

# ANALYSIS OF FLOUTING AND VIOLATING TOWARDS MAXIM OF QUALITY IN *MY SISTER'S KEEPER* NOVEL

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## ABSTRACT

The objectives of this research was to find the expression of flouting and violating towards maxim of quality in *My Sister's Keeper* novel through major characters' utterances and also to find the purposes of using flouting and violating toward maxim of quality. This analysis includes to descriptive qualitative method. This researcher used *My Sister's Keeper* novel as the source of data. The data derived from the utterances of major characters containing the elements of flouting and violating towards maxim of quality. From the finding of this analysis, the elements of flouting and violating towards maxim of quality were found in major characters' utterances through five strategies. They are hyperbole strategy, metaphor strategy, irony strategy, banter strategy, and lie strategy. Metaphor strategy was often used by major characters in this novel. It occurred because through metaphor strategy the characters can emphasize the point of talk to express their opinion clearly. From the analysis of five strategies, it found that there are seven purposes of using flouting and violating towards maxim of quality.

**Key words:** Flouting the maxim of quality, violating towards maxim of quality, purpose, *My Sister's Keeper*

## ABSTRAK

*Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah menemukan ucapan dari penyimpangan dan pelanggaran terhadap maksim kualitas dalam novel My Sister's Keeper melalui ujaran karakter utama dan juga menemukan tujuan dari penggunaan penyimpangan dan pelanggaran terhadap maksim kualitas. Analisis ini termasuk dalam metode deskriptif kualitatif. Peneliti ini menggunakan novel My Sister's Keeper sebagai sumber data. Data berasal dari ujaran karakter utama yang mengandung unsur-unsur penyimpangan dan pelanggaran terhadap maksim kualitas. Dari analisis ini, unsur-unsur penyimpangan dan pelanggaran terhadap maksim kualitas ditemukan dalam ujaran karakter utama melalui lima strategi. Diantaranya adalah strategi hiperbola, strategi metafora, strategi ironi, strategi banter, dan strategi kebohongan. Strategi metafora sering digunakan oleh tokoh utama dalam novel ini. Itu terjadi karena melalui strategi metafora para tokoh dapat menekankan poin pembicaraan untuk mengekspresikan pendapat mereka dengan jelas. Dari analisis lima strategi tersebut, ditemukan bahwa terdapat tujuh tujuan dalam penggunaan penyimpangan dan pelanggaran terhadap maksim kualitas.*

**Kata kunci:** Penyimpangan maksim kualitas, Pelanggaran maksim kualitas, Tujuan, *My Sister's Keeper*

## A. INTRODUCTION

Effective communication only occurs if interlocutors give the appropriate contribution in talk exchange. This appropriate contribution is summed up into the mechanism of communication that well-known as cooperative principle. Cooperative principle explained the process of how conversation occurs in the appropriate stage, such as giving information as needed. Cooperative principle is constructed by four sets of maxim, maxim of quantity (informative), maxim of quality (truthful), maxim of relation (relevant), and maxim of manner (clear). Apparently, the maxim of quality plays the important role in cooperative principle. It is because every utterance should be based on the truth, no matter in what maxims the interlocutors required. Csepeli, G., Vági, Z., & Nagyfi R. (n.d) argue “maxim of quality have an overwhelming importance, which the other maxims come into effect only if the parties are not lying to each other”. It means that maxim of quality as the substance of the maxim in cooperative principle. However, interlocutors need to obey all maxims, then the conversation will run smoothly and the successful communication can occur.

Even though the successful communication can occur by means of obeying the maxims, there is still a problem when a speaker does not follow the rules of maxims. It is called non-observance of the maxim that occurs because of disobedience towards maxims while the failure to observe a maxim called breaking maxim (Agustina and Ariyanti, 2016). Generally, a speaker has particular purposes in braking maxim that he or she wants to achieve. For this reason a speaker needs to have extra knowledge and be aware of interpreting something. There are four breaking maxims developed by Grice. They are flouting, violating, infringing, opting out, and suspending (Thomas, 2013). From the four breaking maxims, Grice (as cited in Agustina and Ariyanti, 2016) states flouting and violating are the most frequently used failure that occur in conversation every day.

