics. Pragmatics as tools can be used to analyze discourse which concerns with contextual meaning. In fact, people who learn English do not have awareness about studying it. Literatures show that people just paid attention for being able to speak in English well without considering other important parts which they have to master, such as how to understand the context and implied meaning in the utterances. Commonly, a conversation or dialogue consists of two persons or more that cooperate each other. Grice developed a model called Cooperative Principles which speaker or hearer must ensure successful communication. Therefore, this research analyzed Cooperative Principles used by main characters in the novel entitled "The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn".

This research established two research questions: 1) What are the types and implied meaning of Grice's Cooperative Principles by the main characters' utterances in The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn novel?, and 2) What is the most frequent type of Grice's Cooperative Principles by the main characters' utterances in The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn novel?.

This research aimed: 1) To describe the types and implied meaning of Grice's Cooperative Principles by the main characters' utterances in The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn novel. 2) To examine the most frequent type of Grice's Cooperative Principles by the main characters' utterances in The Adventure of Huck Finn novel.

This research employed qualitative research approach by focusing of content analysis. The data of this research were taken from a novel entitled "The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn" published in 1884. In compiling the data, this research used document analysis. The researcher analysed the utterances of main characters that indicate to disobey Grice's cooperative principle. Furthermore, Investigator triangulation was used in validating the data, the analysis, and the result of this research.

The results of this research were as follows. First, all types of observance maxim and non-observance maxim were found to be disobeyed by the main characters in the novel. Observance maxim which were: maxim of quality was done by saying what speaker believe to be false, maxim of quantity was done by giving the contribution more informative than it is required, maxim of manner was done by being obscure, and maxim of relation was done by being irrelevant. Meanwhile, Non-observance maxim which were: flouting was done by speakers that do not intend to mislead, violating was done by misleading the hearer, and opting out was done by refusing to cooperate. Second, after analysing and classifying the data, the researcher then calculating the frequency of the type to know the most frequent type. In terms of occurrence, violating was the most frequent type of Grice's cooperative principle which was represented eleven times. The second is maxim of quantity, which was represented six times. Maxim of quality and maxim of manner, which was represented three times. Then, flouting and opting out was represented twice. The last is maxim of relation, which was represented once.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Research Background

Language is a system to transfer and inform something through communication. People need language to communicate, to interact and to get information. Humans as social creatures have to take part in communication to interact with other people to build conversation. They cannot communicate without language. Therefore, language is important. One of the verses which explain about language as a communication tool is Surah Baqarah verse 31²:

وَعَلَّمَ آدَمَ الْأَسْمَاءَ كُلَّهَا ثُمَّ عَرَضَهُمْ عَلَى الْمَلَائِكَةِ فَقَالَ أَنْبِئُونِي بِأَسْمَاءِ هَؤُلَاءِ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ صَادِقِينَ

The meaning: *and He (Allah) taught Adam the names, all of them; then he presented them to the angels, and said, "Tell Me the names of these, if you are sincere"*.

The verse above explained about language and that Allah does not just create human but also gives them a great gift to communicate each other. In daily life, humans have to engage in communication to interact with one another. One common form of communication is conversation. In order to make a good conversation, the participants are expected to be cooperative. Thus, the participants are required to follow several principles in conversation which is called cooperative principles. Paul Grice stated that "cooperative

² Itani Talal, *Qur'an English Translation*, (Beirut: ClearQuran), 2.

principles order participants to make conversational contribution such as is required, at the state at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you are engaged”.³

People study language is used with meaning and contexts, which is known as Pragmatics. A philosopher of language, H.P Grice, proposed an important foundational claim in Pragmatics; meaning which go beyond what is said, can be broadly classified as “speaker intended implicatures that is meanings that are implied or suggested rather than said”⁴. Moreover, he stated that what is implicated can be different with what is said. In pragmatics, the implied meaning of utterances is called the conversational implicatures.

In this research, Pragmatics as tools can be used to analyze discourse because of concerning its contextual meaning. Discourse refers to a unity of complete language that generally wider than a sentence by spoken or written. Understanding English through Discourse is important. Thus, there are two reasons from two different points, they are: the trainee teachers’ perspective and the English education students’ perspective.

The first, from the trainee teachers’ perspective, the trainee teachers need to learn linguistics courses such as Morphology, Syntax, Phonology, Sociolinguistics, Semantics, Discourse analysis and some more courses. Discourse analysis is mentioned as one of the courses needs to deal with, understand and applied it but some of the trainee teachers have wonder yet the

³ H. Paul Grice, *logic and conversation: in Syntax and Semantic by Peter Cole and Jerry L. Morgan* (New York: Academic Press, 1989), 307.

⁴ Culpeper and Haugh, *Pragmatics and the English language* (Macmillan: Macmillan International Higher Education, 2014), 84.

necessity of the Discourse analysis course as demanded course. They wonder why they need to learn discourse while they will not teach discourse analysis course to their students in the future. They think that Discourse analysis is just an additional course that we must be taken as one of the conditions to graduate from the university. It seemed to me that they did not realize the benefits of learning discourse analysis which can determine how successful teacher can be in the future.

The trainee teachers must consider that their exposure to discourse analysis could have impact on their professional development and classroom practices⁵. Teachers do not only teach the structure of English but the teachers must teach them the others, like analyze the language, the context, the culture, and even the implied meaning. The trainee teachers have to know how to teach their students about those in a good way. In line with that statement, Bolitho stated that the “trainee teachers need to be able to analyze language, to apply different strategies for thinking about language in order to be able to plan lessons, to predict learners’ difficulties, to answer their questions, to write and evaluate materials”⁶. Thus, Discourse analysis course could help the trainee teachers achieve their final goal of being a teacher.

Secondly, from English education students’ perspective, they were still found difficulties in using English in certain context of daily conversation. The reasons were some of them were too afraid of doing mistake, some were shy to talk, and some were too focused on how to understand the English

⁵ Ramona Tang. 2008. Studying discourse analysis: does it have an impact on trainee English language teacher?. *English language teacher education and development*. Vol. 11. p. 31.

⁶ Bolitho, R et al., “Ten questions about language awareness. *ELT Journal*”, 57 (3) (2003), 255.

context itself. The reality came to me when the researcher tried to understand what is happening on that issue, preliminary observation shows that, they used the language with interesting style of communication without knowing that they can break the role of communication, they communicate in their own best interests to make it go as smoothly as possible. See the example of my friend's conversation used their mother tongue:

Rini : *“eh, kok cek apik 'e gincumu! Regane piro?”*

(Eh, how cool your lipstick is! How much is the price?)

Afi : *“Gak sampe ngedol omah kok?”*

(I don't even need to sell my house)

(Based on preliminary observation in 2018)

From the example above, it seemed to me that Rini is amazed with Afi's lipstick and then Rini asked Afi about the price of that lipstick. Basically, Afi did not tell the truth, her answer was doubted that she did not need to sell her house only for the lipstick. She meant that her lipstick was affordable and perhaps Rini could buy it too. From this dialogue, it is so clear that Afi broke the rule of communication. She disobeyed the principle that was flouting maxim in the Cooperative principle because Afi did not tell the truth and wish that Rini could have found the expressed meaning of what she meant.

In another area of English education students' perspective, it seemed to me that my friends as students of university often spend their leisure time by reading novels. A student of university from Diponegoro University was done the research to 92 new university students. The result showed that 60 of 92 new students (66.3%) tend to utilize their leisure time by reading novels. They choose to spend their leisure time from their school and study time⁷. From Siswati's research above and my preliminary observation, it was better that we got something beneficial through reading novels, the English education students can get both good time and education in the same time. They can entertain their selves by reading novels as well as educated by the novels, for the example more educated in discourse. Thus, it is the best way for them to learn linguistics and understand more about discourse analysis.

Considering the description above, the researcher reckoned how important to understand English through discourse analysis was, either from the trainee teachers or English education students' perspective. This research entitled "An analysis of main characters' utterances in *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* novel through Grice's cooperative principle". It seemed to me that novel is the best field to analyze the utterances, especially this classic novel by Mark Twain that told a nineteenth century boy from Mississippi river town recounts his adventures as he travels down the river with a runaway slave. In this novel, the researcher can analyze well because the main characters often break the rules of communication.

⁷ Siswati, "minat membaca pada mahasiswa (studi deskriptif pada Mahasiswa Fakultas Psikologi UNDIP Semester 1)", *Jurnal*, (2010), 124-134.

This novel was selected for some reasons, such as: 1. The novel used English as the language which is the best field to analyze, 2. The main characters of this novel is a native speaker, it helps us not only to be sensitive but also to be sensible in analyze the language, 3. This novel has very interesting storyline because the main characters used the deep meaning of utterances that we can analyze it deeply to achieve what they meant. This novel is considered to be the best field of cooperative principle.

This research focused on the types, the most frequent type and explored the implied meaning of the main characters' utterances in *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* novel through Grice's cooperative principle. There are 6 main characters of this novel, they often disobey cooperative principle and whenever they disobeyed it, they implied certain meaning in their utterances. This novel can help the trainee teachers and English education students to be more aware of the language, the context, the culture, and even the implied meaning.

B. Research Questions

Based on the research background above, there were two questions proposed in this research, as follows:

1. What are the types and implied meaning of Grice's cooperative principle by the main characters' utterances in *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* novel?

2. What is the most frequent type of Grice's cooperative principle by the main characters' utterances in *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* novel?

C. Research Objectives

The research objective is a description of the direction to be addressed in conducted research⁸. Based on the research questions above, the objectives of this research were:

1. To describe the types and implied meaning of Grice's cooperative principle by the main characters' utterances in *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* novel.
2. To examine the most frequent type of Grice's cooperative principle by the main characters' utterances in *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* novel.

D. Research Significances

This research was designed in order to give several significances, as follows:

1. For the trainee teachers

This research was expected the trainee teachers to be more creative in preparing the learning materials and presenting English as learning subject, the trainee teachers are able to make their students love and excited to learn English. Moreover, it was expected to help the trainee teachers to see the power within English, the researcher hope that the trainee teachers will get benefits by reading the result of this research, they

⁸ Tim penyusun, *Pedoman Penulisan Karya Ilmiah* (Jember: IAIN Jember Press, 2018), 45.

will not just teach the structure of English but they are able to teach English with the context and implied meaning in the future.

2. For the English education students

This research was expected to help English education students to get deeper understanding on Discourse analysis course, especially to the types and implied meaning of Grice's Cooperative principle. The researcher hope that they can try to understand the novelist who try to make the readers comprehend the implied meaning in the novel by reading the result of this research, they could know how to achieve the certain goal in communication, so that they might be more interested in using English for their daily basis.

E. Definition of Key Terms

Definition of key terms is used as a reference for researchers to avoid misinterpretations in interpreting the contents of this research. Therefore, the researchers need to explain and confirm the definition of each word that supports the title of this research. In this research, the researcher has one definition of key terms were frequently used to clarify the meaning of the terms. It was: Grice's Cooperative Principle.

- Grice's cooperative principle

Cooperative principle is related to how people interaction one another. Cooperative principle is a predominant principle in pragmatics that was developed by an English philosopher H.P. Grice. Cooperative principle is a kind of a tacit agreement by both speakers and hearers to be

cooperative in communication. It describes how effective a communication will be achieved in a particular condition.

F. Research methodology

1. Research Paradigm

A paradigm is a shared world view that represents the beliefs and values in a discipline and that guides how problems are solved. In educational research, the term paradigm is used to describe a researcher's 'worldview', this worldview is the perspective or thinking or school of thought or set of shared beliefs that informs the meaning or interpretation of research data.⁹

This research examined a constructivist paradigm which typically used in qualitative research. Constructivism is related concept that addressed understanding the world as other experience it. Constructivists view reality as being socially constructed is hold that there are multiple realities. Knowledge is subjective and ideographic and the truth is dependent upon the context. This paradigm is value-laden and emphasizes that values influence how we think and behave, as well as what we find to be important.¹⁰ This research used an efficient tool was constructivism paradigm that could produce benefits when implemented in the carrying out of research in analyze the implied meaning of utterances that main characters' used in *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* novel.

⁹ Charles Kivunja and Ahmed Bawa Kuyini, *Understanding and applying research paradigm in educational contexts* (Australia: Sciedu press, 2017), 26.

¹⁰ Bagelle Chilisa and Barbara Kawulich, *Selecting a research approach: paradigm, methodology and methods* (t.tp: t.p.,t.t), 18.

2. Research Design

This research was conducted by using descriptive qualitative method. Researchers seek to understand a phenomenon by focusing on the total picture rather than breaking it down into variables.¹¹ Qualitative research as a research which is concerned with developing explanation of social phenomena.¹² This research was a Discourse Analysis (DA) using pragmatics approach was expected to be a good help to analyze the context of main characters' utterances in the novel. DA explained as fundamentally concerned with analyzing opaque as well as transparent structural relationship¹³. DA helped the researcher to look at what to be solved from the phenomenon observed while it is not an ordinary analysis of phenomenon. DA is a very beneficial tool to analyze and showed the effect of break the rule of cooperative principle committed to the meaning derivation in *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* novel.

The type of this research used content analysis. Content analysis is a research method applied to written or visual materials for the purpose of identifying specified characteristics of the material itself. The material may be novel, textbook, movies, public records, tapes, diaries, or other documents.¹⁴ Krippendorp in Cohen stated that Content analysis is a

¹¹ Donal Ary, et.al., *Introduction to Research in Education, 8th edition* (Belmont, USA: Wadsworth, 2010), 29.

¹² Bayerley Hancock, *Trent focus for research and development in primary health care: an introduction to Qualitative research* (England: Trent focus, 1998), 2.

¹³ Ruth Wodak, *what CDA is about-a summary of its history, important concepts and its developments*. In R. Wodak & M. Meyer, *Methods of critical discourse analysis* (London: SAGE Publication, 2001), 1-13.

¹⁴ Ary et.al, *Introduction to Research in Education*, 457.

research technique for making replicable and valid inferences from texts to the contexts of their use. Texts are defined as any written communicative materials which are intended to be read, interpreted and understood by people.¹⁵ The meaning in texts might be personal and were located in specific contexts, discourses, and purposes, so that was why the meaning have to be drawn in context.

The researcher analyzed the content of novel entitled “The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn” by investigating the main characters’ utterances through Grice’s cooperative principle. The purpose of this research was to analyze the utterances, context and implied meaning that the main characters used in the novel.

3. Data Collection Method

Data collection method is used by researchers was the main instrument for finding the data. The most common data collection methods used in qualitative research are: Observation, Interviewing and Document or artifact analysis. The researcher may use one or more these methods in a study.¹⁶ This research used document analysis as a method to collect the data. Qualitative researchers may use documents to gain an understanding of the phenomenon under study.

In this case, the type of data in this research was artistic data (especially literal source in written). The written literal source came from a novel which consists of the main characters’ utterances, the researcher was

¹⁵ Louis Cohen, L. Manion, K. Morrison, *Research methods in education* (New York: Routledge, 2007), 475.

¹⁶ Ary et.al, *An Introduction to research*, 431.

demanded to collect the data of the main characters' utterances from novel provided that indicating the Grice's cooperative principle. This source helped the researcher to understand Grice's cooperative principle and the implied meaning. The researcher took the data from a popular and classic American adventure novel which the first published in 1884, entitled "The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn".

4. Data Analysis Method

Data analysis method deals with the procedures of analyzing the object of research. The researcher used theory of Creswell, to analyze the data. The procedures would be explained below.¹⁷

a. Organizing the data

Organizing the data explained how the researcher put the utterances that indicated to disobey Grice's cooperative principle from novel into the table of sheet of analysis in the appendix VI with the summary of analysis and gave the information about the features of context.

b. Reading and memoing.

1) Reading

The researcher must be immersed in the data. Thus, in order to make the researcher familiar with the data, the researcher must read and reread all of the text in the novel to understand the storyline and the role of the main characters.

¹⁷ John W Creswell, *Qualitative Inquiry & Research Design* (United States of America: SAGE Publications, 2013), 182.

2) Memoing

The researcher can take notes or memos while reread the novel then list the main characters' utterances which indicate to disobey Grice's cooperative principle.

c. Describing, classifying and coding the data.

1) Describing

The researcher built detail description that means the researcher describe what they read in the novel, develop themes and provide an interpretation in light of their own views or views of perspective in literature.

2) Classifying

Pertains to taking the text or qualitative information apart, and classifying the data into each type. Then, the researcher calculated the frequency of the type to know the most frequent type of Grice's cooperative principle by looking for the data that has been identified and classified.

3) Coding

After classifying the data, the researcher re-read all the data that have been classified. Then researcher gave the code to every data that would be analyzed. The researcher had three kinds of the code. They were; the code for the number of each datum, the number of page in the novel, the code for types of conversational maxim and the code for kinds of maxim. As follows:

- a) The number of each Datum,
- b) The number of page in the novel,
- c) The code for types of conversational maxim, there were two types of conversational maxim: Observance Maxim (OM) and Non-Observance Maxim (NOM),
- d) the code for kinds of maxim:
 - Observance Maxim, were: Maxim of Quality (MoQI), Maxim of Quantity (MoQn), Maxim of Manner (MoM), Maxim of Relation (MoR)
 - Non-Observance Maxim, were: Floute (FL), Violate (VL), Opt Out (OO)

For the example: **Data1/P5/OM/MoQI**. This coding means (data number 1/page 5/Observance Maxim/Maxim of Quality).

d. Interpreting and Representing the data.

1) Interpreting

The researcher interpreted the data that were gotten from the novel.

2) Representing

Finally, the researcher represented findings and the result of analysis by using descriptive explanation.

5. Data Validity

Qualitative validity means that the researcher checks the accuracy of the findings by employing certain procedures. Validity is one of the strengths of qualitative research and is based on determining whether the findings are accurate from the standpoint of the researcher, participant or the readers of an account.¹⁸ The method of testing data to measure validity in this research used triangulation. Triangulation is a technique of checking the validity of data that uses something else outside the data to check or compare data.¹⁹ There were four types of triangulation based on Denzin in Angouri, such as: Data triangulation, methodological triangulation, theoretical triangulation and investigator triangulation.²⁰

Meanwhile, this research used investigator triangulation. Silverman in Cohen stated that this type engages more than one observer. Data are discovered independently by more than one observer²¹ to collecting, analyzing and interpreting the data. In this research, the researcher invited two expert researchers to check, analyze and give the result of the data in order to assure the research are valid, credible, and defensible. The first expert researcher represented by the researcher's advisor and the second expert researcher is one of the English lecturers in State Islamic University of KH. Achmad Siddiq Jember.

¹⁸ John W Creswell, *Research Design Qualitative, Quantitative and mixed methods approaches* (United States of America: SAGE Publications, 2014), 251.

¹⁹ Lexy J. Moleong, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif* (Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya, 2007), 175.

²⁰ J, Angouri, *Qualitative, Quantitative or both? Combining methods in Linguistics research* (London: Continuum International publishing group, 2010), 34.

²¹ Louis Cohen, L. Manion, K. Morrison, *Research methods in education* , 142.

G. Research stages

In this section, the research implementation plan would be carried out by the researcher, starting from preliminary research, design development, actual research, and report writing²². The stages of this research as follows:

1. Pre-field research stage

In the pre-field research, there were four stages that researchers passed through, as follows:

- a. Select the research topic
- b. Develop a research plan
- c. Explore and assess the references
- d. Prepare research instruments

2. Stage of field work

At this stage, the activities are:

- a. Collect the data while reading novel.
- b. Review the conversational of cooperative principle.

