

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of The Study

In daily life, communication is normally conducted whether in spoken or written. Communication is the process of exchanging messages from one person to another, with the aim of informing, changing the person's attitude, opinion, or behavior. Therefore, each communication has different meanings and goals. The communication process requires an intermediary to convey messages from a speaker to the recipient. One of the most common media in the process of delivering messages is language. Language is a media used to transfer messages to recipients in the communication process.

One of the communication activities that uses language as the mainstream medium is conversation. Conversation is one of the communication activities for transferring information using language and involves two participants, namely the speaker and the listener. This process of exchanging information flows well if each participant understands the meaning implied. If the meaning can be figured out by the participants throughout the conversation both implicitly and in a straightforward manner, the purpose of communication will be achieved properly and there will be none misunderstanding between the two participants. The message in a conversation will be delivered to the hearer properly, if the communication is carried out effectively. The strategy in order to create an effective communication can be done by adhering the cooperative principles proposed by Grice in Grice's

Maxim of Conversations theory. Grice (1975: 45) states that the participants are expected to make conversational contribution such is required, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you are engaged. This cooperative principle describes how people ideally behave to achieve the effective conversational communication in common social situations. Thus, it can be said that people who are engaged in a conversation need to adhere the rules of conversation. Hence, the purpose of the conversation itself can be reached. Grice (1975: 45) elaborates four conversational maxims to help in making a proper conversation. These four conversational maxims are maxim of quality (be truthful), maxim of quantity (be informative), maxim of relation (be relevant) and maxim of manner (be clear). Those rules contribute to the speaker in prescribing how the language is used properly in communication and to avoid misunderstanding the meaning of the message by the listener.

However, in communication, there is a phenomenon of language use that occurs. Some people, consciously or not, have a tendency to disobey the rules contained in the Maxims of conversation for some reasons. This phenomenon is called non-observance of Grice's Maxims, which it occurs when someone fails to observe maxim of conversation. One of the non-observance of Grice's maxim that we can find is flouting maxims. According to Thomas (1995: 65), speakers blatantly fails to observe a maxim at the level of what is said, with the deliberate intention which can lead to implicature. Furthermore, a flouting maxim occurs when maxims are not fulfilled in an obvious way with the purpose to make the addressee search

for a different or an additional meaning beyond the expressed meaning based on its context.

In Levinson's book (1983), Grice defined that flouting is a kind of implicature that comes about by blatantly not following maxims of conversation to exploit it for a communicative purpose. It can be assumed that when Grice's maxim flouted blatantly by the speaker, there must be some specific reason which encourage the speaker to flout Grice's maxim in their utterances. Based on Leech (1983), there are four types of reason in flouting maxims, those are competitive reason, convivial reason, collaborative reason, and conflictive reason.

Flouting maxim cases are often found in daily conversations. One of them is a conversation that occurs in a movie. In the movie, flouting maxims can happen in the dialogue among the movie's characters. The events and conversations that occur in the movie are adapted from the communication process that occurs in real life situation. Thus, it is important to know how the characters use language in communication based on the context and situations that occur in the movie scenes which helps to find out what the intended purpose of the characters and also to reveal what are their motivations in flouting the maxims.

This study is focusing on analyzing more deeply about flouting maxims cases found in characters' conversation in "Venom: Let There Be Carnage" Movie. "Venom: Let There Be Carnage" is a 2021 American superhero film featuring the Marvel Comics character Venom, produced by Columbia Pictures in association with Marvel. It is the second film in Sony's Spider-Man Universe that distributed

by Sony Pictures Releasing and this film is the sequel to *Venom* (2018). In the film, Brock and the alien symbiote *Venom* must face a serial killer, Cletus Kasady (Harrelson) after he becomes the host of an offshoot of *Venom* named *Carnage*. The title was announced in April 2020. This movie was released on November 17th, 2021 in Indonesia.

This movie was chosen as the object of the study since the conversations in this movie contained flouting Grice's maxim when the characters used playful and tricky words. There are many cases of flouting maxim found in the utterances among the characters of this film and this movie becomes very unique when the characters wanted to convey something with a specific purpose by flouting Grice's maxim with implicit reasons. Thus, it was interesting to analyze the flouting maxim by utilizing the Grice's (1975) maxim theory and uncover the reason to obtain better understanding about the story of the movie.