According to Cutting (2002) flouting happens when a speaker fails in observing the maxim but expecting a hearer to recognize the implied meaning. Meanwhile, violating happens in order to deceive a hearer with letting the hearer only knows the surface meaning of an utterance. Saying something which is not true is an example of flouting and violating toward maxim. Giving untrue statement includes to the use of hyperbole, metaphor, irony, banter, and also lies. Specifically, the elements above about giving untrue statement belong to flouting and violating towards maxim of quality. The flouting and violating towards maxim of quality give the attention of how complete truth is hid and the words be manipulated for expressing some thought. An utterance that contains flouting the maxim of quality cannot be interpreted literally because the meaning not in the level literal meaning but not to mislead the hearer, such as in violating the maxim of quality.

Flouting and violating towards maxim of quality not only happen in spoken form but it also found in written form, such as a novel. Novel can reflect social interaction and the conversation in the novel can be used to analyze the utilization of flouting and violating towards maxim of quality according to the situation happens.

The objectives of this research were to find the flouting and violating towards maxim of quality in major characters' utterances and to find the purposes of using flouting and violating expressions toward maxim of quality in *My Sister's Keeper*. It was expected

that this research can inspire another researcher to analyze a novel through linguistics point of view especially about flouting and violating. Hopefully, this research can be a reference for future researcher.

## **B. RELATED LITERATURE**

### **1. Pragmatics**

Pragmatics learns about language in used. It relates to a meaning and context of an utterance. Kreidler (2002) states “pragmatics is a study about person’s ability to derive meaning, from specific kinds of speech situation to recognize what the speaker’s utterances refer to, from what being said before, and then take an interpretation” (p.19). It simply explained that pragmatics as the way to understand how an utterance can be interpreted according to the situation happened.

### **2. Context of Situation**

An utterance does not only relate to the physical context but it also relates to context of situation. Some of utterances will interweave to context of situation that more complex to interpret. There are several factors that involved in speaking according to context of situation. Hymes (as cited in Wardhaugh, 2006) states that setting and scene, participants, ends, act sequence, key, instrumentalities, norms, and genre as the parts of the context of situation and relevant factors in order to understand the purpose of particular communication. These factors called as SPEAKING model.

*Setting* refers to the time and place. Meanwhile, *scene* is psychological setting, such as range of formality (Hymes, 1974). Setting and scene are recognized by the where utterance takes place and the abstract physiological setting that surrounds the conversation or utterance. *Participants* include to a speaker, hearer, and overhear (Hymes, 1974). This factor involves the sender and receiver. End or purpose is the goal or outcome of the conversation (Hymes, 1974). *Act sequence* includes to the actual form and content of what is said “the precise words used and the relationship of what is said and the actual topic at hand” (Wardhaugh, 2006). *Key* is the use of tone, manner, or spirit in which particular message conveyed. Key is also described as several nonverbal signals such as gesture or style dress, etc. (Hymes, 1974). This term refers to the way of message conveyed, such as mocking, sarcastic, serious, and so on. *Instrumentalities* refer to channel form of speech (Hymes, 1974). *Norm* is divided into two. There are norm of interaction and norm of interpretation. Norms refer to specific behavior and properties that attach to speaking such as loudness, silence, gaze return, and so on when speaking. Norms also refer to how someone viewed an utterance (Wardhaugh, 2006). Norms relate to the social structure or social relationship that will affect specific norm of interaction, norms also refer to the view of the other party, such as give ‘support’ or ‘against’ to someone speech. *Genre* is the type of utterance, such as poems, proverbs, riddles, sermons, prayers, lecturer and so on (Hymes, 1974).

### **3. Purpose of Flouting and Violating towards maxim of quality**

A purpose of an utterance will be involved in the communication process. Several studies have analyzed some purposes of using flouting and violating toward maxim of quality through context, such as Shofiyah (2015), Prativi (2012) and Tupan and Natalia (2008). The purposes of using flouting the maxim of quality in utterance include to

strengthen opinion or to convince someone, this purpose is used to make a hearer want to believe toward something that is said by speaker. Then, to express feeling such as show anger or show love, it is used to show speaker's expression towards something to a hearer. There are also the purposes to insult someone, to tease someone, and to keep someone's feeling. Meanwhile, violating towards maxim of quality has a purpose to keep secret which means the speaker does not want everybody knows the truth. Then, there is also the purpose to avoid embarrassment, which is used to save the image of a speaker.