3. Data Analysis stage

Data analysis stage is the last stage of the research process that was discussed in the previous chapter. At this stage the activities are:

- a. Analysis the data through DA using pragmatics approach
- b. Check validity of the data using investigator triangulation.
- c. Drawing conclusion.

²² Tim penyusun, *Pedoman Penulisan Karya Ilmiah*, 48.

H. Structure of the Report

There were four chapters in this research and each chapter had several sub chapters having relevance to each other. Generally, a research had three parts. They were initial part, core part, and final part. Hence, it is explained as follows:

The first was initial part. It included the research title, approval sheet, ratification sheet, motto, dedication, acknowledgement, abstract, table of content, list of tables and list of appendices.

The second was core part that included:

Chapter 1, discussed about introduction of the thesis which consists of research background, research questions, research objectives, research significances, definition of key terms, research methodology, research stages and structure of the report.

Chapter II, discussed about review of related literature which consisted of previous research and theoretical framework.

Chapter III, discussed about findings and discussion. The data in this study is about an analysis of main characters' utterances in *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* novel through Grice's cooperative principle.

Chapter VI, discussed about conclusion and suggestion of this study.

The third was the final in which it covered references, statement of authenticity of writing and appendixes which covered research matrix, bibliography of researcher, declaration sheet, research journal, code of data, and sheets of analysis.

CHAPTER II

RELATED LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Previous Research

The researcher found some research results related to this study. This research is not the first study in analyzing Grice's cooperative principle. The purpose was to maintain the authenticity of the research conducted by researcher. They are:

1. Thesis by Hayder Utama Jasim Al-Saedi, a student of Southern Illinois University Carbondale 2013 with the title "A pragmatic study of the cooperative principle and Grice's maxim in Lois Lowry's the giver". The researcher of this research chose one of novels that was written by pragmatics novelist which was created as a fictional word as his source. It was a pragmatics study of the cooperative principle and Grice's maxims. The method that the researcher used to analyze the data was qualitative research method. He read all the twenty three chapters of the novel and then analyzed them based on cooperative principle by Grice. The analysis included the four Grice's maxims and saw if the novelist broke the maxim and how they served the readers to get the message that the author tried to convey. The analysis was on the conversations and fictional discourse in the novel to see the observance and non-observance of the Grice's maxims and showed the results which were going to be the key to conclude what Lois Lowry did with pragmatics.

Based on the research above, the researcher focused on analyzing the language in the novel especially in literature of children. Meanwhile, the current researcher also analyzed the main characters' utterances in the different title of novel. The similarities are both researchers used pragmatics study in the same source (novel) of the cooperative principle and used qualitative research as the method.

2. Thesis by Ahmad Fiqhi Fadli, a student of Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University, the title was "The Analysis of Violation of Maxims in Hotel Transylvania 2 Movie". This research employed a descriptive qualitative method and the researcher used content analysis in order to have deep understanding on conversational maxims. The data of the research were taken from the result of conversation by the characters of the movie. The sources of the data were taken from the script that has been downloaded from the internet. This research focused on maxim 'violation' uttered by the characters in Hotel Transylvania 2 movie. The researcher used Grice's theory of maxim violation as the data analysis, and the theory of illocutionary function of politeness which was proposed by Geoffrey Leech in his book entitled principles of pragmatics.

From the data analysis, the research above just focused on maxims of violation (one type of observance maxim) uttered by the characters in the movie and used Grice's theory also used the theory of illocutionary function of politeness by Geoffrey Leech. Meanwhile, this research had difference with the current researcher's discussion which was analyzing

the conversational maxim (observance maxims and non-observance maxims) in the novel by Grice's theory without illocutionary function of politeness theory. The similarity was about the method; both researchers used descriptive qualitative method.

3. Thesis by Debi Irawan, a student of State Institute of Islamic Studies Bengkulu, the title was "A Pragmatics Analysis on the Non-Observance of Maxims Performed by the Characters in Selma Movie". This research employed a descriptive qualitative method and analyzed the phenomena of the study in narrative description. The data of the research were taken from the result of conversation by the characters of the movie that contained any type of non-observance maxim. The sources of the data were taken from the script that has been downloaded from the internet. This research focused on non-observance maxim uttered by the characters in Selma movie.

From the data analysis, the research above just focused on non-observance maxim uttered by the characters in the movie and used Grice's theory. Meanwhile, this research had difference with the current researcher's discussion which was analyzing the conversational maxim (observance maxims and non-observance maxims) in the novel. The similarity was about the method and theory; both researchers used descriptive qualitative method and used Grice's theory.

Table 2.1

Similarities and Differences Previous Research and Nowadays Research

No	Research Titles	Similarities	Differences
1.	Thesis by Hayder Utama Jasim Al-Saedi, entitled "A pragmatic study of the cooperative principle and Grice's maxim in Lois Lowry's the giver", 2013.	Both researchers used pragmatics study of the cooperative principle (observance and non-observance) and the same qualitative research method.	Both researchers used different novel as a research source. The focus of Hayder's research was analyzing literature of children while this research analyzed the language based on the context.
2.	Thesis by Ahmad Fiqhi Fadli, a student of Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University in 2016, the title was the analysis of violation of maxims in Hotel Transylvania 2 movie.	Both researchers used qualitative research method.	Ahmad Fiqhi thesis focused on 'violation' by Grice's theory also used the theory of illocutionary function of politeness by Geoffrey Leech in the movie as research source, while the researcher of this study analyzed the conversational maxim (observance maxims and non-observance maxims) in the novel by Grice's theory.
3.	Thesis by Debi Irawan, a student of State Institute of Islamic Studies Bengkulu in 2019, the title was "A Pragmatics Analysis on the Non-Observance of Maxims Performed by the Characters in Selma Movie	Both researcher used Grice's theory and qualitative research method	Debi irawan thesis just focused on non-observance maxim in the movie as research source. Meanwhile, the researcher of this study analyzed the conversational maxim (observance maxims and non-observance maxims) in the novel as research source.

Source: The data processing from previous research

The main similarities between this research and the three previous researches were the researchers used Grice's theory of cooperative principle and a descriptive qualitative approach. The three previous researches analyzed different kinds of objects with different steps. The current researcher on the other hand, used novel as an object of the research, while the others used movie and different novel. In this research, The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn novel analyzed observance and non-observance maxims based on Grice theory of cooperative principle with steps adapted from Creswell. Meanwhile, the previous researches just focused on non-observance maxims or one type of it with another steps.

B. Theoretical framework

1. Discourse and the representation of discourse

Discourse shows how a language is used and what language is used for. "Discourse as the totality of interaction between the elements in social, physical, psychological world through language over long periods".²³ "Understanding discourse means understanding text or talk in context".²⁴

From these two definition mean that discourse deals with how language varies in pattern, and the pattern includes some elements such as: time, the condition of the speaker or writer and listener or reader (socially and physically), their knowledge and reasons behind their talk or writing. We should pay attention on those elements to analyze the discourse.

²³ Guy Cook, *Discourse* (Oxford: Oxford university Press, 1989), 20.

²⁴ Teun A. Van Dijk, *Discourse and Context: A Sociocognitive Approach* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2008), 3.

Brown & Yule²⁵ explain the differentiation between spoken discourse and written discourse based on manner of production. Spoken discourse has some characteristics, they are: the speaker has available to the producer's requirement of the full range of voice quality effects (as well as facial expressions, postural, and gestural systems), the speaker is not only controlling the production of communicative systems but also monitoring what he said and determine whether if his talk matches with his intention, simultaneously planning his next utterance, and he has no permanent record of what he has said but sometimes he has notes which remind him what he wants to say next. On the contrary, written discourse has different characteristics from spoken discourse, the characteristics are: the written discourse allows the writer to look over what he has already written, to pause between each word with no fear of his interlocutor interrupting him, to take the writer's time in choosing a particular word, to check his progress with his notes, to reorder what he has written, and even to change his mind about what he wants to say.

Based on the manner of production above, in analyzing the novel entitled *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn*. The researcher looked at discourse as written discourse. It is not only focuses on what the main characters' utterances in the novel, but also considered the context. By considered to these, it will help us to learn and understand the real meaning.

²⁵ Gillian Brown – George Yule, *Discourse Analysis* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1983), 4.

Discourse analysis is important to learn, see the result of learning discourse analysis on Tang's research are²⁶:

- a. a heightened language awareness,
- b. a more critical mindset,
- c. a greater appreciation and understanding of everyday texts,
- d. a better understanding of the kinds of thing that can be taught about language,
- e. a renewed inspiration to teach the English language, and
- f. a greater sensitivity in communication.

Discourse is represented by "text", the term of text used in discourse is different from the term in common situation that seeing text only as written words in books, newspaper or any other printed media, but in discourse, text has two types: written text and spoken text. Written text is defined as a printed record of communicative act. Spoken text is defined as the verbal record of communicative act²⁷. After we knew those two kinds of representation of discourse, this research will be dealt with the representation of discourse as written text. In analyzing the novel, the text of the novel is very good source.

2. Discourse, Pragmatics and Meaning

In this sub point, the researcher would explain the relation between Discourse, Pragmatics and Meaning. As mentioned before, Discourse shows how a language is used and what language is used for. Discourse

²⁶ Ramona Tang. 2008. Studying discourse analysis: does it have an impact on trainee English language teacher?. *English language teacher education and development*. Vol. 11. p. 32.

²⁷ Gillian Brown & George Yule, *Discourse Analysis*, 6-9.

analysis focuses on knowledge about language beyond the word, phrase, clause and sentence that is needed for successful communication. It considers the relationship between languages, social and cultural contexts in which it is used and looks at patterns of organization across the texts, it considers what people mean by what they say. How they work out what people mean, and the way language presents different views of the world and different understandings.²⁸

Pragmatics is the study about meaning of utterances which related to the meaning in the listener interpretation influenced by the context. Pragmatics is interested in the analysis of meaning as expressed via a speaker and understood via a listener.

Yule, concerns with the definition of Pragmatics in four areas. First, Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning, it is concerned with the study of meaning communicated by the speaker or the writer and interpreted by the listener or the reader. Consequently, it has more to do with the analysis of what people mean by their utterances than what the words or phrases in those utterances might mean by themselves. Second, Pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning, it involves of the interpretation and the influence of what people say in certain context, the speaker must considerate the organization of what they want to say in accordance with who they are talking to, when, where, and under what circumstances. Third, Pragmatics is the study of how more gets

²⁸ Brian Paltridge, *Discourse Analysis: An Introduction* (London: Continuum, 2006), 2.

communicated than is said, this approach explores of how the listener can make inference before he makes interpretation of what the speaker's intended meaning. Fourth, Pragmatics is the study of the expression of relative distance, it deals with the closeness, whether it is physical, social, or conceptual between the speaker and the listener, then the speaker determines from the distant, how much it needs to be said²⁹.

The researcher could see the similarity between discourse and pragmatics above, these two subjects happen in certain context. Discourse covers quite large context while Pragmatics covers smaller context but both are related each other. Meaning always does exist in context and these two things connect each other. The meaning of a sentence depends on context and the same time affects that context representing the knowledge about the world collected from a discourse.³⁰ From this statement, the researcher learned that Discourse, Pragmatics, and Meaning connected each other. When we learn about Discourse and Pragmatics, we also learn about meaning in the context.

Pragmatics approach was suggested to use to create the bridge between Discourse, Pragmatics and meaning in the context which can help to identify and analyze the context from the various ways as Hymes in Brown and Yule proposed features of context, such as³¹:

²⁹ George Yule, *Pragmatics* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1996), 3.

³⁰ Henning Christiansen & Veronica Dahl, *Meaning in Context: "the fourth international and interdisciplinary conference on modelling and using context* (Canada: Simon Fraser University, 2005), 1.

³¹ Gillian Brown – George Yule, *Discourse Analysis*, 38-39.

- a. Addressor and addressee; the addressor is the speaker or writer who produces the utterances, while the addressee is the hearer or reader who is recipient of the utterances,
- b. Topic; what is being talked about,
- c. Setting; refers to where the utterance arise, both where the event is situated in place, time and the physical relations of the interaction,
- d. Channel; how is contact between participant in the event being maintained by speech, signal, telegraphic or writing,
- e. Code; refers to what language, dialect or style of language is being used,
- f. Message-form; refers to what form of message is intended – chat, poem, debate, love-letter, etc,
- g. Event; refers to the nature of the communicative event within which a genre may be embedded such as riddles, sermon, prayer, etc,
- h. Key; refers to the tone, manner, or spirit in which a particular message is conveyed: serious, light-hearted, precise, pedantic, mocking, sarcastic, pompous, and so on,
- i. Purpose; refers to what the participants expect about the result of the communicative event.

Using Pragmatics approach helped to cover the meaning behind the context of Grice's cooperative principle on *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* novel. Implicature is one of the aspects in Pragmatics study. The term of implicature is firstly introduced by Paul Grice to explain the intention of

the speaker which can be different with what is said. Grice made a distinction between what is the speaker said of a verbal utterance and what is implicated. Based on Grice, implicature is an inferred meaning, typically with a different logical form from the original utterance. Grice in Thomas distinguished two kinds of implicatures³², as follows:

a. Conventional implicature

Conventional implicature is always conveyed and regardless of context. Conventional implicature does not need in a certain context to give the interpretation or it does not have to be in the conversation³³. It means that the conventional implicature depends on the general meaning which can be understood by people in general by using the specific English word like: but, even, yet and others. For example:

“Denny isn’t here yet”³⁴

Based on the example above, the English word ‘yet’ shows that the present situation is expected to be different and it can be change later. The speaker’s intention is that Denny is not here now but the speaker expects Denny will come.

b. Conversational implicature

Conversational implicature is implied varies according to text of utterance. It depends on the context of the conversation, it means that

³² J. Thomas, *meaning and interaction: an introduction to pragmatics* (New York: Routledge, 2013), 57.

³³ Yule, *the study of language: fifth edition* (USA: Cambridge University Press, 1996), 45.

³⁴ Yule, *the study of language: fifth edition*. 45.

the conversational implicature has various meaning from the utterance.

For the example:

Lily : is that milk over there?

John : help yourself.

From this example, Lily's utterance is literally a request for information, but John interprets it as a request for a drink. Lily's utterance could lead John to that interpretation which can only be derived by means of conversational implicature that has various meaning.

3. Grice's cooperative principle

Cooperative principle is a predominant principle in pragmatics that was developed by an English philosopher H.P. Grice who was best known for his contributions to the theory of meaning and communication. It is a kind of a tacit agreement by both speakers and hearers to be cooperative in verbal or non verbal communication. This principle is the ground rules in which they need to be observed when the participants in the conversation are speaking and also interpreting utterance in conversation.

Paul Grice firstly proposed the principle of how a conversation proceeds in the life of all human. He spent the last two decades of his career in the United States, he recorded thousands of people's conversations and listen to them to find out how they worked. Conversation is not just developed disconnectedly by the participants. It is

somehow built by certain cooperative efforts, intentions and purposes³⁵. It means that people in daily life communicate each other with certain system which covers terms and rules. Grice identified this system as “the cooperative principle”. Cooperative conversation is people communicate in their own best interests to make it go as smoothly as possible.

Grice advice cooperative principle which makes the 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. Grice based on his cooperative principle explained the conversational maxims that divided into: observance maxims and non-observance maxim.

a. Observance maxims

Grice distinguishes the observance maxims into four maxims, such as: maxim of quality, maxim of quantity, maxim of relation and maxim of manner. The four kinds of maxim that Grice proposes as follows:

1) Maxim of quality

- Do not say what you believe to be false
- Do not say that for which you lack adequate evidence

It means that maxim of quality suggests speakers to be true.

It proposes a speaker to say what he believes to be true and not to say something with less evidence. For the example:

³⁵ H. Paul Grice, *logic and conversation: in Syntax and Semantic by Peter Cole and Jerry L. Morgan* (New York: Academic Press, 1989), 45.

A: I'll ring you tomorrow afternoon then.

B: Em, I shall be there **as far as I know**, and in the meantime have a word with Mum and Dad if they're free. Right, bye-bye then sweetheart.

A: Bye-bye, bye.

In this dialogue, B says 'as far as I know', the meaning 'I can't be totally sure if this is true', so that if A rings up and finds that B is not there, B is protected from accusations of lying by the fact that she did make it clear that she was uncertain. Most hearers assume that speakers are not lying and most speakers know that.³⁶

2) Maxim of quantity

- Make your contribution as informative as it is required
- Do not make your contribution more informative than it is required

Those mean that maxim of quantity suggests speakers to be brief. It proposes a speaker to contribute as informative as a required and not to contribute too much or too little information than is required. See the dialogue below:

A : can I just ask? What exactly is this place?

B : **what is this place? It's a place I built for all those monsters out there lurking in the shadows, hiding from the persecution of humankind. A place for them**

³⁶ Joan Cutting, *Pragmatics and Discourse* (USA and Canada: Rouledge, 2002), 35.

and their families to come to and be themselves. A place void of torches, pitchforks, angry mobs. A place of peace, relaxation, and tranquility

A : cool, so, it's like the hotel for monsters?

In this dialogue, A asks to B about that place but B gives quite extensive answer, B does not make his/her contribution as informative as it is required. So we may say that B breaks the maxim of quantity.

3) Maxim of relation

- Be relevant

Maxim of relevance proposes speakers to be relevant, a speaker has to say something related to the topic. For the example:

A : there's somebody at the door.

B : **I'm in the bath.**

B expects A to understand that his present location is relevant to her comment that there is someone at the door and he cannot go and see who it is because he is in the bath. Some speakers like to indicate how their comment has relevance to the conversation.³⁷

³⁷ Joan Cutting, *Pragmatics and Discourse*, 35.

4) Maxim of manner

- Avoid obscurity of expression
- Avoid ambiguity
- Be brief
- Be orderly

Maxim of manner suggests speakers to be clear. It means that a speaker needs to say briefly, orderly and avoid obscurity and ambiguity. This maxim refers not to what is said but to how it is expressed. See the example below:

A : where do you live?

B : **I am not sure that you want to know my address, do you?**

In this dialogue, A asks to B about his address and B's answer is ambiguity and too brief, so we may say that he breaks the maxim of manner.

Those four maxims are not always fulfilled in communication. Sometimes, people disobey to get certain purpose. The way people disobey maxims it is depends on what purpose that they want to achieve.

b. Non-observance maxims

People sometimes do not obey the maxims or they fail to observe the maxims in the conversation. They do not speak clearly or they

choose to lie. Grice proposed that those actions are categorized as non-observance maxims. Grice distinguished non-observance maxims into three types, as follows³⁸:

1) Flouting

When a speaker bluntly fulfills a maxim, they already flout the maxims. The Grice's theory said that when the speaker flouts a maxim, they do not intend to mislead the hearer but they wish that the hearer could find the expressed meaning of what they mean.

For the example:

A: well, how do I look?

B: **your shoes are nice.**³⁹

Speaker B here flouts the maxim of quantity because B gives opinion only about the shoes while A asks for the opinion of the whole of his/her appearance. In this case, B gave less information than is required. Therefore, B is said to flout the maxim of quantity. It leads A to infer an implication that his/her appearance is not good enough except for his/her shoes.