This topic was chosen because flouting maxims cases can be happened in the conversation in daily life. It is important to determine how we communicate with the others effectively by recognizing the Grice's maxim of conversation and understanding deeply about how do we use language properly based on the context of situation that happen in the current conversation. Hence, the meaning of utterances can be received to the listener and can be evaded from any kind of obstacles such as ambiguity, ineffectiveness, and misleading interpretation. This topic also helps in enhancing communication skill since it is closely related to communication activity.

## **1.2 Problems of The Study**

Based on the background of the study above, there are two problems found for this research. These problems can be formulated as follows:

1. What are the types of maxim flouted by the main characters in “Venom: Let There Be Carnage” Movie?
2. What are the reasons behind the characters flouted the maxims in “Venom: Let There Be Carnage” Movie?

## **1.3 Objectives of The Study**

In relation to the statement of the problems above, the aim of this research can be shown in the following sentence:

1. To analyze the types of maxim flouted by the main characters in “Venom: Let There Be Carnage” movie.
2. To reveal the reasons behind the characters flouted the maxim of conversation in “Venom: Let There Be Carnage” movie.

## **1.4 Limitation of The Study**

This study only concerned on flouting cooperative principles cases that appeared in “Venom: Let There Be Carnage” movie by using the theory of Grice (1975) in Cutting’s book entitled “Pragmatics and Discourse: A Resource Book for Students” published in 2002 and also theory proposed by Leech (1983) in his book entitled “Principle of Pragmatics” to help in finding out the reasons that support flouting maxims which are used in conversation among the characters in the movie.

In order to help in analyzing the meaning of the utterance, there is a theory from Halliday and Hasan (1985) about the context of situation.

## **1.5 Significance of The Study**

This study was going to be expected to give the beneficial in two aspects, those are mentioned as follows:

### **1.5.1 Theoretical Significance**

The result of this study was expected could help the readers and other researchers become easier to obtain sufficient knowledge about pragmatics, especially flouting maxims by Grice (1975). Furthermore, this research can be useful to explain how the flouting maxims can occur in the conversation and uncover the deeper meaning of utterances that are found in “Venom: Let There Be Carnage” movie. Thus, it can be helpful for the reader to understand profoundly about types of flouting maxim found in “Venom: Let There Be Carnage” movie.

### **1.5.2 Practical Significance**

Practically, this study was made to give the contribution in education for helping the readers to learn more specific about flouting maxim that is happened in daily life. In the society, it is expected in the future for the people who read this research are be able to communicate in a proper way based on the knowledge about flouting maxims and have a good comprehension when facing with this kind of

phenomenon. In addition, this study can give clue and guidance for other researchers in conducting the similar research.



## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS AND THEORIES

This chapter consists of three subchapters, those are review of related literatures, concepts and theoretical framework. The first subchapter is review of related literature from three previous study, which explain some literatures related to the topic of the study and comparing each of those studies with this study to show novelty of this study. The second subchapter is concepts which provide the explanation of key term that is pertinent to be used in this study. The last subchapter is theoretical framework, it is used as reference in finding out the answer of the problem of this study by using the theories from Grice (1975) cited in Cutting's book entitled "Pragmatics and Discourse: A Resource Book for Students", Theory of Meaning by Leech (1983) and some related books that support the theories, and theory about context of situation by Halliday and Hasan (1985).

#### 2.1 Review of Related Literature

There are three related literatures that discussed the similar topic with this study. Those literatures that chosen to be reviewed are taken from two previous studies and one journal article which concern on flouting maxims.

The first research is an undergraduated thesis entitled "Flouting Maxims in *Beauty and The Beast* Movie" written by Kristina in 2019. This research aimed to find



out types of maxim which are flouted by the characters. This thesis used the theory from Grice (1975) to help in finding out the kinds of flouting maxim that uttered by the characters in “Beauty and The Beast” movie. Meanwhile, the method used in collecting the data was observation by watching the movie for several times to give a deeper understanding and marking the conversations which contained flouting conversational maxims. This research also used descriptive analysis technique in analyzing the data found in “Beauty and The Beast” Movie. This research focused on pragmatics analysis which deals with flouting the cooperative principles since this is important in making communication more effective and helping the listener to understand about the meaning of the utterances. The result of this analysis shows 23 data of flouting maxim, which consist of 7 data flouting maxim of quantity (30%), 3 data flouting maxim of quality (13%), 12 data flouting maxim of relevance (53%), and 1 data flouting maxim of manner (4%). The frequency percentage of flouting maxim occurrence made the readers easier to find out about which maxim that flouts the most in the selected movie.