#### **4. Implicature**

Implicature is a study of conversational structure. Levinson (1983) explains "the notion of implicature provides some explicit account of how it is possible to mean more than what actually said" (p.97). It is possible if the meaning of an utterance beyond of literal meaning. Implicature made the utterance still rational to be interpreted even though the meaning beyond of literal meaning. According to Grundy (as cited in Bedraoui, 2012), "implicature is any meaning which is conveyed indirectly, but through hints". From the hint in an utterance, interlocutors still know the meaning even though conveyed indirectly.

Implicature learns about how to understand implied meaning. Sometimes interlocutor hides a meaning in an utterance and expects the implied meaning reached by hearer. Implicature is divided into conventional (Conventional implicature is a situation in conversation, which the meaning of an utterance does not rely on special context (Yule, 2003)) and conversational implicature (Conversational implicature is used when someone speaks with additional meaning (Yule, 2003)). Furthermore, conversational implicature is divided into generalized conversational implicature (the additional meaning in an utterance does not need special background of knowledge of the utterance context (Yule, 2003)) and particularized conversational implicature (special knowledge of any particular context is needed to recognize an additional meaning (Yule, 2003)), As the concern, this research focused on conversational implicature especially particularized conversational implicature because this research relates to the context of situation and the cooperative principle.

#### **5. The Cooperative Principle and Grice's Maxims**

Grice's theory has been known as the cooperative principle. The purpose of cooperative principle is to communicate something in proper contribution. Grice argues (as cited in Jafari, 2013) that people basically try to cooperate in conversation to construct a meaningful conversation.

Grice has described cooperative principle into four sub-principles. The four sub-principles are called as maxims. Levinson (1983) states that interlocutors should converse in a maximal efficient, rational and cooperative way with speak sincerely, relevantly, and clearly. In a conversation, interlocutors are expected to provide appropriate amount of information, telling the truth, being relevant, and trying to be clear. There are four sub-principles proposed by Grice (Yule, 2003). First is maxim of quantity. Cutting (2002) explains that maxim of quantity associated with the amount of information. A speaker needs to informative and do not more informative than is required. Second is maxim of quality. According to Cutting (2002) "speakers are expected to be sincere and believe about what they say correspond to reality" (p. 35). In this maxim a speaker should contribute true information to a hearer, ensure the correctness of information, and avoid

unaccountable information. Third is maxim of relation. Cutting (2002) says “in the maxim of relation, the information or comment should be relevant to the topic of conversation” (p. 35). In this maxim, speakers should give relevant utterance between comment and the topic of conversation. Fourth is maxim of manner. Cutting (2002) states “speakers should avoid obscurity and ambiguity also brief and orderly in giving information” (p.35). In the maxim of manner the regularity of information is the important thing.

## **6. The Non-observance of the Maxim**

Non-observance of the maxim mean as the disobedient towards rules that called as maxims. Dornerus (2005) explains that the failing to observe a maxim referred as breaking maxim, which looks for the conversational implicature. According to Grice (as cited in Thomas, 1995) failing to observe a maxim is divided into five breaking maxims.

### **a. Flouting**

According to Thomas (2013) flouting happens if “speaker blatantly fails to observe a maxim at the level of what is said, with deliberate intention on generating implicature” (p. 65). In flouting, speakers do not give right information as required by maxims, but still, the hearer can reach the meaning because of the implicature. Flouting can happen in four sub-principles of maxim. There are flouting the maxim of quantity, flouting the maxim of quality, flouting the maxim of relation, and flouting the maxim of manner.

Flouting the maxim of quantity happens when a speaker gives too little or much information. Thomas (2013) explains “flouting of the maxim of quantity is a situation when a speaker blatantly gives more or less information than the situation requires” (p.69).