2) Violating

When the speaker unostentatiously violates a maxim, they will be liable to mislead the hearer. For the example:

³⁸ H. Paul Grice, *Logic And Conversation*, 49.

³⁹ Joan Cutting, *Pragmatics and Discourse*, 37.

There is a woman sitting on a park bench and there is a big dog in front of the bench, a man come a long and sits down on the bench.

Man : does your dog bite?

Woman : No

(The man reaches down to pet the dog, then the dog bites the man's hand)

Man : Ouch, hey! You said your dog doesn't bite.

Woman : he doesn't, but that's not my dog.⁴⁰

The story above is funny and tricky. We see that woman somehow deliberately answers to the man's question with different context. She supposes to know that the man refers to the dog front of the bench (because there is no other dog there), but the woman tricks the man by answering his question that her dog does not bite. The woman in this story does not give informative contribution as it is required, so we may say that she violates the maxim of quantity.

3) Opting out

A speaker may opt out from the operation both of the maxim and the cooperative principle. A speaker may say and indicate or allow it to become blunt that he is unwilling to

⁴⁰ George Yule, *Pragmatics*, 36.

cooperate in the ways the maxim requires (refuse to cooperate). For the example:

A: do you have an affair with his wife?

B: “Well I know you have to ask that question but it’s the kind of question I cannot answer.”

You can see the clarity of what opt out is, B plain refuse to cooperate, B does not answer the A question. So we may say that B did opt out.

In this research, the researcher observed the cooperative principle through the conversation of the main characters in *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* novel.

4. Review of The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn novel

A popular and an instant classic novel “The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn” was written by Mark Twain. This unexpected novel came up as the winner and reminded us how interesting wasting time by reading novel. The casts were a young Elijah Wood as Huckleberry, Courtney B. Vance as Jim, Ron Perlman as Pap Finn, Jason Robards as the king, Robbie Coltrane as the duke, Dana Ivey as Widow Douglas, Mary Louise Wilson as Miss Watson and also featured in the cast were some other well-known faces. This novel was really enjoyable and it even had some humors in it. The dialects of the people told that they were from the

South. The way they dressed also kept with the time period, the women wore big dresses and men wore suits and hats.

The character in this movie was Pap Finn as Huck's father. He was abusive, alcoholic, racist who beat his son when Huck learnt anything, he did not want his son knew more than he did because he was an uneducated person and extorted money for whiskey from his son. Huckleberry Finn who was called Huck was a young boy. He was a brave boy, brave enough to make choices of his life. Widow Douglas was a nice lady, she was basically kind, mostly caring and committed to follow the rules of the society, and she took Huck under her wing and promised to civilize him. She was an educated person like her sister Miss Watson, but Watson had weaknesses like nagging and slave-owning. Jim was Miss Watson's slave. He was a black person whose loyalty extended to Huck. Jim might have not exactly been a father figure to Huck but he did a much better job looking out for him than Pap was. Duke and the king, they were cheating and disloyal. They were not a real Duke and King.

This was a short review about The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn novel. Huck Finn was a young boy who lived with two old women (Widow Douglas and Miss Watson) because his father Pap was not a nice man. One night, Pap decided to take Huck out of her house and brought him to his own home to make the old woman give him much money. When he was drunk, he tried to kill his son but Huck tried to save his life and decided to run away from Pap's life by faking his own murder. Huck

ran to the woods where he found Jim in a island and they decided to runaway together and went on their adventure. They had to be extra careful because Jim was blamed of Huck's murder. On the way, they met king and duke who impersonated as visitors from England and they pretended to be people they were not. Their lies finally caught up with Huck and Jim and they had to carefully find their way out of that situation.

In the 1950s time period, slavery was very popular and blacks were treat poorly of his race and that was why it was a good idea that Jim ran away with Huck because he was white and Jim could not make all decisions on his own. This was one of good education literatures for children. They can learn from Huck and Jim's good friendship. Unity in diversity that Huck was a white people while Jim is black people but they loved and kept save of each other. They tried to find their freedom. Huck was a self-sufficient kid who survived from his abusive and drunkard father and Jim was a slave who tried to save his life and family. Good people eventually see that slavery is wrong. It is important to know the difference between right and wrong, but sometimes people can be blinded that wrong things are right. Huck was a fearless child who helped Jim runaway to get the safety. This classic story was a well-made for kids that dealt with adult issues like: slavery, friendship, alcoholism, child abuse and doing the right thing but still good enough with the humor sense on it.

There are differences between educated people and uneducated people from the way they disobey the cooperative principle. Educated

people usually disobey the cooperative principle based on their reason but uneducated people usually do it without considering the reason why they do that, they just consider how to make the conversation runs well. Educated people think logically about every situation in life while uneducated people may or may not do the same.

The language used in the novel was completely different with language used in movie. In the novel, the language use was complex to make the reader imagine the story and understand more of what they mean by the text. Most of main characters' utterances in this novel usually break the role of cooperative principle. Thus, the researcher can analyze the main characters' utterances well by their utterances that have hidden meaning within the context.

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CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter presents two sections: findings and discussions of an analysis of main characters' utterances in *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* novel through Grice's cooperative principle. The main characters' utterances that disobeyed cooperative principle were analyzed based on data analysis method proposed by Creswell. The first section was finding, including the finding of the cooperative principle types and the frequency of cooperative principle type. The second was discussion that described interpretative data analysis according to the finding that related to the research questions.

A. Findings

1. The types and implied meaning of Grice's cooperative principle by the main characters' utterances in *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* novel

After collecting the data from *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* novel, the researcher then identified and classified the utterances which indicate to disobey Grice's cooperative principle based on theory of Creswell. There were 2 types of Grice's cooperative principle made by main characters in *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* novel. The first was observance maxim which were: maxim of quality, maxim of quantity, maxim of manner and maxim of relation. The second was non-observance maxim, which were: flouting, violating, and opting out.

a. Observance maxim

- 1) The first type of observance maxim was maxim of quality, which says that speakers are expected to be sincere, to be saying something that they believe corresponds to reality. They are assumed not to say anything that they believe to be false or anything for which they lack evidence.⁴¹ Each quality maxim was coded based on the coding guide in appendix 5. Some of main characters' utterances that indicate to disobey maxim of quality from novel were presented in the table below:

Table 3.1
The data findings are about quality maxim

No	Code of data	Data
1.	Data 15/ P69/ OM/MoQ1	The Duke: I'll reveal you my true name because I have confidence in you. I'm the Duke of bridgewater.
2.	Data 16/ P70/ OM/MoQ1	The Dauphin: Yes, my friend, it's true. Your eyes are looking this very moment at the long lost Dauphin, Louis the seventeenth, son of Louis the sixteenth and Marie Antoinette.
3.	Data21/P125/ OM/ MoQ1	Huck: Yes. (without thinking)

The source: Researcher's analysis on 2021

⁴¹ Joan Cutting, *Pragmatics and Discourse*, 35.

Based on the table above, there were three data of quality maxim. First data was from the Duke's utterance as in data 15/P69/OM/MoQl, the second data was from the Dauphin's utterance as in data 16/ P70/OM/MoQl, and the last data was from Huck's utterance which was represented by data 21/P125/OM/MoQl.

- 2) The second type of observance maxim was maxim of quantity, which says that speakers should be as informative as is required, that they should give neither too little information nor too much.⁴² Each quantity maxim was coded based on the coding guide in appendix 5. Some of main characters' utterances that indicate to disobey maxim of quantity from novel were presented in the table below:

Table 3.2

The data findings are about quantity maxim

No	Code of data	Data
1.	Data3/ P12/ OM/ MoQn	Pap Finn: Don't talk to me in that tone. You've change in many ways since I have been away. I heard that you go to school. You think you're better than your father because he can't read and write. Who give you permission to go to school?.

⁴² Joan Cutting, *Pragmatics and Discourse*, 34.

No	Code of data	Data
2.	Data7/ P29/ OM/ MoQn	Jim: You are right. He is dead. He is been shot in the back. He is been dead two or three days. Do not look at his face, Huck. It is awful.
3.	Data8/ P33/ OM/ MoQn	Huck: No, I live in Hookerville, seven miles down the river. I've walked from there and i'm tired. My mother's sick and has no money and i've come to tell my uncle Abner Moore. He lives in this town, but i've never visited him. Do you know him?
4.	Data13/P55/ OM/ MoQn	Huck: I wish you would. My pap is on the raft, along with my mother and sister. They are all very sick with a serious disease that has caused many people to die. No one else has wanted to come near them. Everyone has been frightened about getting the disease. Please, help my family. The will all die. Do not leave like all the others have.

No	Code of data	Data
5.	Data17/ P72/ OM/ MoQn	Huck : My family lived in Missouri, where I was born. Everyone died except for my Pap and my brother Ike and me. We were travelling down to New Orleans to live with my Uncle Ben when a large boat hit our raft. My Pap and my brother drowned, only our slave Jim and I escaped. The following day, several people came out to our raft to try to take Jim, saying they believed that he was a runaway slave. For this reason, we don't travel in the daytime anymore. At night, no one notices us.
6.	Data28/ P156/ OM/ MoQn	Jim: Do you remember that house we found floating on the river? There was a dead man in that house. I looked carefully at his face and the man was your Pap Finn.

The source: Researcher's analysis on 2021

Based on the table above, there were six data of quantity maxim. First data was from Pap Finn's utterance as in data 3/P12/OM/MoQn, the second data was from Jim's utterance as in data 7/P29/OM/MoQn, the third data was from Huck's utterance as

in data 8/P33/OM/MoQn, the fourth data was from Huck's utterance as in data 13/P55/OM/MoQn, the fifth data was from Huck's utterance as in data 17/P72/OM/MoQn and the last data was from Jim's utterance which was represented by data 28/P156/OM/MoQn.

- 3) The third type of observance maxim was maxim of manner, which says that speakers should be brief and orderly and avoid obscurity and ambiguity.⁴³ Each manner maxim was coded based on the coding guide in appendix 5. Some of main characters' utterances that indicate to disobey maxim of quantity from novel were presented in the table below:

Table 3.3
The data findings are about manner maxim

No	Code of data	Data
1.	Data 2/ P12/ OM/MoM	Huck: Maybe I do, maybe I don't.
2.	Data22/P129/ OM/MoM	Tom Sawyer: What! But Jim is.....
3.	Data23/P130/ OM/MoM	Tom Sawyer: I'm suprised that you did not like my kiss. I expected you to want me to kiss you.

The source: Researcher's analysis on 2021

⁴³ Joan Cutting, *Pragmatics and Discourse*, 35.

Based on the table above, there were three data of manner maxim. First data was from Huck's utterance as in data 2/P12/OM/MoM, the second data was from Tom Sawyer's utterance as in data 22/P129/OM/MoM, and the last data was from Tom Sawyer's utterance which was represented by data 23/P130/OM/MoM.

- 4) The fourth type of observance maxim was maxim of relation, which says that speakers assumed to be saying something that is relevant to what has been said before.⁴⁴ Each relation maxim was coded based on the coding guide in appendix 5. Some of main characters' utterances that indicate to disobey maxim of manner from novel were presented in the table below:

Table 3.4
The data findings are about relation maxim

No	Code of data	Data
1.	Data 10/ P35/ OM/MoR	Huck: Please, Do not joke with me. I'm a poor girl. If i am causing you a problem, I will leave.

The source: Researcher's analysis on 2021

Based on the table above, there was a data of relation maxim from Huck's utterance which was represented by data 10/P35/OM/MoR.

⁴⁴ Joan Cutting, *Pragmatics and Discourse*, 35.

b. Non-observance maxim

- 1) The first type of non-observance maxim was flouting maxim, which says that speakers do not intend to mislead the hearer but they wish that the hearer can find the expressed meaning of what they mean.⁴⁵ Each flouting maxim was coded based on the coding guide in appendix 5. Some of main characters' utterances that indicate to disobey flouting maxim from novel were presented in the table below:

Table 3.5

The data findings are about flouting maxim

No	Code of data	Data
1.	Data18/P102/ NOM/FL	Huck: I did see two black slaves go in there on the day of the funeral. I was walking down the stairs and I saw them go to clean your room.
2.	Data24/P134/ NOM/FL	The black slave: Yes, Master Sid, I'm feeding a dog. An unusual dog. Would you like to see the dog?

The source: Researcher's analysis on 2021

Based on the table above, there were two data of flouting maxim. First data was from Huck's utterance as in data 18/P102/NOM/FL, the second data was from the black slave's utterance which was represented by data 24/P134/NOM/FL.

⁴⁵ H. Paul Grice, *Logic And Conversation*, 310.

2) The first type of non-observance maxim was violating maxim, which says that speakers unostentatiously violate a maxim, they will be liable to mislead the hearer.⁴⁶ Each violating maxim was coded based on the coding guide in appendix 5. Some of main characters' utterances that indicate to disobey violating maxim from novel were presented in the table below:

Table 3.6
The data findings are about violating maxim

No	Code of data	Data
1.	Data4/P13/ NOM/VL	Huck: People lie to you.
2.	Data5/P19/ NOM/VL	Huck: Someone tried to get into the cabin last night. I took the gun to protect us.
3.	Data9/P35/ NOM/VL	Huck: M.....Mary Williams Huck: Oh, I did. My name is Sarah Mary Williams. Some people call me Sarah and some call me Mary.
4.	Data11/P51/ NOM/VL	Huck: Why are you talking like that, Jim? Are you drunk? Huck: What small tree, Jim? And what fog? What are you talking about?

⁴⁶ H. Paul Grice, *Logic And Conversation*, 310.

No	Code of data	Data
5.	Data12/P55/ NOM/VL	Huck: He is white.
6.	Data14/P58/ NOM/VL	Huck: It's me. George Jackson
7.	Data19/ P108/ NOM/VL	The Dauphin: We came on the big passenger boat from Cincinnati. The Dauphin: I was not in a canoe that morning.
8.	Data20/P11 4/ NOM/VL	Huck: No, Your Majesty. Please don't hurt me.
9.	Data25/ P135/ NOM/VL	Tom Sawyer: He's never seen us before in his life. What caused you to think that he knew us? Tom Sawyer: Who called our names? When did he speak?
10	Data26/ P135/NOM/ VL	Jim: No, sir. I said nothing, sir. Jim: No, sir, not a word. Jim: No, sir, never.
11.	Data27/P14 8/NOM/VL	Huck: Sid and I were hunting for that runaway slave.

The source: Researcher's analysis on 2021

Based on the table above, there were eleven data of violating maxim. First data was from Huck's utterance as in data 4/P13/NOM/VL, the second data was from Huck's utterance as in data 5/P19/NOM/VL, the third data was from Huck's utterance as in data 9/P35/NOM/VL, the fourth data was from Huck's utterance as in data 11/P51/NOM/VL, the fifth data was from Huck's utterance as in data 12/P55/NOM/VL, the sixth data was from Huck's utterance as in data 14/P58/NOM/VL, the seventh data was from the Dauphin's utterance as in data 19/P108/NOM/VL, the eighth data was from Huck's utterance as in data 20/P114/NOM/VL, the ninth data was from Tom Sawyer's utterance as in data 25/P135/NOM/VL, the tenth data was from Jim's utterance as in data 26/P135/NOM/VL and the last data was from Huck's utterance which was represented by data 27/P148/NOM/VL..

- 3) The third type of non-observance maxim was opting out maxim, which says that speakers may say indicate or allow it to become plain that they are unwilling to cooperate in the way maxim require.⁴⁷ Each opting out maxim was coded based on the coding guide in appendix 5. Some of main characters' utterances that indicate to disobey opting out maxim from novel were presented in the table below:

⁴⁷ H. Paul Grice, *Logic And Conversation*, 310.

Table 3.7
The data findings are about Opting out maxim

No	Code of data	Data
1.	Data 1/ P10/ NOM/OO	Huck: Don't ask me questions, please. Just take the money. You will, won't you?
2.	Data 6/ P26/ NOM/OO	Jim: Maybe I shouldn't say.

The source: Researcher's analysis on 2021

Based on the table above, there were two data of opting out maxim. First data was from Huck's utterance as in data 1/P10/NOM/OO, the second data was from Jim's utterance which was represented by data 6/P26/NOM/OO.

2. The most frequent type of Grice's cooperative principle by the main characters' utterances in The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn novel.

After identifying and classifying the data by looking for the main characters utterances which indicate to disobey Grice's cooperative principle. Then, the researcher calculated the frequency of the type to know the most frequent type of it. Previously, it was mentioned that the types of Grice's cooperative principle made by main characters in The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn novel were maxim of quality, maxim of quantity, maxim of manner, maxim of relation, flouting, violating, and opting out. Below was presented the calculation of each maxim and its subtypes:

Table 3.8

The data findings are about the most frequent type of Grice's C.P

No	Types of cooperative principle	Subtype of cooperative principle	Frequencies
1.	Observance maxim	Maxim of Quality	3
		Maxim of Quantity	6
		Maxim of Manner	3
		Maxim of Relation	1
Total observance maxims			13
2.	Non-observance maxim	Flouting	2
		Violating	11
		Opting out	2
Total non-observance maxims			15
Total observance and non-observance maxims			28

Based on the table above, observance maxim was found thirteen data and non-observance maxim was found fifteen data. The total data is twenty eight. Then, it was found out that the most frequent type of Grice's cooperative principle was maxim of violating. It emerged eleven (11) times. Then, there were maxim of quantity in which appeared six (6) times; made it into the second most frequent type of Grice's cooperative principle after maxim of violating. Maxim of quality and maxim of manner which happened to be in the next place were occurred three (3) times. Then, there were maxim of opting out and maxim of flouting which showed up twice (2) times. Maxim of relation which showed up once (1)

times resulting in it as the least Grice's cooperative principle type made by the main characters in *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* novel.

B. Discussions

This section focused on the types of Grice's cooperative principle and the analysis based on the findings above which was combined with the theoretical framework in chapter 2. In novel that researcher used, there are some characters but the most important characters or main characters are Huckleberry Finn, Jim, pap Finn, the Dauphin, the Duke, and Tom Sawyer. They often disobey the cooperative principle in communication. These are some data obtained from the utterances of *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* novel that indicated they disobey the Grice's cooperative principle.

1. The types and implied meaning of Grice's cooperative principle by the main characters' utterances in *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* novel.

a. Observance maxims

1) Maxim of quality

The first type of observance maxim was maxim of quality. Grice mentioned that maxim of quality suggest speakers try to make your contribution one that is true. It proposes speakers to say what they believe to be true and not to say something with less evidence.⁴⁸

Below were the analyses of utterances that indicate to disobey maxim of quality by Grice's cooperative principle in *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* novel:

⁴⁸ H. Paul Grice, *Logic And Conversation*, 46.

a) Data 15/P69/OM/MoQ1

The Dauphin : What's wrong with us? Why would you want better company than we are?

The Duke : I don't blame you gentlemen. I brought myself down to this low state.

The Dauphin : Brought yourself down from where? Where were you brought down from?