The difference between this study with the first related literature is the data source. This thesis used “Venom: Let There Be Carnage” movie as the data source, while the first related thesis used “Beauty and The Beast” movie as data source was being analyzed. The second difference between this study and the previous one is the book that is used as the source in theoretical frameworks. The previous study used theory from Grice (1975) from the book entitled “Logic and Conversation” while this study uses theory of conversational maxim Grice (1975) in Cutting’s book entitled “Pragmatics and Discourse: A Resource Book for Students” published

in 2002. The similarity between her thesis and this study is the theory of meaning by Leech (1983) that is used in finding the reason in flouting maxims.

The second study was written by Muzakky (2018) entitled “An Analysis of Flouting Maxims Found in Characters Conversation in *Jumanji Welcome To The Jungle* Movie” which concerned on how the speaker flouting the maxims by analyzing the meaning of conversations that are uttered by the speakers in “Jumanji: Welcome to The Jungle” movie, the context of situation in the movie and the expression of the speakers in the movie which made the speakers tend to flout the maxims. This thesis used two theories to answer the problems, namely the Cooperation and Implicature Theory in Yule's book entitled "Pragmatics" which published in 1996 and the theory of meaning proposed by Leech in his book entitled “Semantics” published in 1981. Furthermore, the method used in his study is observation method in collecting the data by watching and listening to the conversation in the movie intensively, then note taking of the parts that would be analyzed. As the result, this study found 50 data contain flouting maxim in “Jumanji: Welcome to The Jungle” movie, those are 9 data of flouting maxim of quality, 19 data of flouting maxim of quantity, 7 data of flouting maxim of relevance, and 15 data of flouting maxim of manner. Most of the data are related to the context of situation which trigger the characters flout the maxim.

The distinctions between this study with the second related literature are the problems of the study and the data sources. The problems discussed in the previous study was how the way maxim flouted by the speaker in the movie which referred to the three aspects, such as context of situation, the expression and the meaning of

the utterances. Meanwhile, the problem of this study was concerning on the reason that motivates the characters in “Venom: Let There Be Carnage” movie flouted the maxims. Moreover, the data source that was analyzed in the previous study taken from the characters' conversation in “Jumanji: Welcome to The Jungle” movie, but this study analyzed the data from the characters' conversation in “Venom: Let There Be Carnage” movie. The similarity between his thesis and this study is the theory of cooperative principle proposed by Grice (1975) to find out the conversational maxim that flouted. This study also used observation method in obtaining the data same as the method uses in his thesis.

The third related study is from an article in Professional Journal of English Education (PROJECT), Volume 1, No. 5, September 2018 conducted by Ulfah and Afrilia (2018) entitled “An Analysis of Flouting Maxim in “The B.F.G” Movie”. This related research employed descriptive qualitative method in analyzing the data. The aim of the study was to find out what kind of maxims were flouted in “The B.F.G” movie. The data of this research were taken from the main characters' conversation script. The theory used in analyzing the data is based on Grice's theories. As the result, this article mentioned that there were found 24 conversations out of 100 conversation between the main characters that flouted the maxims which consist of 10 flouting maxim of quantity (42%), 2 flouting maxim of quality (8%), 10 flouting maxim of relevance (42%) and 2 flouting maxim of manner (8%). Based on the result, maxim of quantity and maxim of relevance are the most dominant types of maxims that flouted by the main characters, Sophie and B.F.G in “The B.F.G” movie.

The differences between the previous article and this study are the data sources and the problems that are concerned. The data source of that article was gathered from “The B.F.G” movie, while this study analyze the data was taken from “Venom: Let There Be Carnage” movie. The previous article only concentrated the problem in finding out the types of flouting maxims done by the main characters in the selected movie. However, apart from finding out the types of flouting maxims, this study also investigates the reason that motivates the characters in “Venom: Let There Be Carnage” movie flouted the maxim of conversation. The similarities of this study are both studies used the same form of data source which is analysis of conversations that happened in the movie and the theory used in order to solve the problem is Grice (1975) about maxim of conversation.

## **2.2 Concepts**

In order to support this research that related to pragmatics study and focused on the flouting maxims, the concepts of the study can be listed and described in the following explanation:

### **2.2.1 Flouting Maxim**

According to Grice (1975: 30), flouting maxim is when the speaker may blatantly fail to fulfill the conversational maxims without violating another maxims, and is not trying to mislead the hearer. Flouting maxim has different intention with violating the maxim, which violation take place to cause misunderstanding and deliberately misleading the information to the listener, while the flouting maxim take place when the speaker consciously disobeys the maxim of conversation in

order to persuade the listener in finding out the intended meaning behind the utterances.