Flouting the maxim of quality happens when an utterance cannot be interpreted in literal. According to Cruse (2000) flouting the maxim of quality is not literally true, but not is likely to mislead hearers because of the context of use in the utterance. There are several strategies of how flouting the maxim of quality can occur. First is hyperbole strategy. According to Wales (2001) “hyperbole is often used to emphasize something (word) or as a sign of great expression or passion” (p.190). Second is metaphor strategy. According to Wales (2001) “when words are used with metaphor sense, domain of reference is carried over onto another on the basis of same perceived similarity” (p. 250). Euphemism is also the part of metaphor strategy. Third is irony strategy. According to Wales (2001) irony is contradiction words and often sarcastic. Fourth is banter strategy. Cutting (2002) states that banter as a mild aggression which expresses a negative sentiment but implies a positive one. Banter familiarly knew as “mock-impoliteness”.

Flouting the maxim of relation happens when a speaker changes the topic of conversation, but still expects a hearer to realize and know about the alteration. According to Cutting (2002) flouting the maxim of relation as an exchanging topic by using irrelevant comment, but it expected that a hearer knows the meaning by making connection between current topic and the preceding one.

Flouting the maxim of manner happens when a speaker says something unclearly. Cutting (2002) states that flouting the maxim of manner happens when a speaker does not talk clearly, appearing to obscure and tend to ambiguity.

## **b. Violating**

Violating towards maxims can mislead a hearer. Grice states (as cited in Peter and Morgan, 1975) “people may quietly and unostentatiously violate a maxim, if so, in some cases he will be liable to mislead” (p.49). Violating can also happen in four sub-principles of maxim. There are violating towards maxim of quantity, quality, relation, and manner.

According to Cutting (2002), violating towards maxim of quantity happens when a speaker does not give enough information to a hearer about the whole picture or the topic being discussed. Then, violating towards maxim of quality is a situation where a speaker is not sincere and gives wrong information to a hearer, which can be said as lie. Cutting (2002) says “speaker can violate the maxim of quality by not being sincere and tend to give wrong information to a hearer” (p.40). Furthermore, violating towards maxim of relation happens when a speaker change the topic to avoid the answer or topic that brought by other interlocutors in conversation. Cutting (2002) defines that violating in maxim of relation happens when speakers try to distract and change the topic to another one. The last is violating towards maxim of manner. Cutting (2002) defines that violating towards maxim of manner happens when someone gives obscure reference, and vague reference, in order to avoid a brief and orderly answer in a conversation.

## **c. Infringing**

Thomas (2013) says “infringing occurs because a speaker has an imperfect command of language and with no intention of generating an implicature or deceiving” (p. 74). Some factors that contributed infringing happen in an utterance are because a speaker just a new beginner foreign learner, also nervousness, drunkenness, and excitement can emerge infringing in speaking.

## **d. Opting out**

Grice explains (as cited in Peter and Morgan, 1975) that people who do not want to cooperate in conversation indicate to do opting out, the speakers directly say their unwillingness to continue the conversation in which maxim requires.

## **e. Suspending**

Several writers suggest (as cited in Thomas, 2013) “there are some occasions that no expectation for the interlocutors to fulfill the maxims” (p. 76). Suspending can happen in certain event and the interlocutors do not need to fulfill the maxims.

## **C. RESEARCH METHOD**

### **1. Research Design**

Kothari (2004) says “qualitative method aims at discovering the underlying motives and desires in depth for purpose” (p. 3). Furthermore, according to Surakhmad (as cited in Prativi, 2012) descriptive data analysis involves the method of collecting, classifying the data, analyzing, and interpreting them, then drawing a conclusion. Descriptive qualitative method focused on words and meaning in analyzing, not search

for account a thing. This analysis included to descriptive qualitative method because the data collected were in form of words, clauses, phrases and sentences that descriptively analyzed through words not numbers.

## 2. Data and Source of Data

Subroto (as cited in Prativi, 2012) explains “data can be in the form of discourse, sentence, clause, phrase, word, or morpheme” (p.31), while Arikunto (as cited in Prativi, 2012) points out “source of data denote a subject from which data are obtained” (p.31). In this research, the data were in form of words, phrases, clauses and sentences that covered in the utterances uttered by major characters. Meanwhile, the source of data of this analysis is a novel entitled *My Sister’s Keeper* by Jodi Picoult.