The Duke : You won't believe me. No one wants to believe me. **I'll reveal you my true name because I have confidence in you. I'm the Duke of bridgewater.**

(See the summary of this analysis in Appendix VI, data 15)

Data analysis:

The data was about Huck found a canoe and went a mile up a stream that flowed into the river in morning after sunrise. He was searching for fruit for Jim and him. Suddenly, two men came running and shouting to him to save their lives. Huck was shocked because they said that men with dogs were running after them. Then, they jumped into the canoe with him. They was rowing as quickly as he could toward his raft hidden on the river and met Jim. Meanwhile, Jim shocked to see them who he never knew. One of the men had gray hair and appeared to be nearly 70

years old was the Dauphin. The other man was much younger, about 30 was the Duke. They did not know each other.

On the raft, they made a conversation and acquainted each other. Then, the younger man (The Duke) sighed a long, sad sigh. Therefore, the Dauphin asked him why he was sighed. The Duke said that he was in such shameful company and stayed in the raft. Then, he tried to make a fake story about his life before. He told them that actually he was the Duke of Bridgewater. The Dauphin shocked to hear it. Meanwhile, Jim and Huck pitied him because they knew that he lied.

Based on the dialogue above, the Duke has done maxim of quality because he said something what he believe to be false⁴⁹. He said something with less evidence by saying “I’m the Duke of Bridgewater” while he is not. He was protected from accusations of lying by the fact that he did it clear that he was uncertain.⁵⁰ Besides, he just want to be treated well by them. He wanted them to call him “your majesty” and gave him a good serves.

b) Data 16/P70/OM/MoQI

The Dauphin : You’re not the only person who has a secret__who is of noble birth. Can I trust you?

⁴⁹ H. Paul Grice, *Logic And Conversation*, 46.

⁵⁰ Joan Cutting, *Pragmatics and Discourse*, 35.

The Duke : To the bitter death! The secret of yours__speak!

The Dauphin : Bridgewater, **I'm the Dauphin.**

The Duke : You're who?

The Dauphin : **Yes, my friend, it's true. Your eyes are looking this very moment at the long lost Dauphin, Louis the seventeenth, son of Louis the sixteenth and Marie Antoinette.**

The Duke : But, you're too old to be the Dauphin.

(See the summary of this analysis in Appendix VI, data 16)

Data analysis:

This is the same moment with the last data. They were in the raft together. Meanwhile, after the Duke claimed that he is the real Duke. Jim and Huck tried to comfort him although they knew that he lied. Besides, the Duke told them that they must bow when they speak and call him 'Your Grace' or 'My Lord' or simply 'Bridgewater'. They must serve him the meals and do any jobs. However, they said that they would be happy to do that, but the Dauphin did not seem happy with all the attention being shown to Bridgewater. Suddenly, the Dauphin had a plan to make a fake story like the Duke did. He said to the Duke that he is not the only person with trouble who has fallen from high position. Then, he

claimed that he is the Dauphin or the King. In addition, he lied about his noble birth to get their attention. He wanted them to treat him in the same manner that they were treating the Duke.

The dialogue above formed a maxim of quality, because regarded to the context that the Dauphin said something what he believe to be false⁵¹ by saying “I’m the Dauphin. Yes, my friend, it’s true. Your eyes are looking this very moment at the long lost Dauphin, Louis the seventeenth, son of Louis the sixteenth and Marie Antoinette”. He tried to make the others trusted that he is the Dauphin but actually he lied.

c) Data 21/P125/OM/MoQI

Aunt Sally : Is it you, finally?

Huck : **Yes.** (without thinking)

Aunt Sally : You don’t look as much like your mother as I expected, but I’m happy to see you anyway. How are you, Tom? Have you eaten breakfast? Did you eat on the boat?

Huck : yes, I did.

(See the summary of this analysis in Appendix VI, data 21)

⁵¹ Joan Cutting, *Pragmatics and Discourse*, 35.

Data analysis:

The data was about Huck shocked when he heard that Jim was sold by the Dauphin to Mr. Silas Phelps before this dialogue happened. After he knew that, he ran through the forest to the Phelps' farm to see Jim. When he arrived at the Phelps' farm, all was quite. The black slaves were working in the fields. The farmhouse was large and made of logs. Therefore, he walked toward the farmhouse. As he neared the house, the fifteen dogs came running toward him, they jumping and showing their teeth. Then, a black slave woman came out of the house and shouted "Go away! all of you" at the dogs and hit several of them with a stick. Meanwhile, behind the black woman, a white woman came running from the house and shouted to Huck "is it you, finally?". Then, Huck answered 'yes' without thinking while he did not know who had a white woman been expecting. However, she actually waiting for Tom Sawyer but Huck arrived earlier and she thought that Huck was Tom Sawyer.

Based on the analysis above, Huck has done maxim of quality because he say what he believe to be false.⁵² The importance of the maxim of quality may be best measured by the number of expressions they use to indicate what we're saying

⁵² H. Paul Grice, *Logic And Conversation*, 46.

may not be totally accurate.⁵³ In the data, Huck answered the aunt Sally's question by saying 'yes' while he did know her before. He can not be totally sure if his answered is true. Most readers assume that Huck did not lie while he did. Besides, he said something with less evidence because he did not want that the Phelps' family will caught him as the criminal boy because he came to Mr. Phelps' house quietly. He prefer to say something to be false to make him safe.

2) Maxim of quantity

Maxim of quantity was the second type of observance maxim. Grice mentioned that maxim of quantity relates to the quantity of information to be provided.⁵⁴ Maxim of quantity suggest speakers to be as informative as is required. They should give neither too little information nor too much.⁵⁵ The researcher analyzed main characters' utterances that indicate to disobey maxim of quantity by Grice's cooperative principle in *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* novel as follow:

a) Data 3/P12/OM/MoQn

Huck : Maybe I do, maybe I don't.

Pap Finn : **Don't talk to me in that tone. You've change in many ways since I have been away. I don't like**

⁵³ George Yule, *Pragmatics*, 38.

⁵⁴ H. Paul Grice, *Logic And Conversation*, 45.

⁵⁵ Joan Cutting, *Pragmatics and Discourse*, 34.

these changes. I heard that you go to school. You think you're better than your father because he can't read and write. Who give you permission to go to school? Answer me.

Huck : The Widow gave me permission. She told me to go to school.

(See the summary of this analysis in Appendix VI, data 3)

Data analysis:

This dialogue was delivered by Huck and Pap Finn in the Widow's house. However, Pap Finn was angry because Huck said something was impolite in high tone. Therefore, He can not control his words by saying "Don't talk to me in that tone. You've change in many ways since I have been away. I don't like these changes. I heard that you go to school. You think you're better than your father because he can't read and write. Who give you permission to go to school? Answer me". In addition, he said that because he did not want his child changes.

Based on the dialogue above, Pap Finn has done maxim of quantity because he talked too much, made the contribution more informative than is required.⁵⁶ Besides, he was angry because of Huck's answered and he started to talk uncontrollable. He said that he did not like educated son. He did not want his son to be

⁵⁶ H. Paul Grice, *Logic And Conversation*, 45.

better educated than him because Pap, his wife and another member of family could not read and write before they died.

b) Data 7/P29/OM/MoQn

Jim : Hello (to the man in the floating house, but he did not move)

Huck : He can not be asleep. He must be dead, yeah?

Jim : **You are right. He is dead. He is been shot in the back. He is been dead two or three days. Do not look at his face, Huck. It is awful.**

(See the summary of this analysis in Appendix VI, data 7)

Data analysis:

Another night of exploring the island, just before sunrise. Huck and Jim saw a complete house float down the river. Then, they rowed out to the house and climbed in through the window. In addition, they saw something lying on the floor in the far corner that looked like a man. Then, they came to him but he was dead. Besides, Huck did not look at his face. He was busy to take some old clothes for Jim, the candles, a cup, a blanket, an ex, and a few other supplies. But most of the things were torn and quite dirty. On the contrary, Jim saw the dead man and he shocked because the dead man is Pap Finn. Meanwhile, he could not tell Huck, he did not want to make Huck sad.

At the time when Huck was busy to take their utilities. He asked to Jim “He must be dead, yeah?”. Then, jim answered by saying “You are right. He is dead. He is been shot in the back. He is been dead two or three days. Do not look at his face, Huck. It is awful”. Whereas, Huck did not need that explanation, he did not curious about it. Besides, he just asked a question that required ‘yes’ or ‘no’ question. So, Jim should said yes or no to make a clear conversation.

Based on the analysis above, Jim has done maxim of quantity because he made the contribution more informative than is required.⁵⁷

c) Data 8/P33/OM/MoQn

The woman : Where do you live? In this town?

Huck : **No, I live in Hookerville, seven miles down the river. I’ve walked from there and i’m tired. My mother’s sick and has no money and i’ve come to tell my uncle Abner Moore. He lives in this town, but i’ve never visited him. Do you know him?**

(See the summary of this analysis in Appendix VI, data 8)

⁵⁷ H. Paul Grice, *Logic And Conversation*, 45.

Data analysis:

In the context, Huck began bored to stay in the cave and he was curious about what was happening in the St. Petersburg. Therefore, he wanted to return to the town for a day or two but he could not because he was fugitive. Suddenly, Jim had idea that no one would recognize him if he dressed like a girl and he agreed. When it grew dark, he went in the canoe to the shore near the far end of town. Meanwhile, he looked in the window and saw a woman that he did not know before. She was a stranger in that town, which was lucky for him. Then, he decided to come to her house and thought that the woman would be able to tell him all information that he wanted to know about what was happening in the town.

However, he arrived in the woman house. He knocked on the door and tried to remember that he pretended to be a girl. Suddenly, the woman opened the door and asked him to sit while she looked at him with shiny eyes and asked “where do you live? In this town?”. Meanwhile, Huck answered it too long by saying “No, I live in Hookerville, seven miles down the river. I’ve walked from there and i’m tired. My mother’s sick and has no money and i’ve come to tell my uncle Abner Moore. He lives in this town, but i’ve never visited him. Do you know him?”. Unfortunately, he made a story that never happened to make an

interesting conversation with her. He told a lie story about his mother or uncle.

Based on the dialogue above, Huck has done maxim of quantity because he made the contribution more informative than is required.⁵⁸ Maxim of quantity which says that speakers should be as informative as is required, that they should give neither too little information nor too much.⁵⁹ In the data, Huck gave too much information. He should just mention histown to make a clear conversation.

d) Data 13/P55/OM/MoQn

The man : We will go to your raft to check for ourselves.

Huck : **I wish you would. My pap is on the raft, along with my mother and sister. They are all very sick with a serious disease that has caused many people to die. No one else has wanted to come near them. Everyone has been frightened about getting the disease. Please, help my family. The will all die. Do not leave like all the others have.**

The man : We are sorry to learn about your family but we do not want to get sick. Other men will be along soon.
Ask them for help but do not tell them about the

⁵⁸ H. Paul Grice, *Logic And Conversation*, 45.

⁵⁹ Joan Cutting, *Pragmatics and Discourse*, 34.

sickness in your family. I will float a twenty dollar gold piece to you on a board. I hate to leave you but the money should help.

(See the summary of this analysis in Appendix VI, data 13)

Data analysis:

This dialogue was delivered by Huck and the two men who used the boat. They were curious who was in the Huck's tent. Therefore, they wanted to check Huck's tent on the raft by themselves. Meanwhile, Huck has a good idea to trick them. Huck told that his family was on the raft that they were all very sick with serious disease that has caused people die. Thus, they will not go to his raft to check. They were afraid if they got sick because of his family.

Therefore, they said that they canceled it and said that the other men will be come soon to help him and his family.

Suddenly, they gave a forty dollar gold piece to Huck. In addition, they were not suspicious to the Huck's words and left him soon.

The story above was funny and tricky. Huck tricked the men by answering their question that his family were sick on the tent to make the men stop to check who was in the tent because Jim was inside the tent.

Based on the dialogue above, Huck did not give contribution as informative as is required.⁶⁰ Thus, we may say that he has done maxim of quantity because he was exaggerated his answered that actually the story is never happen.

e) Data 17/P72/OM/MoQn

The Duke : Is he (Jim) a runaway slave?

Huck : Would a runaway slave run south? Would a runaway slave travel toward New Orleans? You know that New Orleans is as close to hell as a slave can get.

The Dauphin : Of course he wouldn't but why are you two always hiding?

Huck : **My family lived in Missouri, where I was born. Everyone died except for my Pap and my brother Ike and me. We were travelling down to New Orleans to live with my Uncle Ben when a large boat hit our raft. My Pap and my brother drowned, only our slave Jim and I escaped. The following day, several people came out to our raft to try to take Jim, saying they believed that he was a runaway slave. For this reason, we**

⁶⁰ H. Paul Grice, *Logic And Conversation*, 45.

don't travel in the daytime anymore. At night, no one notices us.

(See the summary of this analysis in Appendix VI, data 17)

Data analysis:

In the daytime. Huck, Jim, the Dauphin and the Duke was traveled with the raft. Suddenly, the Dauphin and the Duke asked Huck and Jim many questions. They wanted to know why Huck and Jim hid the raft and why they never traveled in the daytime because they thought that traveling at night was more difficult than traveling during the day. Therefore, they suspected that Huck and Jim were hiding for some reasons. Suddenly, they asked if Jim was a runaway slave. Meanwhile, Huck and Jim shocked to hear it. Then, Huck looked for a good reason and answered them by saying 'Would a runaway slave run south? Would a runaway slave travel toward New Orleans? You know that New Orleans is as close to hell as a slave can get'. It was a good answer to make them trust.

However, they were still curious why Huck and Jim always hiding. Then, Huck had a plan to answer that question. He made a fake long story. He told about his family that have a slave (Jim). Meanwhile, his family died except for Huck and Jim when they were traveling down to New Orleans to live with their uncle

Ben. The following day, people came out to his raft to try to take Jim, saying they believed that Jim was a runaway slave. For that reason, they do not travel in the daytime. Suddenly, the Dauphin and the Duke trusted him after they heard that story. In addition, they started to think about the way that they can travel in the daytime.

Based on the story above, Huck has done maxim of quantity because he gave quite extensive answer. He did not make the contribution as informative as it is required.⁶¹ Besides, he exaggerated his story to make the Dauphin and the Duke trust him for Jim and his goodness.

f) Data 28/P156/OM/MoQn

Tom : Your Pap does not have your money, Huck. Judge Thatcher still has all of it. Your Pap has not been seen since the day you disappeared.

Jim : He's never returning, Huck.

Huck : How do you know, Jim?

Jim : **Do you remember that house we found floating on the river? There was a dead man in that house. I looked carefully at his face and the man was your Pap Finn.**

⁶¹ H. Paul Grice, *Logic And Conversation*, 45.

(See the summary of this analysis in Appendix VI, data 28)

Data analysis:

Tom said that Jim is not a slave anymore to everyone in the Mr. Phelps' house. He said to Aunt Sally that she has no right to keep Jim as prisoner. Meanwhile, Aunt Sally confused what did he mean. Therefore, Tom told everything that he has known Jim all his life before. He told that Jim belonged to old Miss Watson and she died two months ago. Besides, She felt guilty when she remembered how she had threatened to plan to sell him down to New Orleans. Then, she left a letter setting him free. However, everyone were shocked especially Huck. Aunt Sally asked why did he go through all the trouble to set him free if he was already free. Tom answered that he wanted the adventure to make him happy. Everyone felt angry to hear his answer. Then finally, they had Jim out of the cabin immediately. Huck was so happy to see that Jim is a free man now.

Mr. Phelps invited Jim to visit Tom in his bedroom. Meanwhile, everyone gathered there. They talked that the three of them (Huck, Tom and Jim) should buy horses and travel to the Indian Territory and live a life of much adventure for a few weeks. But, Huck said that he had no money and he was sure that he could not get money from Judge Thatcher because Pap must

have all the money by now. Therefore, Tom said that it was wrong because Pap has not been seen since the day he disappeared. Afterwards, Jim told him a long story that Pap was dead at a floating house. However, Huck shocked to hear it.

Based on the dialogue above, Jim has done maxim of quantity because he gave a quite extensive answer. He did not make his contribution as informative as it is required. Maxim of quantity which says that speakers should give neither too little information nor too much.⁶² In the data, Jim gave too much information. He should just said that Huck's Pap Finn was dead at the floating house.

3) Maxim of manner

Maxim of manner was the third type of observance maxim. Grice mentioned that maxim of manner Maxim of manner suggests speakers to be clear. It means that a speaker needs to say briefly, orderly and avoid obscurity and ambiguity.⁶³ Below were the analyses of utterances that indicate to disobey maxim of manner by Grice's cooperative principle in *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* novel:

⁶² Joan Cutting, *Pragmatics and Discourse*, 34.

⁶³ H. Paul Grice, *Logic And Conversation*, 46.

a) Data 2/P12/OM/MoM

Pap Finn : Clean clothes. New shoes. You think highly of yourself, don't you?

Huck : **Maybe I do, maybe I don't.**

(See the summary of this analysis in Appendix VI, data 2)

Data analysis:

This dialogue was happened in the night when Huck returned to the Widow's house and went up to his room. Meanwhile, Huck shocked to see his father already sat on the chair in his room. Huck noticed that the window was open, that was how Pap had came into his room. Therefore, his anxiety became reality that Pap Finn came to ask his money. However, He used to be scared of his Pap all the time. But at that time, he did not scare after he saw him. Pap was nearly fifty years old. His black hair was long and uncombed. He had allowed hair to grow on his face, the skin was a sickly white and his clothes are dirty and torn.

As Huck did, Pap Finn also watched Huck's appearance that made him angry and said "Clean clothes. New shoes. You think highly of yourself, don't you?" which was not good thing to say. In addition, He said that because he did not like Huck being a good person with some clean clothes. He thought that Huck seemed different from him.

In the data, Huck answered “Maybe I do, maybe I don’t” in high tone. Based on the dialogue above, Huck has done maxim of manner because his answered is too brief without too many words that can lead to ambiguity and obscurity that made Pap Finn confused.⁶⁴ Besides, He was impolite to his Pap and failed to satisfy Pap’s wish for information as his utterance while Pap Finn asked a question that required ‘yes’ or ‘no’ question.

b) Data 22/P129/OM/MoM

Huck : I need to tell you one more fact, a fact that no one knows but me. There’s a black man that I’m trying to steal out of slavery. His name is Jim, old Miss Watson’s Jim.

Tom Sawyer : **What! But Jim is.....**

Huck : I know what you’re thinking. You think that I shouldn’t be helping a runaway slave. I don’t care what you think. I plan to steal him and I need you to help.

(See the summary of this analysis in Appendix VI, data 22)

Data analysis:

Huck felt like he had been born again if he pretended as Tom Sawyer. He forced to do it to Mr. Phelps’ family because

⁶⁴ Joan Cutting, *Pragmatics and Discourse*, 35.

Aunt Sally found him as Tom for the first time they met. However, it was easy to act like him because he knew all about Tom and his family. But, then Huck heard the sounds of a large boat on the river. He thought that Tom Sawyer must be on the boat. He simply could not allow if he walks into that house and calls out his name. Thus, he went back to the town to meet him along the road. He wanted to tell him what was happening to him.

As he expected, he saw Tom Sawyer on the road. Meanwhile, Tom jumped with fear when he saw Huck still alive. Then, Huck said that he never died, he just played a trick to make it look like he was murdered in his town before and went traveling around the world. Besides, he was very happy to see him again. Finally, Huck told him about Aunt Sally and how she thought that he was him. He asked his advice on how to manage that difficult situation. Then, Tom sawyer thought and said that he have a good plan and Huck was glad to hear it. In addition, Huck told him the fact that his first purpose is help Jim as runaway slave in the Aunt Sally or Mr. Phelps' house. Meanwhile, Tom shocked and said 'What! But Jim is...'. Then, he can not continue it. He said it with ambiguity expression.