### **2.2.2 Movie**

Hornby (1995: 434) defined movie is a story, etc. recorded as a set of moving picture to be shown at a cinema or on television. Nowadays, movie becomes an entertaining media which adapted from the issues from the daily life and elaborated with the author's imagination to perceive the atmosphere of the genre and the theme in the story. Movie can be presented in the form of live-action movie, animation, or both. There are some genre of movie that people mostly like to watch such as action, romance, comedy, and horror. One of the most famous movie is entitled "Venom: Let There Be Carnage".

### **2.3 Theories**

In this chapter, there are two theories were applied to help in answering the problems of this research, those are the theory of cooperative principle proposed by Grice (1975) in Yule's book entitled "Pragmatics" published in 1996 and Cutting's book entitled "Pragmatics and Discourse: A resource book for students" which published in 2002 to give the explanation about flouting maxims, and the theory which proposed by Leech (1983). The theory from Grice in Cutting's and Yule's books give the explanation about cooperative principles and flouting maxims in order to help finding out types of maxim that are flouted in the characters' utterances. Meanwhile, theory of Meaning by Leech (1983) in his book entitled

"Principles of Pragmatics" published in 1983 is applied to analyze and identify the intended meaning of the utterances based on the context of situation in order to reveal the reason behind the conversation in "Venom: Let There Be Carnage" movie. There was also supporting theory which proposed by Halliday and Hasan (1985) about context and situation.

### **2.3.1 Cooperative Principle**

According to Yule (1996: 37), in most circumstances, the assumption of cooperation is so effluent which can be stated as a cooperative principle of conversation and elaborated in four sub-principles, called maxims. These conversational maxims explain about how to create an ideal communication. Therefore, the meaning of the utterances can be figured out clearly by the listener. In order to gain a successful conversation, Grice has proposed a theory about cooperative principles that need to be adhered by the speaker. Cooperative principle consist of four maxims as follows:

#### **2.3.1.1 Maxim of Quantity**

As cited in Yule (1996: 37), Grice stated that:

- a. Make your contribution as informative as is required (for the current purpose of the exchange).
- b. Do not make your contribution more informative than is required.

This principle needs to be adhered by giving the amount of information appropriately as it is required neither less nor more than it should be. It means that the speaker should deliver the necessary information to avoid exaggeration which

leads to boredom or lackness of information that cause misleading inferences towards the hearer, as the following example:

A: Well, to cut a long story short, she didn't get home till two.

(Cutting, 2002: 34)

Based on the example above, A tells a story about what did happen in the past. In this case, A tends to conveyed appropriate amount of conversation by pointing to the fact that they know how much information the hearer requires and omit unnecessary information. A points out the main event by saying "to cut a long story short,...", so that the core of information can be obtained to the hearer in more effective way.

### 2.3.1.2 Maxim of Quality

The participants of the conversation have to be as truthful as it is required. According to Yule (1996: 37), the speakers are expected to convey the information that is believed to be true and provide enough evidence related to the information that they convey. It is shown in the example below:

A: I'll ring you tomorrow afternoon then.

B: Erm, 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.

(Cutting, 2002: 35)

According to the example above, B shows uncertainty towards A. It means that, B is not totally sure to accept her boyfriend's request. As the result, if A calls her and finds that B is not there, B can be saved from accusation that she tells a lie and breaks the promises. The hearer assumes that B was indecisive about that.

### 2.3.1.3 Maxim of Relation

This type of maxim requires the speakers to give the answer that is relevant to the topic being discussed in the conversation. Hence, the speakers have to provide information which is in line with what the interlocutor say. Look at this example below:

A: There's somebody at the door.

B: I'm in the bath.

(Cutting, 2002: 35)

In this circumstance, B expects A to understand that his present location is relevant to A's comment that there is someone at the door, so that it indicates he cannot go and see who it is while he is in the bath. Some speakers assume that the interlocutors draw their inferences after they indicate how their comment has relevance to the conversation.

### 2.3.1.4 Maxim of Manner

Yule (1996: 37) stated that, the information should be conveyed briefly and orderly to avoid obscurity and ambiguity of expression. In conducting a good communication, both the speaker and hearer should have the images of what is being said as the topic of conversation. Therefore, the speaker should not use the words that the participants do not know. Look at the following example:

A: What day is today?

B: It is Tuesday.

A: And what date is it?

B: It's 5 of November.