## 3. Research Instrument

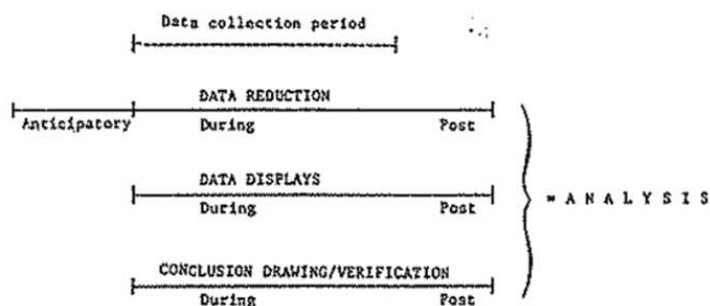
The instrument of this research is the researcher herself. As Licoln and Guba state (as cited in Vanderstoep and Johnston, 2009) that the researcher himself or herself is the key instrument of qualitative method.

## 4. Data collection technique

The researcher applied the systematic ways to collect the data. First, the researcher selected a novel as source of the data. The researcher selected a novel entitle *My Sister’s Keeper* by Jodi Picoult, published in 2004 by Washington Square Press. Second, the researcher read the novel. Third, the researcher selected utterances containing the elements of flouting and violating towards maxim of quality.

## 5. Data Analysis Technique

In this analysis, the researcher used data analysis technique from Miles and Huberman (1994), it requires three phases of inquiry in qualitative data analysis. They are; data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing / verification (p. 10-11).



**Figure 1:** Component of Data Analysis: Flow Model, Miles and Huberman (1994, p. 10-11).

### a. Data Reduction

Miles and Huberman (1994) state “Data reduction is a process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data” (p.10). In this step, the researcher processed the data reduction by selecting the utterances used by major characters in *My Sister’s Keeper* novel. Then, the researcher focused on the utterances that contained flouting and violating towards maxim of quality. After that, the researcher simplified the data into the categories of flouting and violating and gave the brief description towards the data.

### b. Data Display

Miles and Huberman (1994) say “data display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing an action” (p.11). In this step, the researcher organized and explained the data comprehensively.

### c. Conclusion Drawing

Miles and Huberman (1994) explain “conclusion drawing is also verified as the analysis proceeds” (p. 11). In this step, the researcher drew the conclusion based on research questions. The conclusions are about flouting and violating towards maxim of quality that happened in *My Sister’s Keeper* novel and the purpose of using flouting and violating towards maxim of quality in major characters’ utterances.

## D. FINDING AND DISCUSION

### 1. Flouting the Maxim of Quality

#### a. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is the strategy of flouting the maxim of quality indicated by exaggeration expression in an utterance. According to Cutting (2002) hyperbole as an expression of exaggeration statement. There were 13 data of hyperbole strategy found by the researcher. Here is the example of hyperbole strategy found in *My Sister’s Keeper* novel.

- (1) This conversation occurred in Julia’s car between Anna and Julia (Anna’s guardian ad litem). They arrived in Anna’s home after walked to the ZOO. Before left home, Anna did not tell her mother about where and with whom she will go.

ANNA : Will you walk me in?  
JULIA : Why?  
ANNA : **Because my mother’s going to kill me.**  
JULIA : How come?  
ANNA : I sort of left today without telling her where I was going.  
(p.113, chapter III)

The word of **kill** is indicated as flouting the maxim of quality by using hyperbole. According to Hornby (2015) the word of **kill** means as an activity to make somebody die. Different with the literal meaning in the dictionary, the word **kill** in Anna’s utterance was an exaggeration statement and not as an act that her



mother intends to hurt Anna until die. The imply meaning of Anna’s utterance through the statement “**my mother’s going to kill me**” was about her anxiety that her mother will angry with her. She was afraid with her mother’s respond if her mother knows that she went with Julia (person from the court) without telling her mother before they go.

From this utterance, the purpose of using exaggeration statement was to express feeling and condition of Anna. She was fear if her mother angry with her because Anna left home without telling her mother and accompanied by unknown person.