Based on the analysis above, Tom Sawyer has done maxim of manner because his answered was ambiguity and too obscurity expression.⁶⁵

c) Data 23/P130/OM/MoM

Aunt Sally : How dare you!

Tom Sawyer : **I'm suprised that you did not like my kiss. I expected you to want me to kiss you.**

Aunt Sally : What made you think that I would like it, you fool?

(See the summary of this analysis in Appendix VI, data 23)

Data analysis:

This dialogue was happened in the Mr. Phelps' house. Huck was pretending as Tom Sawyer and Tom was pretending as Sid Sawyer. After Huck told Tom everything about the situation. He came at the Phelps' house and wearing his best clothes. Everyone ran toward the front door. Meanwhile, Aunt Sally saw him through the window. She said that he appears to be a stranger. Besides, Huck could sense that he was planning an act of some kind. Then, he lifted his hat and bowed toward Mr. Silas

⁶⁵ Joan Cutting, *Pragmatics and Discourse*, 35.

Phelps. Mr. Phelps ordered him to come to his house and eat dinner with his family.

Afterwards, Aunt Sally said ‘Please, come in, we’ve already put an extra plate on the table. There’s plenty of food’. Tom thanked them in a grand fashion and suddenly, he leaned toward Aunt Sally and kissed her on her mouth. She jumped up in surprise, then wiped her mouth and shouted ‘how dare you!’. Meanwhile, Tom looked sad and said something briefly ‘I am surprised that you did not like my kiss. I expected you to want me to kiss you’. Therefore, Huck was shocked to see and hear that. He can not imagine why Tom did it.

Based on the analysis above, Tom Sawyer has done maxim of manner because his manner was impolite (kissed Aunt Sally) and his answered made Aunt Sally shocked and angry with him. He said something bad to her. Grice stated that maxim of manner which he understand as relating not to what is said but rather to how what is said is to be said.⁶⁶ After, that incident happened, Tom said that he is Sid Sawyer (Aunt Sally’s nephew or Tom Sawyer’s brother) while he lied. Hearing it, Aunt Sally jumped up and said ‘You bad boy. Why you are here?’. However, Tom can not tell his real name because Huck was said that he pretended like him to Aunt Sally and his family before.

⁶⁶ H. Paul Grice, *Logic And Conversation*, 46.

4) Maxim of relation

Maxim of relation was the fourth type of observance maxim. Grice mentioned that maxim of relation suggest speakers to be relevant, a speaker has to say something related to the topic.⁶⁷ The researcher analyzed main characters' utterances that indicate to disobey maxim of relation by Grice's cooperative principle in *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* novel, as follow:

a) Data 10/P35/OM/MoR

The woman : Tell me, what is your real name? Who are you?

Huck : Wh.....What?

The woman : What is your real name? is it Bill or Tom or Bob?
What is it?

Huck : **Please, Do not joke with me. I'm a poor girl. If i am causing you a problem, I will leave.**

(See the summary of this analysis in Appendix VI, data 10)

Data analysis:

In the short story of the data, the woman tested Huck that pretended as a girl. Therefore, she started telling him about the problems caused by rats in their house. Then, She asked him to throw rocks at the rats. He threw a rock and hit the rat's hole but

⁶⁷ H. Paul Grice, *Logic And Conversation*, 46.

the rat had disappeared. Then, the woman tried to drop the rock into his skirt. Then, he quickly brought the legs together to catch the rock. After a few minutes, the woman looked straight into huck's face and realized that Huck were probably a boy because a girl can not throw a rock at rats in skillful manner. A girl will miss the rat's hole by five or six feet and when a girl tries to catch something in the skirt of her dress, she throws her knees apart. She does not bring them together.

Therefore, the woman asked his real name, with the question "what's your real name? is it Bill or Tom or Bob? What is it?" to make Huck say something honestly. Meanwhile, Huck shocked to hear that question. Then, he answered "Please, Do not joke with me. I'm a poor girl. If i am causing you a problem, I will leave". However, Huck's answered was not related to the topic. He avoided to answer his name. Then, he talked another topic in order to make the woman trusted him anymore but she did not.

Based on the dialogue above, Huck has done maxim of relation about the situation because his answered was not related to the woman's question. Joan Cutting stated that maxim of relation which says speakers to be saying something that is

relevant to what has been said before.⁶⁸ In the data, Huck answered irrelevant. He did it because he did not want the woman knows his real name.

b. Non-observance maxims

1) Flouting

Flouting maxim was the first type of non-observance maxim. Grice mentioned that speaker may flout a maxim that is he may blatantly fail to fulfill it. The Grice's theory said that when the speaker flouts a maxim, they do not intend to mislead the hearer but they wish that the hearer could find the expressed meaning of what they mean.⁶⁹ Below were the analyses of utterances that indicate to disobey flouting maxim by Grice's cooperative principle in The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn novel:

a) **Data 18/P102/NOM/FL**

The Dauphin : Were you in my room two nights ago?

Huck : No, I wasn't even near your room since the girls took us there that first day.

The Dauphin : Well, did you see anyone go in there?

Huck : **I did see two black slaves go in there on the day of the funeral. I was walking down the stairs and I saw them go to clean your room.**

⁶⁸ Joan Cutting, *Pragmatics and Discourse*, 35.

⁶⁹ H. Paul Grice, *Logic And Conversation*, 49.

(See the summary of this analysis in Appendix VI, data 18)

Data analysis:

One day, the Dauphin, the Duke, Huck and Jim met someone walking along the river'edge and carrying some heavy bags. Therefore, the Dauphin asked him where will he go and asked him to get into their canoe. That boy thought that the Dauphin and the Duke must be Mr. Wilk's brothers but the Dauphin said that he is not. Suddenly, the boy told them everything about Mr. Wilk and his property that he gave to his brothers before he died. In addition, he told them about his family and the complete name that can make the Dauphin and the Duke have an idea to pretend like Mr. Wilks brothers to get his money and all his properties.

After they accompanied the boy and he went on the passenger boat. The Dauphin asked Huck and Jim to return. They traveled the four or five miles to the town where Peter Wilks had lived. However, the Dauphin pretended as Harvey Wilks and the Duke pretended as William Wilks who can not hear or speak as the boy said before. When they reached the Mr. Wilks' house, they began to be professional to play their role.

Meanwhile, the street in front of the house was filled with people and three girls were standing at the door. They cried to see

their uncles had come. After that meeting, they came to see the Peter Wilks' body laid out at one end of the room and they began to cry. Then, the girl gave the Dauphin letter that Peter Wilks had left. The Dauphin read it aloud and cried. His Brother Peter had left the house and 3,000 dollars in gold to the girls and he left the tannery and 3,000 dollars in gold to the Harvey and William. He told where he had hidden the 6,000 dollars in the basement of his house. Therefore, the Dauphin and the Duke took the 6,000 dollars in gold in the basement and they began to keep it to their room.

Meanwhile, Huck began to feel guilty because he was helping the Dauphin and the Duke steal the girls' money that Peter was given to them. Then, he decided that he would take the money away from them and give it to the three girls. After Huck stole the money in their room, he hid the bag of dollars under the body of Peter Wilks and told it to the girl. Meanwhile, the Dauphin and the Duke just realized that their bag of dollars was gone. They started to looking for it and thought that someone was stolen it. Then, they asked Huck about it but Huck lied. He did not say the truth that he was stolen the money. instead, he accused it to the two black slaves who was sold. The dauphin asked Huck one more time, did he watch someone go to his room. Besides, Huck said 'I did see two black slaves go in there on the day of the

funeral. I was walking down the stairs and I saw them go to clean your room’.

Based on the story above, Huck’s utterance has done maxim of flouting because he did not intend to mislead the Dauphin but he wish that the Dauphin could find the expressed meaning of what he mean by saying it.⁷⁰ He did not say that the black slaves take their money but he just said that he saw two black slaves went in their room while he lied.

b) Data 24/P134/NOM/FL

Tom Sawyer : What are you going to do? Are you going to feed the dogs?

The black slave : **Yes, Master Sid, I’m feeding a dog. An unusual dog. Would you like to see the dog?**

Tom Sawyer : Yes.

(See the summary of this analysis in Appendix VI, data 24)

Data analysis:

One day, Huck and Tom started to think of a plan for stealing Jim but they did not know where Jim is. Then, Tom guessed that Jim was in the small cabin down near the fence. A

⁷⁰ H. Paul Grice, *Logic And Conversation*, 49.

place where they were eating dinner because he saw a black slave walk down there with some bowls of food. Meanwhile, Huck thought that a slave was going to feed the dogs. Tom denied it and said that a slave brought fruits in the bowl and the dogs do not eat fruits. In addition, he watched a slave unlock the door of the cabin as he went inside and then he locked it again before he left. Besides, Tom is certain that a man is being held prisoner inside and that man must be Jim. Then, Huck agreed with him.

They started to discuss how to set Jim free. Huck said that they can steal the key from Mr. Phelps' trousers pocket after he has gone to sleep. Then, they can unlock the cabin door and free Jim. They get him to the raft and travel to south only at night. But, Tom did not agree with him. He said that the plan is too simple. Therefore, he told him a long plan that require more work while they saw the place. Afterwards, they returned to their bedroom. The next morning, they went down the cabins where the black slaves lived. They saw a black slave brought some food. Then, Tom asked him 'What are you going to do? Are you going to feed the dogs?'. He answered 'Yes, Master Sid, I'm feeding a dog. An unusual dog. Would you like to see the dog?'. It was such an ambiguity answered.

Based on the analysis above, the black slave has done maxim of flouting because he said something what he believe to

be false. A black slave did not intend to mislead Tom but he wish that Tom could find the expressed meaning of what he mean.⁷¹ The black slave said ‘I am feeding a dog. An unusual dog’, but the real meaning was ‘I want to give a food for someone who is prisoner’.

2) Violating

Violating maxim was the second type of non-observance maxim. Grice mentioned that violating maxim when speaker may quietly and unostentatiously violates a maxim; if so, in same cases the speaker will be liable to mislead the hearer.⁷² Maxim violation is the speaker deliberately supplies insufficient information, says something that is insicere, irrelevant or ambiguous and the hearer wrongly assumes that they are cooperating.⁷³ The researcher analyzed main characters’ utterances that indicate to disobey violating maxim by Grice’s cooperative principle in *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* novel, as follow:

a) Data 4/P13/NOM/VL

Pap Finn : People tell me that you’re rich.

Huck : **People lie to you.**

⁷¹ H. Paul Grice, *Logic And Conversation*, 49.

⁷² H. Paul Grice, 49.

⁷³ Joan Cutting, *Pragmatics and Discourse*, 40.

Pap Finn : Be careful what you say to me. I've been in this town for two days and all people tell me how rich you are. I heard about your money when i was far away down the river. That's why I am here. I want your money. I want you to get it for me tommorow.

Huck : **I don't have any money.**

Pap Finn : You're telling lie. Judge Thatcher has your money. Get the money from him! I want it!

Huck : **I don't have any money. Please believe me. Ask Judge Thatcher. He'll tell you that I have no money.**

Pap Finn : I'll ask him tommorow. I'll force him to give your money. How much money do you have in your pocket now?.

(See the summary of this analysis in Appendix VI, data 4)

Data analysis:

This dialogue was happened in the night when Huck lit the candle and went up to his room. Huck shocked to see his father already sat on the chair in his room. Meanwhile, he sat there looking angry because he saw that Huck is living in a proper house and wearing fancy clothes. However, his purpose to be

there is want to ask some money to the Huck after he heard that Huck got some money. But, Huck did not want to give the money to the Pap Finn. Besides, Huck knew that Pap Finn will come to him to ask his money for something wrong. Therefore, several day before he come, Huck gave all his money (6,000 dollars) to the Judge Thatcher without any reasons that made Judge Thatcher shocked. However, Huck was protected the truth that he got some money. He lied by the fact that he gave all of his money to the judge Thatcher.

Based on the dialogue above, Huck has done maxim of violating because he did not say the truth. He mislead the hearer.⁷⁴ He can be said to violate a maxim when he knows that the hearer will not know the truth.⁷⁵ In addition, most of readers assume that Huck was not lying because Huck said the same something wrong in several times. Besides, his purpose is for something good. If pap Finn know the truth, he will ask the money to the judge Thatcher in any ways and use it for something wrong.

b) Data 5/P19/NOM/VL

Pap Finn : What are you holding that gun?

Huck : **Someone tried to get into the cabin last night. I took the gun to protect us.**

⁷⁴ H. Paul Grice, *Logic And Conversation*, 49.

⁷⁵ Joan Cutting, *Pragmatics and Discourse*, 40.

Pap Finn : You should have awakened me.

Huck : **I tried. I really tried. I shook you, but you continued to sleep.**

Pap Finn : Don't stand there talking all day, go to the river to catch some fish for breakfast. I'm hungry.

(See the summary of this analysis in Appendix VI, data 5)

Data analysis:

This dialogue was happened in their small house in the middle of the woods. Meanwhile, a day before this dialogue happened, Pap Finn was having a bad dream. He looked wild and was running around the cabin shouting about poisonous snakes that were attempting to kill him. He waved his knife in the air and threatening to kill Huck. Suddenly, he was too tired to moved. Then, he took the blanket and lay on the floor. Meanwhile, Huck felt bad and so scared. He took pap's gun to protect himself when pap threatened him with knife again. Suddenly, he fell asleep.

In the morning, Pap Finn woke up earlier than Huck and saw that Huck was holding his gun. He stood over him looking angry. Then, he awaked Huck and asked "why are you holding that gun?". Huck opened his eyes and shocked. Then, he answered "someone tried to get into the cabin last night. I took the gun to protect us" while he lied.

Based on the analysis above, Huck has done maxim of violating because he said something that is insincere. He liable to mislead Pap Finn.⁷⁶ He just did not want his pap knows that he wanted to protect himself from him with that gun. In addition, Huck also lied about why he did not awake him. Huck said that he already tried to wake him up but he could not hear, but actually he did not do it.

c) Data 9/P35/NOM/VL

The woman : What did you say your name was?

Huck : **M.....Mary Williams**

The woman : Dear, I thought you said that your name was Sarah when you first come into this house.

Huck : **Oh, I did. My name is Sarah Mary Williams. Some people call me Sarah and some call me Mary.**

The woman : Is that the truth?

Huck : **Ya..... Yes.**

(See the summary of this analysis in Appendix VI, data 9)

⁷⁶ Grice, *Logic And Conversation*, 49.

Data analysis:

This dialogue was happened in the woman's house in the St. Petersburg. Huck visited a woman's house that he never know before to get some information about the news of his town that he lived before. Therefore, he dressed like a girl and made long conversation with her. At the moment, the woman looked at him in curious way because his act was strange that make Huck felt uncomfortable. Then, she asked him "what did you say your name was?" to make sure her curiosity. Meanwhile, Huck answered "Mary william" in confused way. He was afraid to look at the woman's face. Had he said Mary before or had he said Sarah. He did not remember it. Suddenly, the woman said "dear, I thought you said that your name was Sarah when you first come into this house". Therefore, Huck confused to answered that statement, and started to lie by saying "Oh, I did. My name is Sarah Mary Williams. Some people call me Sarah and some call me Mary".

Based on the analysis above, Huck has done violating maxim because he lied about his name. Besides, he liable to mislead because he did not want somebody knows that he still alive.⁷⁷ Meanwhile, he was curious about what was happening in the St. Petersburg. Therefore, he disguised to be a girl and dress like a girl was Jim's idea. But, Huck's act was awkward when the

⁷⁷ Joan Cutting, *Pragmatics and Discourse*, 35.

woman tried to test him to thread a needle, he held the thread still and bring the needle to it. That is the way a man does. A girl or woman always holds the needle still and brings the thread to it. Therefore, the woman knew that Huck was a boy.

d) Data 11/P51/NOM/VL

Huck : **Why are you talking like that, Jim? Are you drunk?**

Jim : Huck, do you remember trying the rope from the raft to that small tree when we were in the thick fog?

Huck : **What small tree, Jim? And what fog? What are you talking about?**

Jim : I am talking about the fog that was here most of the night. I am talking about how we were separated, you were in the canoe and I was on the raft, and my raft was nearly destroyed when it struck some big logs being pushed by the river current.

Huck : **You must have been dreaming, Jim.** That did not happen. There was no fog and we were never separated. I have been sitting on this raft talking to you all night, until you went to sleep.

(See the summary of this analysis in Appendix VI, data 11)

Data analysis:

This dialogue was delivered by Huck and Jim in the raft. They planned to travel to the city of Cairo, at southern tip of Illinois. The Ohio River joins the Mississippi River at Cairo. They planned to sell their raft there and used the money to travel north on the Ohio River to the Free States. Therefore, they thought that Jim reached the free States in the North, he would be a free man and would not have to worry about being sold ever again. Meanwhile, They will reach Cairo three more days. But, on the second night, a heavy fog surrounded them. In half a minute, they separated. They called each other and tried to reach one another.

After a long while, the fog had disappeared and Huck started to search Jim. He moved toward many other dark spots on the river. Then, finally he found the raft in the morning, Jim was asleep on it. Huck tied his canoe to the Jim's raft and lay down beside Jim. However, Jim awaked and shocked to see Huck lay down beside him. Then, Huck started to play a trick on him by saying hello to him. Meanwhile, Jim did not expect that he would see Huck ever again after that accident. He was so happy that Huck is alive. Suddenly, Jim asked to Huck several questions about their incident. But, Huck told a lie story that there was no thick fog most of the night that made them separated. In addition, Huck said that Jim must have been dreaming or drunk. Therefore, it made Jim confused because he saw the broken part of the raft.

Suddenly, Jim realized that Huck was tricking him that he saw the dirty wood on the deck because of the thick fog that made them tossed. Jim was angry to know that Huck was told a lie story.

Based on the dialogue above, Huck has done maxim of violating because he liable to mislead Jim. He was not honest.⁷⁸ However, he should just said the right situation that they were separated in the thick fog yesterday night.

e) Data 12/P55/NOM/VL

The man : Is that raft yours?

Huck : Yes, sir.

The man : Are there any men on it?

Huck : Only one, sir.

The man : Five black slaves ran away tonight from a man who lives further up the river. Is your man white or black?

Huck : **He is white.**

(See the summary of this analysis in Appendix VI, data 12)

⁷⁸ Joan Cutting, *Pragmatics and Discourse*, 40.

Data analysis:

Huck and Jim slept most of the day after they got an accident of the thick fog that made them tossed the previous night. Therefore, their plan to travel to the city of Cairo, at southern tip of Illinois was delayed. They started traveling again that night. However, Jim as runaway slave wanted to reach Cairo that could make him to be a free man. In addition, Huck was helping Jim escaped but he did not really steal Jim from Miss Watson (Jim's owning). He just met him by accident in the island. In fact, Huck felt guilty to Miss Watson that had never done him harm, instead, she taught him read and write. She tried to teach him manners but he was helping her lose property that was worth 800 dollars (Jim-slave).

