

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

In this review of related literature, the writer sorts out previous studies and theoretical studies which are relevant to Cooperative Principles, Non-observance maxims and Indirectness.

#### **A. Review of Theoretical Studies**

In this section, the writer reviews the theoretical studies on several themes to construct understanding about present study. The first is Cooperative Principles

##### **1. Language**

Language is a system that is used by human to express what they want through communication. According to Chaer (1995:14), he mentions the characteristics that constitute the essence of language as a symbol of the sound system, are arbitrary, productive, dynamic, diverse, and humane. As a system, language means that it is formed by many components that are fixed and can be patterned. It is also systemic which means there is an orderly pattern of language arrangement. Language can be used as a tool to interact or communicate that is as a means to convey thoughts, ideas, concepts, or even a feeling (Rabiah, 4: 2021).

When people want to communicate with each other, languages will be used to bridge to aid them. Sirbu (2015: 405) states that “language is essentially a means of communication among the members of a society.” People interact with each other to convey their thoughts or ideas by using language as their means. By using a language, there are many things that can be expressed such as, conveying facts and knowledge or reporting something and keeping social relations among the speakers. These emphasize that by means of language, the expressions of ideas, the transmission of information or news can be rendered smoothly.

Thus, it can be surmised that language is a system which can be functioned as a tool to communicate with each other as a member of society. However, just because people speak the same language, it does not mean that the perception of the information acquired from each communicant can be perceived as what is intended. There are certain occasions when people talk in roundabout ways which need a second thought before giving responses. The interlocutor should be aware of this circumstance in order to be able to create communication. In the area of pragmatics, words can be molded into arts of meaning distortion. That is why, pragmatics cannot be separated from languages.

## 2. Pragmatics

There are several definitions of pragmatics proposed by experts. One of them is stated by Yule. Yule (1996: 3) states that pragmatics deals with the study of meaning which is communicated by a speaker and understood by the listeners of what they mean occurring in communication. In this definition, the definition of pragmatics can be derived as the study of meaning which occurs during communication between interlocutors.

Furthermore, Yule (1996: 4) adds that pragmatics is the study of the relationship between linguistic forms and the users of those forms. The benefit of studying language through pragmatics is that one is able to interpret what meaning speakers intend to express, their assumptions, their purposes or goals, and the kinds of actions that they want to accomplish when they speak.

In addition, Levinson (1983: 21) states that pragmatics is the study of the relation between language and context that are basic to an account of language understanding. In interpreting any utterance, linguist must always be concerned with pragmatics because an utterance should be perceived in relation to the context of situation and the context cultures are ignored, the interpretation which comes to the surface can be different.

Based on the definitions mentioned, it can be concluded that in studying pragmatics, one should emphasize the relation between language and context. In giving appropriate responses in communication, language users need to remind the context they are talking about. In summary, there are three important components in pragmatics. They are how the interpretation and the use of language depend on shared knowledge between speaker and listener; how speaker use and understand; and how the structure of the sentence is affected by the relationship between the speaker and the listener.

### 3. Cooperative Principle

Let's assume that engaging conversation requires both speakers and listeners to understand what one party tries to convey and the other receives what messages are being delivered. In this sense, the communication will be effective and successful if they are cooperative. Some time, we cannot expect that the interlocutor operates the same thought as we do which leads us to decipher the implied words. Thus, the effort to make contribution and be cooperative during communication or conversation is called Cooperative Principle. This principle is proposed By Grice (1975). According to Grice (1975) cooperative principle is the term in conversation by giving the information which is required for both speaker and hearer (Sari and Afriana, 2020: 67).

In Cooperative Principle, people work on the assumption that certain set of rules is in the operation. That is to say, between speakers and hearers' mind sets on the same line of thought. In doing so, there are smooth exchanges and meaningful conversation which occurs naturally. Grice offers the Cooperative Principle which states "make your conversational contribution such is required, as the stage at which it occurs by the accepted purpose or the direction of the talk exchange which you are engaged" (ac cited in Dwi E.S., 2015: 245). In engaging conversation,

there is an essential mutual conversation turns which the meaning is clearly understandable by both interlocutors.

Grice has divided Cooperative Principle into four categories, they are maxim of quantity, maxim of quality, maxim of relation and maxim of manner (as cited in Embu-Worho, 2020: 14). Each of maxim will be explained below.

#### a. Maxim of Quantity

The maxim of quantity is where one tries to be as informative as one possibly can, and gives as much information as is needed, and no more. Cutting (2002) explains that a speaker is fulfilling rule of maxim of quantity when he/she gives information by not saying more or less information than the situation needs. Grundy (2000) states that to obey this maxim, we must make contribution as informative as required. For example;

*“Well, to cut a long story short, she didn’t get home till two, as you probably know or I won’t bore you with all the details.”*

Cutting (2002: 35)

The phrase of *to cut a long story short* from “Well, **to cut a long story short**, she didn’t get home till two” means that there is an avoidance of giving an unimportant explanation that is to shield then speaker from uninformative or unnecessary news by the fact that the previous speaker gives too much information.