## b. Metaphor

Metaphor strategy is indicated by replacing a word with another word that is not connected each other but it has same characteristics. Euphemism also includes in this strategy. According to Wales (2011) metaphor usually used to denote a thing to another kind of thing on the same perceived. There were 18 data of metaphor strategy found by the researcher. Here are the examples of metaphor strategy found in *My Sister’s Keeper* novel.

- (2) Conversation happened in the car between Jesse and Anna. Jesse fetched Anna from the hospital because he got a call from her sister. Anna run out from hospital because her mother just received the sue petition that she filed from the court and she cannot face her mother’s anger.

JESSE : **So. Did she blow a gasket?**  
 ANNA : She paged Dad away from work.

(p.53, chapter II)

It found the phrase of **blow a gasket** include as euphemism, which also counted as metaphor strategy. Holder (2008) defines that **blow a gasket** as mentally derange, which tend to temporary condition. In his utterance, Jesse wanted to know the reaction of his mother after received the petition.

The purpose of Jesse’s utterance in using euphemism strategy is to keep Anna’s feeling. Jesse wanted to comfort Anna because she is in difficult situation and Jesse did not want make his sister in pressure too much.

- (3) This conversation happened in the boutique between Sara, Kate, and Anna. Kate searched a gown for her prom night in the hospital but she could not find it. The situation made Kate become angry and her mother tried to calm her down.

KATE : Yeah, and maybe I’m going to wake up tomorrow and not be sick. I’m not going to find stupid dress. I don’t know why I even told Taylor I’d go in the first place.

SARA : **Don’t you think every other girl who’s going to that dance is in the same boat? Trying to find gowns that cover up tubes and bruises and wires and colostomy bags and God knows that**

(p.316, chapter VII)

The phrase of **in the same boat** in Sara's utterance indicated metaphor strategy, where the meaning was not about in the same water transportation or a vessel but Sara wanted to denote the meaning of "the same situation or problem" into another easy but meaningful thing or word. According to Cambridge University Press (2017) **in the same boat** means experiencing the same difficult situation or condition. In line with the phrase of **in the same boat** in Sara's utterance which means the same unpleasant situation or condition that her daughter faced. From her utterance, Sara implied that Kate not supposed to be mad or give up because everyone in that party will come with the same problem 'as medical patient'

Here from her utterance, Sara wanted to convince her daughter that she did not need to be angry, disappoint or give up because of her condition. She convinced that Kate is not alone.

### c. Irony

Irony strategy is indicated by positive sentiment in an utterance but actually implied the negative one. Cutting (2002) defines that irony as a statement which expresses positive sentiment but implies negative one. There were six data of irony strategy found by the researcher. Here is the example of irony strategy found in *My Sister's Keeper* novel.

- (4) Conversation happened between Alexander Campbell and Anna in the Upper Darby Police station. Jesse arrested because he stole a Judge's car, and Anna asked Campbell to help Jesse but Campbell rejected it.

ANNA : You've got to help. Jesse got arrested.

CAMPBELL : What? Why is this my problem?

ANNA : Because I need you to get him out. You're a lawyer.

CAMPBELL : I'm not his lawyer.

ANNA : But can't you be?

CAMPBELL : **Why don't you call your mother, I hear she's taking new clients.**

(p. 211, chapter V)

From his utterance, Campbell seems like giving an advice to Anna, but actually he implied a negative meaning, such as "I don't want to help your brother, he is not my responsibility". Campbell knew that Sara worked again as an attorney (after long time recess) to represent herself as defendant in Anna's lawsuit and Campbell thought it was strange if Anna asked for help to Campbell and not to her mother (Sara) who is a lawyer.

The purpose of Campbell's utterance in using irony strategy is to insult someone. Campbell wanted to humiliate Anna's mother because she is Campbell's opponent party (attorney and defendant) in Anna's lawsuit, which is also the mother of Jesse and also Anna.

#### d. Banter

Banter strategy indicated by the mock-impoliteness in an utterance. Cutting (2002) explains that banter as a negative utterance which implies positive meaning. There were five data of banter strategy found by the researcher. Here is the example of banter strategy found in *My Sister's Keeper* novel.