However, Huck was a good boy. He wanted to help his friend as a slave to be a free man. On the journey, Jim talked out loud about freedom while Huck worried silently and tried to decide what he should do next. At that moment, a boat approached with two men in it, each holding the gun. Then, they stopped and one of the men asked to Huck while Jim was hiding on the raft tent. In addition, they said that they looked for a runaway slave. Suddenly, they asked him about the man on the tent by saying "is your man white or black?". Huck shocked to hear it then he answered while he was thinking a good reason by

saying “he is white” but actually he is black (Jim). Huck lied about it because he did not want that Jim be seized by them.

Based on the analysis above, Huck has done maxim of violating because he lied that he brought a black man (slave) on the raft. He liable to mislead the men for their goodness.⁷⁹

f) Data 14/P58/NOM/VL

A man : Who are you?

Huck : **It’s me. George Jackson**

A man : What do you want?

Huck : Nothing, sir. I want to walk past your house but your dogs won’t allow me.

(See the summary of this analysis in Appendix VI, data 14)

Data analysis:

The data was about Huck and Jim that planned to travel to the city of Cairo with the raft. But, the night was very dark, no moon or stars were in the sky. It was the worst kind of night for travelling. Suddenly, Huck and Jim saw a huge boat. Then, Huck quickly put a light on their deck. However, they hoped that the captain would see it and help them. Meanwhile, they heard the captain shouted that their big boat would hit their raft. Suddenly,

⁷⁹ Joan Cutting, *Pragmatics and Discourse*, 40.

they both jumped into the river and stayed very deep in the water so that they could not be killed by the huge water wheel that powered the boat. Finally, they were separated.

However, Huck tried to call Jim but heard no answer. He swam with a floating log to shore until he had no idea where he was. Besides, he saw a large house nearby and planned to walk quietly past the house without awakening anyone but the group of dogs ran from the house and showing their teeth. Meanwhile, he knew that he had to stand quietly. Then, a man's head appeared at the window shouted to him "who are you?". Huck was shocked and thought to lie about his name anymore to make sure that he would be safe if he did not tell his real name. He was afraid that someone who asked him was someone who knew him in the St. Petersburg. The town he lived before he manipulated his death.

Based on the dialogue above, Huck has done violating maxim because he lied about his name by saying "It's me. George Jackson". He liable to mislead a man because he did not want somebody knows that Huck Finn's name actually still alive.⁸⁰

g) Data 19/P108/NOM/VL

The man : If you Harvey Wilks, when did you arrive in this town?

⁸⁰ Joan Cutting, *Pragmatics and Discourse*, 40.

The Dauphin : The day before the funeral, friend.

The man : How did you travel?

The Dauphin : **We came on the big passenger boat from Cincinnati.**

The man : Well, how did it happen that I saw you in a canoe that very morning near where I live?

The Dauphin : **I was not in a canoe that morning.**

The man : That is a lie.

(See the summary of this analysis in Appendix VI, data 19)

Data analysis:

This dialogue was happened in the Mr. Wilks' house. Before this dialogue happened, Huck told the truth to the girl named Mary Jane that the Dauphin and the Duke are not her real uncles. Huck told everything that they have simply been tricking her to get her money. Mary Jane got really angry with them. Suddenly, at the end of afternoon, a large boat stopped to unload its passengers. A crowd ran up the street, it was leading a nice-looking old gentleman and nice-looking younger gentlemen. They were the real Peter Wilks' brother.

After they arrived to the Wilks' house, they shocked to see two stranger men who claim to be the Peter Wilks' brother.

Therefore, they tried to prove that they were the real Peter Wilks' brother but the Dauphin laughed and so did most of the men in the crowd, except for three or four include the doctor. However, the man who was not laughing asked to the Dauphin several questions to make sure that he was a real Peter Wilks' brother or not. He asked how did he travel. Meanwhile, the Dauphin lied by saying "We came on the big passenger boat from Cincinnati" while he used Huck's canoe.

Based on the analysis above, the Dauphin's answered has done maxim of violating because he did not say the truth. He liable to mislead the hearer. He scared if people know his lied.⁸¹

h) Data 20/P114/NOM/VL

The Dauphin : Trying to get away without us? Were you? Are you tired of having us with you?

Huck : **No, Your Majesty. Please don't hurt me.**

The Dauphin : Quick then, tell us what you were doing.

(See the summary of this analysis in Appendix VI, data 20)

Data analysis:

Huck often violates his utterance because of the urgent situations. Oneday, Huck and Jim got a chance to escape from

⁸¹ Joan Cutting, *Pragmatics and Discourse*, 40.

Wilks' house, then they ran as fast as they could to the river above the town. Huck saw the raft and shouted to Jim "Hurry. Untie the raft. We can escape without the Dauphin and the Duke". Jim did it and felt so happy. He cut the rope and they start down the river. They were glad to be free again and all by themselves on the big river. No one would trouble them anymore. Besides, they do not need to serve the Dauphin and the Duke. They do not need to bow when they speak and call them 'Your Grace' or 'My Lord' or simply 'Your Majesty'.

Suddenly, they heard a sound that was very familiar. The sound of someone rowing a boat, when the next flash of lightning burst across the sky, they saw a small boat hurrying toward them. The Dauphin and the Duke were in it. Therefore, they shocked and felt down onto the deck of the raft. They wanted to stop living and simply cried. They failed to be free from those two fake Majesty. When the Dauphin and the Duke got into the raft, the Dauphin shook Huck by the shoulders and shouted "Trying to get away without us? Were you? Are you tired of having us with you?". Huck and Jim shocked to hear it. Then, Huck tried to answer it by saying "No, Your Majesty. Please don't hurt me". Whereas, they were happy without them.

Based on the story above, Huck has done maxim of violating because he did not say the truth, he liable to mislead the

Dauphin for their good life.⁸² Huck lied while he thought about looking for the right reason to make them trust. Finally, the Dauphin trusted Huck's said and started to travel together anymore. Huck and Jim was sad along the trip.

i) Data 25/P135/NOM/VL

The black slave : Does he know you two gentlemen?

Tom Sawyer : **He's never seen us before in his life. What caused you to think that he knew us?**

The black slave : But he called your names as if he knew you well.

Tom Sawyer : **Who called our names? When did he speak?**

(See the summary of this analysis in Appendix VI, data 25)

Data analysis:

In the morning, the black slave offered Tom and Huck to see someone at small cabin that they guessed Jim is inside. Tom said yes. Meanwhile, Huck was shocked and whispered to him that it is not part of their plan. But, Tom wanted to see what is in the small cabin. Then, they entered the small cabin, but it was so

⁸² Grice, *Logic And Conversation*, 49.

dark that they can not see anything. Suddenly, Jim can see them and shouted their real name. Therefore, they shocked and tried to think a good reason. Suddenly, the black slave asked them ‘Does he know you two gentlemen?’. Meanwhile, Tom and Huck shocked to hear an expected question from him. Then, Tom started to lie and said that they never seen Jim before and vice versa. But, the black slave did not trust him because he heard that Jim called their name. Therefore, Tom made the situation said that there was no one who called his name and Huck.

Based on the dialogue above, Tom has done maxim of violating because he liable to mislead a black slave.⁸³ His all answered were lied because he did not want that a black slave know that Jim knew them in his life before. If the black slave know it, it will be a big problem. He will tell Mr. Phelps. Tom pretended like he did not hear somebody called his name.

j) Data 26/P135/NOM/VL

Tom Sawyer : Did you speak to us?

Jim : **No, sir. I said nothing, sir.**

Tom Sawyer : Not a word?

Jim : **No, sir, not a word.**

Tom Sawyer : Have you ever seen us before in your life?

⁸³ Grice, *Logic And Conversation*, 49.

Jim : **No, sir, never.**

(See the summary of this analysis in Appendix VI, data 26)

Data analysis:

An unexpected plan that they visited Jim ran well because Jim was cooperative. He did a good act. He understood what Tom and Huck planned immediately without they told him before. He followed Tom to lie. Tom asked Jim to make the black slave trust him by his act and then asked “Did you speak to us?”. Suddenly, Jim lied by saying “No, sir” while he called their name at the first time he saw them. However, he did not want that the black slave told Mr. Phelps that they were known each other.

Based on the analysis above, Jim’s answered has done maxim of violating because he liable to mislead the hearer. He did not say the truth to make him and his friend safe.⁸⁴ Therefore, a black slave trusted their lied.

k) Data 27/P148/NOM/VL

Uncle Silas : Tom, where have you been all night? We were worried about you.

Huck : **Sid and I were hunting for that runaway slave.**

⁸⁴ Grice, *Logic And Conversation*, 49.

Uncle Silas : Where did you go? Your aunt has been very worried.

Huck : She need not have worried. We're fine.

(See the summary of this analysis in Appendix VI, data 27)

Data analysis:

Tom and Huck became very excited at the day when they planned to help Jim escaped. Their preparation was good enough that require more work. They went to the cabin and quietly left through the hole that they had dug. Then, they were inside the small building next to the cabin. In addition, they opened the door and start to walk safely to the fence. Huck and Jim were quickly over the fence. Meanwhile, Tom's trousers got caught on the fence board and the board broke when he pulled himself free. Someone who hear it jumped and said "who is there? Answer, or I will shoot". But, they did not answered it. Instead, they running toward the river. Besides, the men running to catch them and shoot by their guns. Unfortunately, they can escape from the men. They reached the canoe and rowed to their raft that they got ready. They were all happy before they saw that Tom had been shot in his leg.

However, they took Tom to the old doctor's house. Huck told everything to the doctor. The doctor looked them so sad and

tried to help them. Meanwhile, Tom was very sick. Therefore, they had gone away during the night and had not returning while Huck was fell asleep behind a pile of wood. When Huck awakened, he shocked that they had gone away. Then, he was determined to get the raft and hurried toward the river. Suddenly, he met Mr. Phelps. Meanwhile, Mr. Phelps was happy to see him. Then, he asked to Huck where has he been all night and where is Sid (Tom pretended as Sid). Huck shocked to hear it and started to think a good answer. Then, he said that “he and Sid were hunting for that runaway slave” while he lied.

Based on the dialogue above, Huck has done maxim of violating because he did not tell the truth.⁸⁵ He did not want that Mr. Phelps know about their lying.

3) Opting out

Opting out maxim was the third type of non-observance maxim. Grice mentioned opting out maxim, the speakers may opt out from the operation both of the maxim and cooperative principle. Speakers may say, indicate or allow it to become plain that he is unwilling to cooperate in the ways the maxim requires (refuse to cooperate).⁸⁶ The researcher analyzed main characters’ utterances that indicate to disobey opting out maxim by Grice’s cooperative principle in *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* novel, as follow:

⁸⁵ Grice, *Logic And Conversation*, 49.

⁸⁶ Grice, 49.

a) **Data 1/P10/NOM/OO**

Huck : I don't want to ask my money. I don't even want it ever. Not even the 6,000 dollars. I want you to have it. I want to give all my money to you.

Judge Thatcher : What do you mean?

Huck : **Don't ask me questions, please. Just take the money.** You will, won't you?

Judge Thatcher : I'm puzzled. Is something wrong?

Huck : **No.** (he said and walked away)

(See the summary of this analysis in Appendix VI, data 1)

Data analysis:

Huck was having breakfast with Miss Watson and Widow Douglas on a bright morning. He unintentionally poured some salt on the table but it was an accident. "Take your hands away from the salt, Huckleberry" Miss Watson yelled angrily. "You've already made the table dirty. Don't make it dirtier". Therefore, Huck hurriedly walk away from the table and ran out of the house to vent his rage. He walked through the front garden and climbed over a high fence. Meanwhile, he noticed tracks in the snow surrounding Miss Watson's house made by a man's shoes. He mistakenly assumed it was Pap Finn. Suddenly, he remembered his money that he used to give to Judge Thatcher 6,000 dollars.

Therefore, he ran to the Judge Thatcher's house as quickly as he could. Judge Thatchers shocked to see him. Then, he asked to Huck why he have been running. Besides, Judge Thatchers supposed that Huck came to ask about his money. But, it was not. Huck came to him just to make sure that the money will be safe in Judge Thatcher and he never give it to Pap Finn. Huck just felt that Pap Finn will come to take that money someday for something wrong. However, Judge Thatcher looked surprised when he heard Huck's words. He could not understand what Huck was saying that he did not want that money at all. Therefore, he asked "what do you mean?" to the Huck, but Huck refused to cooperate in his answered by saying "Don't ask me questions, please. Just take the money".

Based on the dialogue above, Huck has done maxim of opting out because he did not answered Jugde Thatcher's question well. He cannot reply in the way expected, sometimes for legal or ethical reasons and he say so.⁸⁷ He did not want to explain why he did not want that money. In addition, Judge Thatcher asked him anymore to make it clear "I'm puzzled. Is something wrong?" and again, Huck refused to cooperate. He just answered "no" and then walked away. he did not give more explanation.

⁸⁷ Joan Cutting, *Pragmatics and Discourse*, 41.

b) Data 6/P26/NOM/OO

Huck : How do you happen to be here, Jim?

Jim : **Maybe I shouldn't say.**

Huck : Why, Jim?

Jim : **I have my reasons.**

(See the summary of this analysis in Appendix VI, data 6)

Data analysis:

This dialogue was delivered by Huck and Jim in the island. The short story, Huck explored the island after he escaped from his Pap. The island was three miles long, he lived for some days there and do nothing. On the fifth day, Huck shocked to meet Jim. Meanwhile, Jim was scared because he assumed that Huck was dead based on the people said. Then, Huck explained the whole story that he lied about his murdered. He told him that he made it as if he was killed by someone even though he was not. He did it because he wanted to escape from his Pap.

Therefore, Jim understand that he was not dead and Jim said that Huck was clever to manipulate his death. However, they were happy to see each other. Meanwhile, Huck was curious why Jim escaped from Miss Watson (slave-owning). Then, he asked “how do you happen to be here, Jim?” but Jim refused to cooperate by saying “maybe I shouldn't say”.

Based on the analysis above, Jim has done maxim of opting out because He did not want to tell about why he escaped from Miss Watson that could make Huck disappointed to him. He indicated an unwillingness to cooperate.⁸⁸ Apparently, a night before he escaped, he heard that Miss Watson was planning to sell him for 800 dollars in new Orleans but she promised before that she would never sell him. Therefore, he decided to escaped from his slave owning Miss Watson.

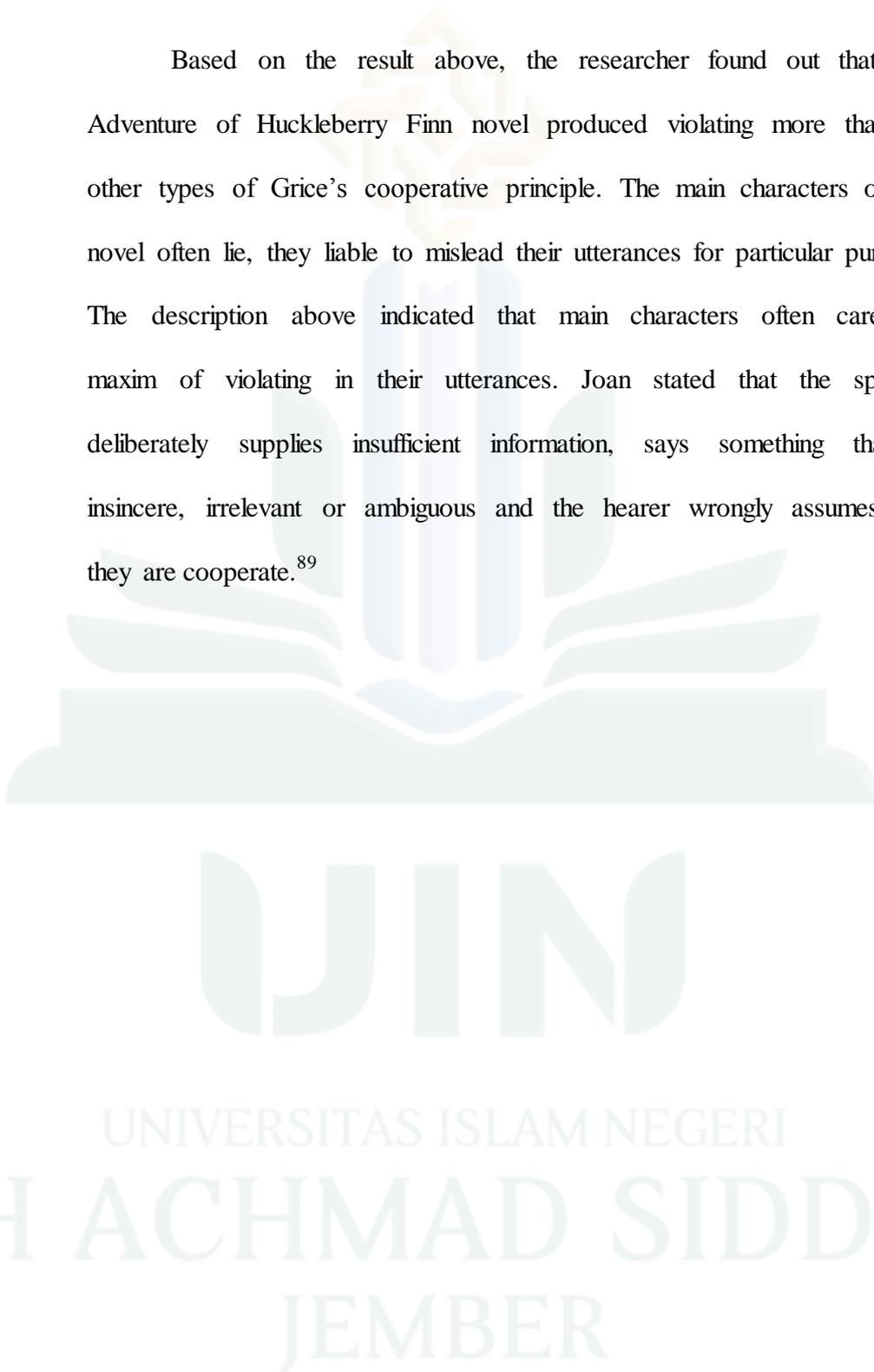
2. The most frequent type of Grice's cooperative principle by the main characters' utterances in The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn novel.

In the finding, after calculating the utterances, the researcher found out that the most frequent type of cooperative principle of main characters' made was violating. It emerged eleven times. Main characters did utterances which indicated to disobey Grice's cooperative principle in various ways. The details were as follows:

Maxim of violating occurred eleven times, maxim of quantity happened six times, maxim of quality happened three times, maxim of manner also occurred three times, maxim of flouting happened twice, maxim of violating also occurred twice, and the last one was maxim of relation which occurred once. The total data was twenty eight that thirteen data in observance maxim, and fifteen data in non-observance maxim.

⁸⁸ Joan Cutting, *Pragmatics and Discourse*, 41.

Based on the result above, the researcher found out that The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn novel produced violating more than the other types of Grice's cooperative principle. The main characters on the novel often lie, they liable to mislead their utterances for particular purpose. The description above indicated that main characters often carelessly maxim of violating in their utterances. Joan stated that the speaker deliberately supplies insufficient information, says something that is insincere, irrelevant or ambiguous and the hearer wrongly assumes that they are cooperate.⁸⁹



⁸⁹ Joan Cutting, *Pragmatics and Discourse*, 40.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

According to the result of the data analysis in the previous chapter, the researcher drew conclusions as follows:

1. The types and implied meaning of Grice's cooperative principle by the main characters' utterances in *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* novel.