(Grice, 1975: 45)

In the above example, B provides clear information to answer A's question and the communication goes briefly and orderly. The participants obey maxim of



manner with the context about day and time. Therefore, the hearer understands about the information uttered by the speaker and there is no misunderstanding or ambiguity between both participants.

### **2.3.2 Flouting The Maxims**

Flouting the maxims is when those four cooperative principles of conversation are blatantly disobeyed by the speakers. The speakers appear not to follow the maxims but expect hearers to appreciate the meaning implied. However, the speaker assumes that the hearer knows that their words should not be misleading and that they can infer the implied meaning beyond what it is said. Flouting is one of non-observance of Grice's maxims which is called conversational implicature. Each of Grice's maxims has their own type of flouting maxims. Hence, there are four types of maxim which have same number as maxims, those are:

#### **2.3.2.1 Flouting Maxim of Quantity**

This flouting maxim happens when the speakers seem to convey something either with too much or less information than it is required to respond the interlocutors. They consciously flout the conversational maxim which is aiming to show implicit expression and politeness towards the hearers. It can be seen in the dialogue below.

A: Well, how do I look?  
B: Your shoes are nice . . .

(Cutting, 2002: 37)

It can be seemed from the dialogue above, A asks about his whole appearance, but B only gives the feedback about his shoes. B flouts the maxim of quantity by giving less information than it is required. He does not say that A's clothes do not looks nice, but he knows that the interlocutors will understand that implication, because A asks about his whole appearance but he only gets part of it.

### 2.3.2.2 Flouting Maxim of Quality

According to Cutting (2002: 37), the speaker may flout the maxim in several ways, such as they say something that obviously does not represent what they think. It means that the participant tells lie which means he or she denies something that is believed to be false but it contains an implicit goal in ongoing conversation. Speakers may flout the maxim by applying figure of speech such as irony, hyperbole, meiosis, and sarcasm. As in the example below:

Lynn: I'm starving too.

Martin: Hurry up girl.

Lynn: Oh dear, stop eating rubbish. You won't eat any dinner.

(Cutting, 2002: 37)

Based on the conversation above, Lynn flouts the maxim of quality by saying that she is starving. The word “starving” uttered by the speaker shows a hyperbole expression which is exaggerating. In fact, Lynn’s physical appearance does not look like famine and dying. The implied meaning of this utterances express the speaker simply was very hungry and want to get some foods immediately. Eventhough, there are no signs of starvasion on the speaker's physical feature.

### 2.3.2.3 Flouting Maxim of Relation

Flouting maxim can occur when the speakers give irrelevant information to the topic through changing the topic abruptly. They expect that the hearers will be able to imagine what the utterance did not say, and make the connection between their utterance and the preceding one(s). The goal in the exchange that the speaker may not want to give answer to the question. Hence, the conversation will be:

A: So what do you think of Mark?

B: His flatmate's a wonderful cook.

(Cutting, 2002: 39)

According to the example above, B's utterance shows that B intends to dodge that she/he was not impressed with Mark. However, B implies it by choosing to say about his/her impression on a person other than the one who is asked by the interlocutors. Instead of giving any comments about Mark, B seemingly gives response which is irrelevant towards A's question.

### 2.3.2.4 Flouting Maxim of Manner

Those who flout the maxim of manner, appearing to be obscure, are often trying to exclude a third party (Cutting, 2002). Moreover, it involves absence of clarity and transparency of communication intentions. As in the sort of exchange between husband and wife below:

A: Where are you off to?

B: I was thinking of going out to get some of that funny white stuff for somebody.

A: OK, but don't be long - dinner's nearly ready.

(Cutting, 2002: 39)

B speaks in an ambiguous way by saying 'that funny white stuff' and 'somebody', because he is avoiding saying 'ice-cream' and 'Michelle', so that his

little daughter does not become excited and ask for the ice-cream before her meal. The speaker tends to play the words to create the ambiguity.

### **2.3.3 The Reason of Flouting Maxim**

(Leech, 1983: 104) states that reason of flouting maxim appear when the speaker intend to deliver an unstated meaning to the listener. At most different situations, the illocutionary goal may be classified into four types, according to how they relate to the social goal of maintaining comity. Those reasons can be divided as follows:

#### **2.3.3.1 Competitive**

In this type of reason, there is a competition between the illocutionary goal and the social goal. This reason has function in ordering, asking, demanding, and begging. The goal of conversation is the implied meaning itself. Goal of conversation is divided into two types, those are illocutionary goal which concern on the speaker's intention and social goal means a purpose that lead to give advantage to the others. Competitive reason also has purpose to reduce the discord implicit in the competition between what speaker wants to achieve and the interlocutor's need.