- (5) Conversation happened between Anna and Campbell in the car, on the way to the court. Anna looked nervous, then Campbell tried to trick Anna, but otherwise he trapped by Anna's trick.

CAMPBELL : You're lying.

ANNA : Well, you lied first. You hear perfectly fine

CAMPBELL : **And you're a brat. You remind me of me.**

ANNA : Is that supposed to be a good thing?

(p.291, chapter VII)

In the surface, the utterance "**and you're brat**" sounds like Anna is naughty kid, but actually Campbell gives the positive imply meaning. Campbell did not expect that Anna is someone who cannot be fooled and he praised her for her critical thinking. His positive implied meaning is supported by the following sentence "**you remind me of me**". This utterance implied that Campbell liked the way of Anna thinking because it is like him, full of tricks.

The purpose of mock-impoliteness in Campbell's utterance is to tease Anna. The playful remark uttered by Campbell make the serious situation became relax.

## 2. Violating towards Maxim of Quality

The strategy of using violating towards maxim of quality is by giving lie statement where the speaker did not actually know about the truth. According to Cutting (2002), people who violate the maxim of quality indicates not being sincere and give wrong information. There were 12 data of lie strategy found by the researcher. Here are the examples of lie statement strategy that involve in violating towards maxim of quality in *My Sister's Keeper* novel.

- (6) Conversation happened between Julia and Alexander Campbell in Julia's apartment. Campbell and Julia did not communicate since they graduated from high school but suddenly Campbell talked about Julia's profile and knew where Julia continued her education even though Julia never told about that information to Campbell.

JULIA : How'd you know where I went to law school?

CAMPBELL : **Judge DeSalvo**

(p.128, chapter III)

Julia suspected Campbell because he knew a lot of information about her while they never communicate after parting ways. To hide the truth, Campbell lied and said to Julia that he knew everything through judge DeSalvo. In fact, Campbell has been following Julia's career for the long time but he did not want

Julia knows about that. From the truth, it can be concluded that Campbell violated the maxim of quality by telling a lie to Julia.

The purpose of Campbell's utterance that include as lie statement is to avoid embarrassment. Campbell felt ashamed if Julia knew about the truth that he still loves her.

(7) Conversation happened between Sara and Kate in Kate's bedroom. Kate found her mother was watching her healthy goldfish and told her mother that she did not need to change the water.

KATE: You didn't have to change the water. I did it this morning.

SARA: **Oh, I don't know.**

(p.177, chapter IV)

Sara said "**I don't know**" about the water that has been changed by Kate. This utterance include as lie, because Sara actually knew that the water has been changed by Kate in the morning but unfortunately it made the fish almost die. The water that Kate used consist too much mineral (make the fish collapse) and for that reason Sara changed the water again with the bottled water.

The purpose of providing lie statement in here is to keep secret about the fish, which almost die because of Kate. Kate is the owner of the fish and she really loved her fish. Sara did not want to make her daughter sad or think that she has done a bad thing to the fish.

## E. CONCLUSION

There are two research questions in this research. They are the use of flouting and violating towards maxim of quality in *My Sister's Keeper* novel and the purposes of using flouting and violating towards maxim of quality in major characters' utterances. These questions were analyzed based on Grice's theory about flouting and violating towards maxim of quality and also Hymes' theory about the context of situation.

From this research, the researcher found that flouting and violating expressions toward maxim of quality occur in *My Sister's Keeper* novel. Flouting is different from violating. In flouting the maxim of quality, speakers convey their intention indirectly without deceiving the hearers while in violating the maxim of quality the speakers will straightforwardly convey their dishonest intention.

Flouting the maxim of quality is most frequently used by major characters in their utterances. When the characters used flouting the maxim of quality, their utterances cannot be interpreted literally. Flouting the maxim of quality is divided into four strategies of use and all the strategies were found in this novel. They are hyperbole, metaphor, irony, and banter. Flouting with metaphor strategy was most frequently used by the characters because it can represent and emphasize the point of talk to express their opinion.

From the data collected, there were seven purposes of using flouting and violating towards maxim of quality in major characters' utterances. The purposes were to convince someone, to express feeling and condition, to insult someone, to tease someone, to keep someone's feeling, to keep secret, and to avoid embarrassment.

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