Based on Grice's theory, there were two types of Grice's cooperative principle made by main characters in *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* novel. The two types of Grice's cooperative principle were observance maxim and non-observance maxim. The types of observance maxim which were; Maxim of quality was done by saying what the main characters' believe to be false. Maxim of quantity was done by giving the contribution more informative than is required. Maxim of manner was done by being obscure. Then, maxim of relation was done by being irrelevant. Meanwhile, the types of non-observance maxim which were; Flouting was done by saying something that do not intend to mislead. Violating was done by misleading the hearer. The last one, opting out was done by refusing to cooperate.

2. The most frequent type of Grice's cooperative principle by the main characters' utterances in *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* novel.

The most frequent type of Grice's cooperative principle made by main characters in *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* novel was

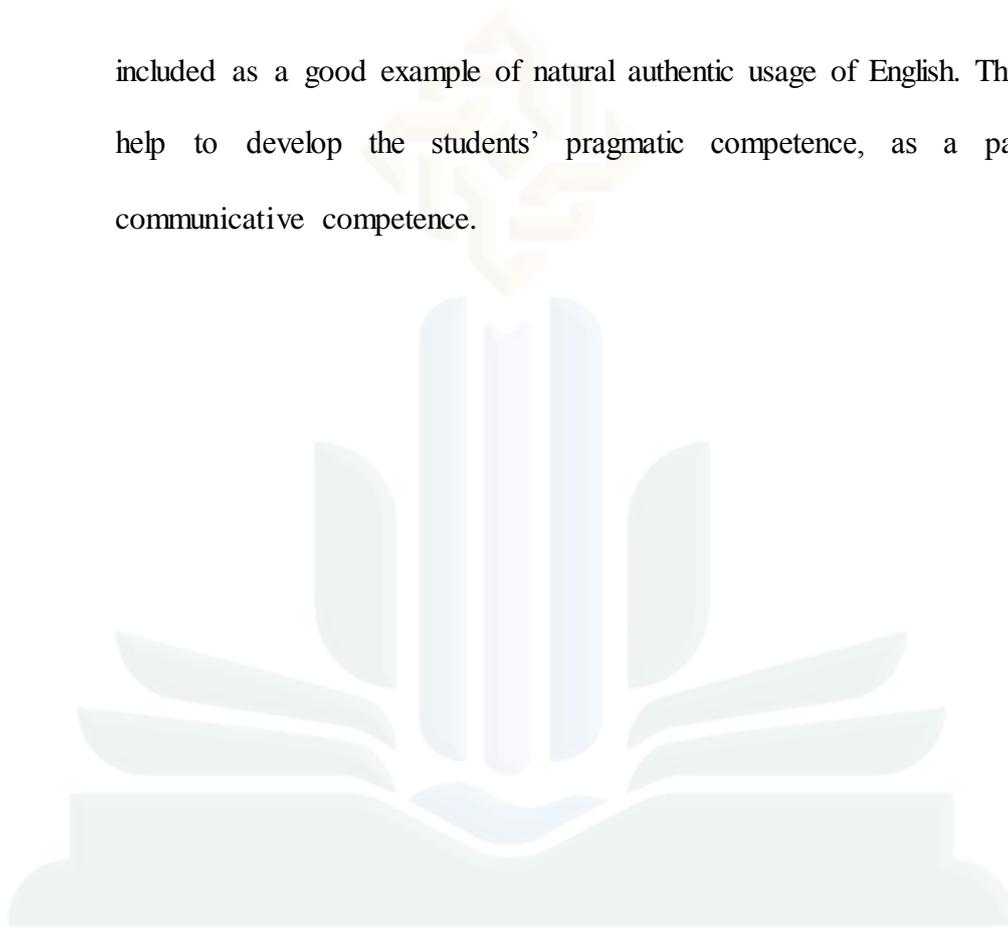
violation. It emerged eleven times. Then, there were maxim of quantity in which appeared six times; made it into the second most frequent type after violating. Maxim of quality and maxim of manner which happened to be in the next place were occurred three times. Then, there were flouting and opting out showed up twice. Finally, there were maxim of relation which showed up once, resulting in it as the least type of Grice's cooperative principle made by main characters in *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* novel.

B. Suggestions

After drawing conclusion, the researcher would like to deliver a suggestion directing to the other researchers who are interested in conducting the same research.

1. For other researchers, the researcher suggests this research can be the one of additional reference in the field of pragmatics for other researchers who would like to analyze and conduct a research about the application of cooperative principle in novel. The researcher also suggests they analyze further and use a better technique and method. Since, the researcher only analyzed the types and the most frequent type of Grice's cooperative principle. The researcher also suggests English education students to analyze cooperative principle that related to educational terms or they can use it in classroom interaction. Since, this research was purely literary linguistic research. In the classroom discourse and materials development in general, the application of cooperative principle can be indirectly

included as a good example of natural authentic usage of English. This can help to develop the students' pragmatic competence, as a part of communicative competence.



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AUTHENTICITY STATEMENT OF WRITING

The undersigned below:

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Faculty : Tarbiyah and Teacher Training
Institution : UIN KH. Achmad. Shiddiq Jember
Place and Date of Birth : Jember, 29th May 1998
Address : Dsn. Karang Semanding, Desa Sukorejo, Kec. Bangsalsari, Jember.

Hereby declares that the content of the thesis entitled **“An Analysis of Main Characters’ Utterances in The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn Novel through Grice’s cooperative principle”** is the result of my research / work, except in the part referred by the source.

Jember, 20th November 2021

Stated by



Rifa Aviaty
NIM. T20156067

Appendix I : Research Matrix

RESEARCH MATRIX

TITLE	VARIABLE	INDICATORS	DATA RESOURCES	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	RESEARCH PROBLEM
<p>An Analysis of Main Characters' Utterances in <i>The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn</i> novel through Grice's cooperative principle</p>	<p>Grice's cooperative principle</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Observance maxim <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Maxim of quality b. Maxim of quantity c. Maxim of relation d. Maxim of manner 2. Non-observance maxim <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Flouting b. Violating c. Opting out 	<p>The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn novel by Mark Twin</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Research Approach : Qualitative Research Approach 2. Types of research Content analysis 3. Technique of Data Collection: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Document analysis 4. Data Analysis: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Content Analysis based on Creswell. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organizing 2. Reading and Memoing 3. Describing, Classifying and Coding 4. Interpreting and Representing 5. Data Validity Investigator Triangulation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are the types of Grice's cooperative principle by the main characters' utterances in <i>The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn</i> novel? 2. What is the most frequent type of Grice's cooperative principle by the main characters' utterances in <i>The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn</i> novel?

Appendix II : Bibliography of the Researcher

Bibliography of the Researcher

Rifa Aviaty was the youngest child of three children, born in May 29th 1998 in Jember. She was a lovely daughter from couple of alm. Eko Sumardi and Ani. Her first school was MI Miftahul Ulum 02 graduated in 2009. Then, she studied at SMP 11 Ma'arif Bangsalsari graduated in 2012 and the last was SMK Ma'arif Bangsalsari graduated in 2015. Then, in 2015 she wanted to study intensively English. Hence, she took English Department Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training at university of KH. Achmad Shiddiq Jember.

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SURAT PERNYATAAN

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini;

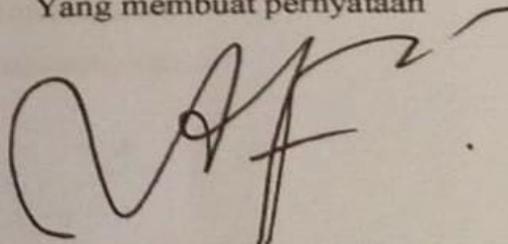
Nama : Aminulloh, S.Pd., M.Pd.
NIP : 197705272014111001
Jabatan : Dosen UIN KHAS Jember

Menyatakan telah melakukan triangulasi data sehubungan dengan analisis data yang dilakukan oleh Rifa Aviaty dalam penelitian yang berjudul "An Analysis of main characters' utterances in The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn novel through Grice's cooperative principle"

Demikian surat keterangan ini dibuat untuk dapat digunakan sesuai dengan keperluan.

Jember, 05 November 2021

Yang membuat pernyataan



Aminulloh, S.Pd., M.Pd.
NIP. 197705272014111001

SURAT PERNYATAAN

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini;

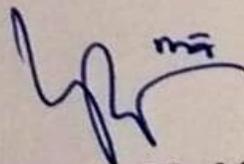
Nama : H. Moch. Imam Machfudi, M.Pd, Ph.D.
NIP : 197001262000031002
Jabatan : Ketua Program Studi (Kaprodi) Bahasa Inggris UIN KH
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Demikian surat keterangan ini dibuat untuk dapat digunakan sesuai dengan keperluan.

Jember, 05 November 2021

Yang membuat pernyataan



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RESEARCH JOURNAL

COLLECTED THE DATA FROM NOTE-TAKING STRATEGY

No.	Things to Do	Time	Notes
1	Specifying and presenting the primary data	March 4 th 2021	➤ Deciding the utterances that would be analyzed in The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn novel that indicate Grice's cooperative principles
2	Dividing the data	April 4 th 2021	➤ Choosing the utterances that will be analyzed in The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn novel and divided into their types
3	Counting the data	May 2 nd 2021	➤ Counting the chosen data. How much the data in the novel that would be analyzed. - There were 28 utterances.
4	Coding the data	May 07 th 2021	➤ Giving the code to every data that have chosen.
5	Analyzing the data	May 14 th 2021	➤ Analyzing the data by reread the novel
6	Representing the data	September 26 th 2021	➤ Representing the finding of analysis in the sheet of analysis. ➤ Describing the sheet of analysis.
7	Validation of Data	October 25 th 2021	➤ Checking and validating the data - Advisor - One of the English Lecturer
8	Concluding	November 08 th 2021	➤ Concluding the data, based on the results of analysis the data.

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Appendix V : Code of Data

CODE OF DATA

The Code of data in the novel entitled “The adventure of Huckleberry Finn”.

NOTE:	CODE:
OM = Observance maxim	<p>For Observance maxim;</p> <p>Data1/P1/OM/MoQl: data1/ page1/ observance maxim/ maxim of quality.</p>
NOM = Non-observance maxim	<p>Data1/P1/OM/MoQn: data1/ page1/ observance maxim/ maxim of quantity.</p>
MoQl = Maxim of Quality	<p>Data1/P1/OM/MoM: data1/ page1/ observance maxim/ maxim of manner.</p>
MoQn = Maxim of Quantity	<p>Data1/P1/OM/MoR: data1/ page1/ observance maxim/ maxim of relation.</p>
MoM = Maxim of Manner	<p>For Non-observance maxim;</p>
MoR = Maxim of Relation	<p>Data1/P1/NOM/FL: data1/ page1/ non-observance maxim/ flouting.</p>
FL = Flouting	<p>Data1/P1/NOM/VL: data1/ page1/ non-observance maxim/ violating.</p>
VL = Violating	<p>Data1/P1/NOM/OO: data1/ page1/ non-observance maxim/ opting out.</p>
OO = Opting out	

Appendix VI: Sheet of Analysis

SHEET OF ANALYSIS FOR NON-OBSERVANCE MAXIM					
Code of data	Indicated utterances	Types of Cooperative Principle	Summary of analysis	Features of context	
Data 1/ P10/NOM /OO	Jugde Thatcher : What do you mean?	Maxim of Opting out	Maxim of Opting out suggests speakers to be cooperative. It means that a speaker needs to answer clearly. In this utterances, Huck has done maxim of Opting out because he refused to cooperate by saying “Don’t ask me questions”. His answer made the listener confused.	Addressor	Huckleberry Finn
	Huck : Don’t ask me questions, please. Just take the money. You will, won’t you?			Addressee	Judge Thatcher
	Jugde Thatcher : I’m puzzled. Is something wrong?			Topic	Huckleberry Finn convinces that the money will be safe
	Huck : No. (he said and walked away)			Setting	In the morning
				Channel	Direct
				Code	English
				Message Form	Communication
				Event	Confused
				Key	Pedantic
	Purpose	Huckleberry Finn did not want the money taken by pap Finn			

SHEET OF ANALYSIS FOR OBSERVANCE MAXIM

Code of data	Indicated utterances	Types of Cooperative Principle	Summary of analysis	Features of context	
Data 2/ P12/OM/ MoM	Pap Finn : Clean clothes. New shoes. You think highly of yourself, don't you? Huck : Maybe I do, maybe I don't.	Maxim of Manner	Maxim of Manner suggests speakers to be clear. It means that a speaker needs to say briefly, orderly and avoid obscurity and ambiguity. In this utterances, Huck has done maxim of manner because he was ambiguity. His answer made the listener confused and He was impolite to Pap Finn.	Addressor	Huckleberry Finn
				Addressee	Pap Finn
				Topic	Huckleberry Finn did not know how to answer Pap Finn's teased
				Setting	In Huck's room. In the night
				Channel	Direct
				Code	English
				Message Form	Communication
				Event	Confused
				Key	Sarcastic
Purpose	Pap Finn wants to make Huckleberry Finn realized about his changes				

SHEET OF ANALYSIS FOR OBSERVANCE MAXIM

Code of data	Indicated utterances	Types of Cooperative Principle	Summary of analysis	Features of context	
Data 3/ P12/OM/ MoQn	Huck : Maybe I do, maybe I don't. Pap Finn : Don't talk to me in that tone. You've change in many ways since I have been away. I don't like these changes. I heard that you go to school. You think you're better than your father because he can't read and write. Who give you permission to go to school? Answer me.	Maxim of Quantity	Maxim of quantity suggests speakers to be brief. It proposes a speaker to contribute as informative as required and not to contribute too much or too little information than is required. In this utterances, Pap Finn has done maxim of Quantity because he talked too much, made the contribution as informative as it is required.	Addressor	Pap Finn
				Addressee	Huckleberry Finn
				Topic	Pap Finn did not like Huckleberry Finn's changes
				Setting	In Huck's room. In the night
				Channel	Direct
				Code	English
				Message Form	Communication
				Event	Riddles
				Key	Serious
Purpose	Pap Finn wants to make Huckleberry Finn realized about his life before				

SHEET OF ANALYSIS FOR NON-OBSERVANCE MAXIM

Code of data	Indicated utterances	Types of Cooperative Principle	Summary of analysis	Features of context	
Data 4/ P13/ NOM/ VL	Pap Finn : People tell me that	Maxim of Violating	Maxim of violating suggests	Addressor	Huckleberry Finn
	you're rich.		speakers to be honest. We say the	Addressee	Pap Finn
	Huck : People lie to you. I don't		maxim of violating when the	Topic	Pap Finn ask money
	have any money.		speaker unostentatiously violates	Setting	In Huck's room. In the night
	Pap Finn : You're telling lie. Judge		a maxim, they will be liable to	Channel	Direct
	Thatcher has your money. Get the		mislead the hearer.	Code	English
	money from him! I want it!		In this utterances, Huck has done	Message Form	Communication
	Huck : I don't have any money.		maxim of violating because he	Event	Force
	Please believe me. Ask Judge		liable to mislead pap Finn. He lied	Key	High-tensed communication
Thatcher. He'll tell you that I	that he had any money because he	Purpose	Pap Finn wants the money		
have no money.	did not want Pap Finn take it and				
	use it for something bad.				

SHEET OF ANALYSIS FOR NON-OBSERVANCE MAXIM

Code of data	Indicated utterances	Types of Cooperative Principle	Summary of analysis	Features of context	
Data 5/ P19/ NOM/ VL	Pap Finn : What are you holding that gun? Huck : Someone tried to get into the cabin last night. I took the gun to protect us. Pap Finn : You should have awakened me. Huck : I tried. I really tried. I shook you, but you continued to sleep.	Maxim of Violating	Maxim of violating suggests speakers to be honest. We say violating when the speaker unostentatiously violates a maxim, they will be liable to mislead the hearer. In this utterances, Huck has done maxim of violating because he liable to mislead pap Finn. He lied that he tried to protect them with the gun that he hold from someone who wanted to enter the cabin.	Addressor	Huckleberry Finn
				Addressee	PapFinn
				Topic	Huck held Pap Finn's gun
				Setting	In the cabin. In the morning
				Channel	Direct
				Code	English
				Message Form	Communication
				Event	Lie
				Key	Pedantic
				Purpose	Huck hold the gun to protect himself from his pap

SHEET OF ANALYSIS FOR NON-OBSERVANCE MAXIM

Code of data	Indicated utterances	Types of Cooperative Principle	Summary of analysis	Features of context	
Data 6/ P26/ NOM/ OO	Huck : How do you happen to be here, Jim? Jim : Maybe I shouldn't say. Huck : Why, Jim? Jim : I have my reasons.	Maxim of Opting out	Maxim of Opting out suggests speaker say and indicate or allow it to become blunt that he is unwilling to cooperate in the ways the maxim requires (refuse to cooperate). In this utterances, Jim has done maxim of opting out because he refuse to cooperate, he did not answer Huck's question well.	Addressor	Jim
				Addressee	Huckleberry Finn
				Topic	Huck asked Jim why Jim was on the island while he is miss Watson's slave
				Setting	In the island. In the morning after breakfast
				Channel	Direct
				Code	English
				Message Form	Communication
				Event	Refuse to cooperate
				Key	Light-hearted
				Purpose	Huck wanted to know how Jim can arrive in the island

SHEET OF ANALYSIS FOR OBSERVANCE MAXIM

Code of data	Indicated utterances	Types of Cooperative Principle	Summary of analysis	Features of context	
Data 7/ P29/ OM/ MoQn	Huck : He can not be asleep. He must be dead, yeah? Jim : You are right. He is dead. He is been shot in the back. He is been dead two or three days. Do not look at his face, Huck. It is awful.	Maxim of Quantity	Maxim of quantity suggests speakers to be brief. It proposes a speaker to contribute as informative as a required and not to contribute too much or too little information than is required. In this utterances, Jim has done maxim of Quantity because he talked too much, made the contribution as informative as it is required.	Addressor	Jim
				Addressee	Huckleberry Finn
				Topic	The dead man in the flouting house
				Setting	In the morning before sunrise. In the river.
				Channel	Direct
				Code	English
				Message Form	Communication
				Event	Shocked
				Key	Light-hearted
Purpose	Jim did not want to tell Huck that the dead man is pap Finn				

SHEET OF ANALYSIS FOR OBSERVANCE MAXIM

Code of data	Indicated utterances	Types of Cooperative Principle	Summary of analysis	Features of context	
Data 8/ P33/ OM/ MoQn	The woman : Where do you live? In this town? Huck : No, I live in Hookerville, seven miles down the river. I've walked from there and i'm tired. My mother's sick and has no money and i've come to tell my uncle Abner Moore. He lives in this town, but i've never visited him. Do you know him?	Maxim of Quantity	Maxim of quantity suggests speakers to be brief. It proposes a speaker to contribute as informative as a required and not to contribute too much or too little information than is required. In this utterances, Huck has done maxim of Quantity because he talked too much, whereas the woman just asked where does he live? But Huck answered it too long.	Addressor	Huckleberry Finn
				Addressee	The woman
				Topic	Where does Huck live
				Setting	In the woman house. In the night
				Channel	Direct
				Code	English
				Message Form	Communication
				Event	Riddles
				Key	Pedantic
Purpose	The woman wanted to know where does Huck live				