For example:

Sarah: Mery, the phone is ringing.  
Mery: I'm in the bath.

(Cutting, 2008: 38)

From the conversation above, the illocutionary goal of Mery competes with her social goal. Her social goal is helping Sarah to answer the phone, while her

illocutionary goal is finishing her own activity. Mery chooses to fulfil her own need (finishes her bath) and refuses Sarah's order to answer the phone by saying that she is in the bath. Mery thinks that Sarah understand the situation. Thus, Mery deliberately flouts the maxim of relevance by saying "I'm in the bath." to respond Sarah utterance. Mery also has an intended goal that she needs Sarah's assistance to answer the phone since Mery is not capable to do it while she is in the bath.

### 2.3.3.2 Convivial

According to Leech (1983, 104) this is a reason for flouting maxim where an illocutionary goal coincides with the social goal as in offering, inviting, greeting, thanking, and congratulating. This kind of reason brings advantages for both participants from the utterances. Thus, illocutionary and social goal can be fulfilled positively to show a pleasant relationship.

For example:

Samira: I can't imagine for sure. Perfect score for your grammar.

Julie : It's also you in charge.

(Leech, 1983: 104)

Based on the conversation above, Julie receives the compliment from Samira as Julie's social goal. Meanwhile, Julie has an intended purpose to thank Samira for helping her in teaching grammar as her illocutionary goal by saying "It's also you in charge". Here Julie flouts the maxim of relation because Julie focuses on her own need to thank Samira rather than to the compliment given to her. Hence, Julie flouts maxim of relation with the aim of thanking.

### 2.3.3.3 Collaborative

It happens when an illocutionary goal is indifferent to the social. Here, the speaker intends to disregard the social purposes. This type of reason has several functions that included; such as, asserting, reporting, announcing and instructing.

For example:

Charlene : I hope you brought the bread and the cheese.

Dexter : Ah, I brought the bread.

(Leech, 1983:40)

According to the conversation above, Dexter deliberately flouts the maxim of quantity in giving response to Charlene's statement. Based on Dexter's utterance, the illocutionary goal is reporting that he does not bring any cheese. Dexter seems ignoring the social purpose consciously by only focusing on what he had done. However, Dexter knows that Charlene conceive the context which can make Charlene understand the implied meaning.

### 2.3.3.4 Conflictive

The last reason is conflictive reason. According to Leech (1983, 104), it is a reason where the illocutionary goal of a conversation conflict with the social goal. This reason uses when someone wants to do threatening, accusing, cursing, and reprimanding the others. In this case, the illocutionary goal propose to harm the social purpose in more polite way.

For example:

Anne : How about your meal?

Willy : Yum, this is a lovely under cooked egg. You've given me here, as usual.

(Leech, 1983: 104)

From the example above, Willy tends to threaten Anne by implying an ironic sense. Willy flouts the maxim of quality by uttering untruthful information about what she feels toward Anne's question. The ironic sense can be felt when the word "lovely" becomes conflictive word. The social goal is complimenting Anne. Meanwhile, the illocutionary goal is reprimanding the meal in a subtle way.

### **2.3.4 Context of Situation**

Halliday explains, the situation in which linguistic interaction takes place gives the participants a great deal of information about the meaning that are being exchanged (Halliday, 1985:12). Stated that there are three features of context of situation, such as field, tenor, and mode.

#### **2.3.4.1 Field**

According to Halliday (1985: 12) the field of discourse refers to what is happening, the nature of the social actions that is taking place: what is it that the participants involved, in which the language figures as some essential part. The event in conversation has big contribution significantly. It supports by the situation and the utterance which balance or engaged each other between language that uttered and the body language that figure out the action.

#### **2.3.4.2 Tenor**

The tenor refers to who is taking a part, the nature of the participants, their status and role (Halliday, 1985: 12). Conversation will happen if there is two or more people are exchanging information between one and other. Normally, having

close relation or not will affect the grammar and the word selection in conversation. For the example, the conversation between close friend will be different with the conversation between the student and teacher or someone elder.

#### **2.3.4.3 Mode**

Halliday (1985: 12) stated that the mode discourse refers to what role that the language is playing, what is the participant are expecting the language to do for them in that situation: the symbolic organization of the text, the status that it has, and its function in context, including the channel whether it is spoken or written.