SHEET OF ANALYSIS FOR OBSERVANCE MAXIM

Code of data	Indicated utterances	Types of Cooperative Principle	Summary of analysis	Features of context	
Data 10/ P35/ OM/ MoR	The woman : What is your real name? is it Bill or Tom or Bob? What is it? Huck : Please, Do not joke with me. I'm a poor girl. If i am causing you a problem, I will leave.	Maxim of Relation	Maxim of relation suggests speakers to be relevant. A speaker has to say something related to the topic. In this utterances, Huck has done maxim of relation because he did not answer something related to the woman's question. He confused to covered his lies and said something that can make the woman stop to ask more question.	Addressor	Huckleberry Finn
				Addressee	The woman
				Topic	The woman asked Huck's real name
				Setting	In the woman house. In the night
				Channel	Direct
				Code	English
				Message Form	Communication
				Event	Hesitate
				Key	Pedantic
				Purpose	The woman wanted Huck to be honest boy

SHEET OF ANALYSIS FOR NON-OBSERVANCE MAXIM

Code of data	Indicated utterances	Types of Cooperative Principle	Summary of analysis	Features of context	
Data 11/ P51/ NOM/ VL	Huck : Why are you talking like that, Jim? Are you drunk? Jim : Huck, do you remember trying the rope from the raft to that small tree when we were in the thick fog? Huck : What small tree, Jim? And what fog? What are you talking about?	Maxim of Violating	Maxim of violating suggests speakers to be honest. We say violating when the speaker unostentatiously violates a maxim, they will be liable to mislead the hearer. In this utterances, Huck has done maxim of violating because he liable to mislead Jim. He lied that they had separated for a while. He just wanted to play a trick with Jim, but finally Jim was awared that Huck Tricked him.	Addressor	Huckleberry Finn
				Addressee	Jim
				Topic	The incident last night
				Setting	In the riverbank
				Channel	Direct
				Code	English
				Message Form	Communication
				Event	Riddles
				Key	Tricking
				Purpose	Huck just want to make Jim confused about his situation

SHEET OF ANALYSIS FOR NON-OBSERVANCE MAXIM

Code of data	Indicated utterances	Types of Cooperative Principle	Summary of analysis	Features of context	
Data 12/ P55/ NOM/ VL	The man : Five black slaves ran away tonight from a man who lives further up the river. Is your man white or black? Huck : He is white.	Maxim of Violating	Maxim of violating suggests speakers to be honest. We say violating when the speaker unostentatiously violates a maxim, they will be liable to mislead the hearer. In this utterances, Huck has done maxim of violating because he liable to mislead the man. He lied that his man on the raft is black (Jim is runaway slave) because he did not want that they catch Jim.	Addressor	Huckleberry Finn
				Addressee	The man
				Topic	A man on Huck's raft
				Setting	In the river. In the night
				Channel	Direct
				Code	English
				Message Form	Communication
				Event	Lie
				Key	Pedantic
Purpose	Huck wanted to make Jim safe.				

SHEET OF ANALYSIS FOR OBSERVANCE MAXIM

Code of data	Indicated utterances	Types of Cooperative Principle	Summary of analysis	Features of context	
Data 13/ P55/ OM/ MoQn	Huck : I wish you would. My pap is on the raft, along with my mother and sister. They are all very sick with a serious disease that has caused many people to die. No one else has wanted to come near them. Everyone has been frightened about getting the disease. Please, help my family. They will all die.	Maxim of quantity	Maxim of quantity suggests speakers to be brief. It proposes a speaker to contribute as informative as a required and not to contribute too much or too little information than is required. In this utterances, Huck has done maxim of quantity because he talked too much to prevent the men check his raft that Jim inside.	Addressor	Huckleberry Finn
				Addressee	The man
				Topic	Huck said something lie to prevent the men check his raft
				Setting	In the river
				Channel	Direct
				Code	English
				Message Form	Communication
				Event	Riddles
				Key	Pedantic
Purpose	Huck wanted Jim to be safe				

SHEET OF ANALYSIS FOR NON-OBSERVANCE MAXIM

Code of data	Indicated utterances	Types of Cooperative Principle	Summary of analysis	Features of context	
Data 14/ P58/NOM /VL	A man : Who are you? Huck : It's me. George Jackson	Maxim of Violating	<p>Maxim of violating suggests speakers to be honest. We say violating when the speaker unostentatiously violates a maxim, they will be liable to mislead the hearer.</p> <p>In this utterances, Huck has done maxim of violating because he liable to mislead the man. He lied about his name because the situation was bad. He wanted to be safe.</p>	Addressor	Huckleberry Finn
				Addressee	A man
				Topic	A man asked Huck's name
				Setting	In the house. In the night
				Channel	Direct
				Code	English
				Message Form	Communication
				Event	Lied
				Key	Pedantic
Purpose	Huck wanted to be safe				

SHEET OF ANALYSIS FOR OBSERVANCE MAXIM

Code of data	Indicated utterances	Types of Cooperative Principle	Summary of analysis	Features of context	
Data 15/ P69/OM/ MoQ1	The Dauphin : Brought yourself down from where? Where were you brought down from? The Duke: You won't believe me. No one wants to believe me. I'll reveal you my true name because I have confidence in you. I'm the Duke of bridgewater.	Maxim of Quality	Maxim of quality suggests speakers to be true. It proposes a speaker to say what he believes to be true and not to say something with less evidence. In this utterances, the Duke has done maxim of quality because he say something what he believe to be false. He said that he is the Duke while he is not.	Addressor	The Duke
				Addressee	The Dauphin
				Topic	Pretend as the Duke
				Setting	In the morning at the canoe
				Channel	Direct
				Code	English
				Message Form	Communication
				Event	Lied
				Key	Tricky
				Purpose	He wanted to get the attention and good served by Huck and Jim

SHEET OF ANALYSIS FOR OBSERVANCE MAXIM

Code of data	Indicated utterances	Types of Cooperative Principle	Summary of analysis	Features of context	
Data 16/ P70/OM/ MoQ1	The Duke: To the bitter death! The secret of yours__speak!	Maxim of Quality	Maxim of quality suggests speakers to be true. It proposes a speaker to say what he believes to be true and not to say something with less evidence.	Addressor	The Dauphin
				Addressee	The Duke
	The Dauphin : Bridgewater, I'm the Dauphin.			Topic	Pretend as the Dauphin
	The Duke: You're who?			Setting	In the morning at the canoe
	The Dauphin : Yes, my friend, it's true. Your eyes are looking this very moment at the long lost Dauphin, Louis the seventeenth, son of Louis the sixteenth and Marie Antoinette.			Channel	Direct
				Code	English
				Message Form	Communication
				Event	Lied
				Key	Tricky
	Purpose	He also wanted to get the attention and good served by Huck and Jim			

SHEET OF ANALYSIS FOR OBSERVANCE MAXIM

Code of data	Indicated utterances	Types of Cooperative Principle	Summary of analysis	Features of context	
Data 17/ P72/OM/ MoQn	Huck: my family lived in Missouri, where I was born. Everyone died except for my Pap and my brother Ike and me. We were travelling down to New Orleans to live with my Uncle Ben when a large boat hit our raft. My Pap and my brother drowned, only our slave Jim and I escaped. several people came out to our raft to try to take Jim, saying they believed that he was a runaway slave.	Maxim of Quantity	Maxim of quantity suggests speakers to be brief. It proposes a speaker to contribute as informative as a required and not to contribute too much or too little information than is required. In this utterances, Huck has done maxim of quantity because he talked too much to make the Dauphin and the Duke trust.	Addressor	Huckleberry Finn
				Addressee	The Dauphin and the Duke
				Topic	Is Jim a runaway slave?
				Setting	In the canoe at the morning
				Channel	Direct
				Code	English
				Message Form	Communication
				Event	Riddles
				Key	Pedantic
Purpose	They wanted to know why Huck and Jim always hiding				

SHEET OF ANALYSIS FOR NON-OBSERVANCE MAXIM

Code of data	Indicated utterances	Types of Cooperative Principle	Summary of analysis	Features of context	
Data 18/ P102/ NOM/FL	The Dauphin : Well, did you see anyone go in there? Huck : I did see two black slaves go in there on the day of the funeral. I was walking down the stairs and I saw them go to clean your room.	Maxim of Flouting	Maxim of Flouting suggests speakers to be clear. We say flouting when the speaker do not intend to mislead the hearer but they wish that the hearer could find the expressed meaning of what they mean. In this utterances, Huck has done maxim of flouting because he wish that the Dauphin can find the expressed meaning while he did not intend to mislead.	Addressor	Huckleberry Finn
				Addressee	The Dauphin
				Topic	Did anyone go to the Dauphin's room?
				Setting	In the Wilks' house
				Channel	Direct
				Code	English
				Message Form	Communication
				Event	Tricky
				Key	Pedantic
Purpose	He tried to looking for somebody who steal the money				

SHEET OF ANALYSIS FOR NON-OBSERVANCE MAXIM

Code of data	Indicated utterances	Types of Cooperative Principle	Summary of analysis	Features of context	
Data 19/ P108/ NOM/VL	The man : How did you travel? The Dauphin : We came on the big passenger boat from Cincinnati. The man : Well, how did it happen that I saw you in a canoe that very morning near where I live? The Dauphin : I was not in a canoe that morning.	Maxim of Violating	Maxim of violating suggests speakers to be honest. We say violating when the speaker unostentatiously violates a maxim, they will be liable to mislead the hearer. In this utterances, the Dauphin has done maxim of violating because he liable to mislead the man. He lied about his arrival because he afraid that people will know he is not the real Wilks' brother.	Addressor	The Dauphin
				Addressee	A man
				Topic	A man assured that the Dauphin is a real Wilks' brother or not
				Setting	In the Wilks' house.
				Channel	Direct
				Code	English
				Message Form	Communication
				Event	Lied
				Key	Pedantic
				Purpose	A man tried to make the Dauphin say the truth about his fake identity

SHEET OF ANALYSIS FOR NON-OBSERVANCE MAXIM

Code of data	Indicated utterances	Types of Cooperative Principle	Summary of analysis	Features of context	
Data 20/ P114/ NOM/VL	The Dauphin : Trying to get away without us? Were you? Are you tired of having us with you? Huck : No, Your Majesty. Please don't hurt me.	Maxim of Violating	Maxim of violating suggests speakers to be honest. We say violating when the speaker unostentatiously violates a maxim, they will be liable to mislead the hearer. In this utterances, Huck has done maxim of violating because he liable to mislead the Dauphin by saying "no". He did not want to be hurt.	Addressor	The Dauphin
				Addressee	Huck
				Topic	The Dauphin asked Huck and Jim why they left him.
				Setting	In the raft.
				Channel	Direct
				Code	English
				Message Form	Communication
				Event	Lied
				Key	Pedantic
				Purpose	The Daphin wanted to know the reason why they left him.

SHEET OF ANALYSIS FOR OBSERVANCE MAXIM

Code of data	Indicated utterances	Types of Cooperative Principle	Summary of analysis	Features of context	
Data 21/ P125/OM/ MoQ1	Aunt Sally : Is it you, finally? Huck : Yes. (without thinking) Aunt Sally : You don't look as much like your mother as I expected, but I'm happy to see you anyway. How are you, Tom? Have you eaten breakfast? Did you eat on the boat?	Maxim of Quality	Maxim of quality suggests speakers to be true. It proposes a speaker to say what he believes to be true and not to say something with less evidence. In this utterances, Huckleberry Finn has done maxim of quality because he say something what he believe to be false. He said 'yes' without thinking because he was afraid that she would think he is a bad boy who came to her house. While, she was waiting for his cousin "Tom". Suddenly, Huck tried to pretend as Tom.	Addressor	Huckleberry Finn
				Addressee	Aunt Sally
				Topic	Aunt Sally presume that Huck is Tom
				Setting	In Mr. Phelps' house
				Channel	Direct
				Code	English
				Message Form	Communication
				Event	Lied
				Key	Serious
				Purpose	Huck wanted to be safe with her

SHEET OF ANALYSIS FOR OBSERVANCE MAXIM

Code of data	Indicated utterances	Types of Cooperative Principle	Summary of analysis	Features of context	
Data 22/ P129/OM/ MoM	Huck : I need to tell you one more fact, a fact that no one knows but me. There's a black man that I'm trying to steal out of slavery. His name is Jim, old Miss Watson's Jim. Tom Sawyer : What! But Jim is.....	Maxim of Manner	Maxim of Manner suggests speakers to be clear. It means that a speaker needs to say briefly, orderly and avoid obscurity and ambiguity. In this utterances, Tom Sawyer has done maxim of manner because he was ambiguity. His answer made Huck confused.	Addressor	Tom Sawyer
				Addressee	Huckleberry Finn
				Topic	Huck told Tom that Jim was in the Mr. Phelps' house as a prisoner
				Setting	In the afternoonat the road to Mr. Phelps' house
				Channel	Direct
				Code	English
				Message Form	Communication
				Event	Honest
				Key	Serious
Purpose	Huck asked Tom to help Jim escape				

SHEET OF ANALYSIS FOR OBSERVANCE MAXIM

Code of data	Indicated utterances	Types of Cooperative Principle	Summary of analysis	Features of context	
Data 23/ P130/OM/ MoM	Aunt Sally : How dare you!	Maxim of manner	Maxim of Manner suggests speakers to be clear. It means that a speaker needs to say briefly, orderly and avoid obscurity and ambiguity. In this utterances, Tom Sawyer has done maxim of manner because he was impolite. He kissed Aunt Sally and said the bad utterances. He should not say that to an older person.	Addressor	Tom Sawyer
				Addressee	Aunt Sally
	Tom Sawyer : I'm surprised that you did not like my kiss. I expected you to want me to kiss you.			Topic	Aunt Sally was angry because Tom kissed her
				Setting	In the afternoon at Mr. Phelps' house
				Channel	Direct
				Code	English
				Message Form	Debate
				Event	Riddles
				Key	High-tensed communication
				Purpose	Tom wanted to plan a good trick to her

SHEET OF ANALYSIS FOR NON-OBSERVANCE MAXIM

Code of data	Indicated utterances	Types of Cooperative Principle	Summary of analysis	Features of context	
Data 24/ P134/ NOM/FL	Tom Sawyer : What are you going to do? Are you going to feed the dogs? The black slave : Yes, Master Sid, I'm feeding a dog. An unusual dog. Would you like to see the dog?	Maxim of Flouting	Maxim of Flouting suggests speakers to be clear. We say flouting when the speaker do not intend to mislead the hearer but they wish that the hearer could find the expressed meaning of what they mean.	Addressor	Tom Sawyer
			Addressee	The black slave	
			Topic	An unusual dog	
			Setting	In the morning at Mr. Phelps' house	
			Channel	Direct	
			Code	English	
			Message Form	Communication	
			Event	Riddles	
			Key	Tricky	
Purpose	Tom wanted to see Jim at the cabin				

SHEET OF ANALYSIS FOR NON-OBSERVANCE MAXIM

Code of data	Indicated utterances	Types of Cooperative Principle	Summary of analysis	Features of context	
Data 25/ P135/ NOM/ VL	The black slave : Does he know you two gentlemen?	Maxim of Violating	Maxim of violating suggests speakers to be honest. We say the maxim of violating when the speaker unostentatiously violates a maxim, they will be liable to mislead the hearer. In this utterances, Tom Sawyer has done maxim of violating because he liable to mislead his utterances to the black slave. He lied that he never known a runaway slave (Jim) while he knows Jim well, because he did not want that the black slave told to the Mr. Phelps.	Addressor	The black slave
	Tom Sawyer : He's never seen us before in his life. What caused you to think that he knew us?			Addressee	Tom Sawyer
	The black slave: But he called your names as if he knew you well.			Topic	Jim called Tom and Huck's name in front of the black slave in a slow voice
	Tom Sawyer : Who called our names?			Setting	In the morning at Mr. Phelps' house
				Channel	Direct
				Code	English
				Message Form	Debate
				Event	Riddles
				Key	Pedantic
				Purpose	The black slave wanted to know does Jim know Huck and Tom

SHEET OF ANALYSIS FOR NON-OBSERVANCE MAXIM

Code of data	Indicated utterances	Types of Cooperative Principle	Summary of analysis	Features of context	
Data 26/ P135/ NOM/ VL	Tom Sawyer : Did you speak to us?	Maxim of Violating	Maxim of violating suggests speakers to be honest. We say the maxim of violating when the speaker unostentatiously violates a maxim, they will be liable to mislead the hearer. In this utterances, Jim has done maxim of violating because he liable to mislead the hearer (the black slave) to make him trust to Tom Sawyer.	Addressor	Tom saywer
	Jim : No, sir. I said nothing, sir.			Addressee	Jim
	Tom Sawyer : Not a word?			Topic	Tom asked Jim, did he speak to him
	Jim : No, sir, not a word.			Setting	In the morning at Mr. Phelps' house
	Tom Sawyer : Have you ever seen us before in your life?			Channel	Direct
	Jim : No, sir, never.			Code	English
				Message Form	Debate
				Event	Riddles
				Key	Serious
	Purpose	Tom wanted to make the black slave trust by Jim's answered			

SHEET OF ANALYSIS FOR NON-OBSERVANCE MAXIM

Code of data	Indicated utterances	Types of Cooperative Principle	Summary of analysis	Features of context	
Data 27/ P148/ NOM/ VL	Uncle Silas:Tom, where have you been all night? We were worried about you. Huck: Sid and I were hunting for that runaway slave.	Maxim of Violating	Maxim of violating suggests speakers to be honest. We say the maxim of violating when the speaker unostentatiously violates a maxim, they will be liable to mislead the hearer. In this utterances, Huck has done maxim of violating because he liable to mislead his utterance to Mr. Phelps. He lied that he was hunting for the runaway slave (Jim) while he tried to make Jim escaped.	Addressor	Mr. Phelps
				Addressee	Huckleberry Finn
				Topic	Uncle Silas asked Huck that pretend as Tom, where have he and Tom been last night.
				Setting	In the morning at the river
				Channel	Direct
				Code	English
				Message Form	Communication
				Event	Curious
				Key	Light – hearted
				Purpose	Mr. Phelps wanted to know where have Huck and Tom been last night.

SHEET OF ANALYSIS FOR OBSERVANCE MAXIM

Code of data	Indicated utterances	Types of Cooperative Principle	Summary of analysis	Features of context	
Data 28/ P156/OM/ MoQn	Jim:He's never returning, Huck. Huck:How do you know, Jim? Jim: Do you remember that house we found floating on the river? There was a dead man in that house. I looked carefully at his face and the man was your Pap Finn.	Maxim of Quantity	Maxim of quantity suggests speakers to be brief. It proposes a speaker to contribute as informative as a required and not to contribute too much or too little information than is required. In this utterances, Jim has done maxim of quantity because he talked too much to explain that Pap Finn was dead to Huck.	Addressor	Huckleberry Finn
				Addressee	Jim
				Topic	Pap Finn was dead
				Setting	In the morning at Mr. Phelps' house
				Channel	Direct
				Code	English
				Message Form	Communication
				Event	Slowly
				Key	Light - hearted
				Purpose	Jim wanted to tell Huck about his Pap that he can not tell to him before