The next example is as followed.

Mandy: “Hei, what is the capital city of Canada?”

Austin: “It is Ottawa.”

From this conversation between Mandy and Austin showed that this is one of examples maxim of quantity because Austin gave the information about the capital city of Canada is Ottawa as it is required.

### b. Maxim of Quality

The maxim of quality is where one tries to be truthful, and does not give information that is false or that is not supported by evidence. Cutting (2002) states that to fulfill the maxim of quality, the speakers should be sincere and say anything that they believe match to reality. In addition, Grundy (2002) also explains that we should not say something that is lack of evidence to fulfill this maxim. There two points that are needed to be highlighted related to maxim quality. They are (a) do not say what you believe to be false and (b) do not say that just because you lack of adequate evidences This means that maxim of quality highlights the speakers' truthfulness. For example;

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 are free. Right, bye-bye then sweetheart.*

A: *Bye-bye, bye.*

(Cutting, 2002: 15)

By saying *as far as I know* B is protected from lying because B is uncertain that she will be able to take the call. The word *as far as I know* means that B cannot be definitely sure with she's saying. So, in the example of conversation above, the speaker speaks excessively.

### c. Maxim of Relation

The maxim of relation is where one tries to be relevant, and says things that are pertinent to the discussion. Cutting (2000: 35) says "in the maxim relation, the information or comment should be relevant to the topic of conversation". In this maxim, speakers should give relevant utterances pertinent to topic being conversed. Thus, if someone hears *The baby cried, the mommy picked it up*. He or she assumes that the mommy was the mother of the crying baby, and then she picked the

baby up because the baby was crying. Similarly in the following exchange:

*A: There's somebody at the door.*

*B: I'm in the bath.*

(Cutting, 2002:15)

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 a relation to the conversation.

#### d. Maxim of Manner

The maxim of manner is when one tries to be as clear, as brief, and as orderly as one can in what one says, and where one avoids obscurity and ambiguity. Regarding maxim of manner, Thomas (2013) points out four main crucial points, they are avoiding obscurity, avoid ambiguity, be brief (avoid unnecessary prolixity) and be orderly. For example; Thank you chairman, jus – **just to clarify one point**, there is a meeting of the police committee on Monday and there is an item on their budget for the provision of the career.

(Cutting, 2002:35)

Based on the example above, it can be seen that the speaker realize that what they are saying is not clear enough, so he may use the *phrase just to clarify one point* to establish a cooperation with the listeners.

In conclusion, there are four types of maxim which occur in conversation. They are maxim of quantity, maxim of quality, maxim of manner and maxim of relation. However, those maxims are not always obeyed in all circumstances. Those four maxims can actually be flouted in certain situation, such as in debate. Flouting the maxim is one of non-observance maxims.

#### 4. Non-Observance Maxims

Even though Grice has provided four maxims to create effective communication, yet it is still possible for them to be disobeyed. There are several ways people may fail to fulfill the Cooperative Principle, i.e., flouting, violating, infringing, opting out, and suspending a maxim (as cited in Thomas, 2013: 64).

##### a. Flouting a maxim

Flouting of maxim is to happen when the speaker deliberately ceases to apply the maxims to persuade their listeners to infer the hidden meaning behind the utterances; that is, the speakers employ implicature. According to Thomas (2013: 65) flouting happens if “speaker blatantly fails to observe a maxim at the level of what is said, with deliberate intention of generating an implicature.” In flouting, speakers do not provide right information as required by maxims, but still the listeners are able to extract the meaning due to the implicature. The example of flouting the maxim of quantity is drawn as follows:

A: How are we getting here?

B: Well we're getting there in Dave's car.

(cited in Thomas, 2013)

In this case, B stresses the word *we* in a way that signals to A that she is not included, which through its implicature tells A that B's friend Dave has a ride arranged for them, and that A is not going to travel with them to designated destination. It is obvious that the information that was given above is not clear to understand. B does not even give enough information to the listener

##### b. Violating a maxim

Grice says that when the speaker does not fulfill or obey the maxims, the speaker is said to “violate” them (as cited in Cutting, 2002: 40). Violation is the condition where the speakers do not purposefully fulfill certain maxim. When speakers violate maxims, they

misunderstand each other. Speakers who violate a maxim cause the hearer not to know the truth and only understand the surface meaning of what is said, for example:

Mother : Did you study all day long?

Son who has been playing all day long : Yes, I've been studying till know!

In this exchange, the boy is not truthful and violates the maxim of quality. He lies to avoid unpleasant consequences such as; punishment or to be forced to study for the rest of the day.

### c. **Infringing a maxim**

Infringing a maxim occasionally occurs when a speaker has an imperfect linguistic performance, cognitive impairment, or when a speaker cannot speak clearly or to the point because of informatively impaired. Thomas (2013: 74) says, "infringing occurs because a speaker has an imperfect command of language and with no intention of generating an implicature or deceiving". Some factors that contributed infringing happen in an utterance are because the speaker just a new beginner foreign learner, also nervousness, drunkenness and excitement can emerge infringing in speaking.

The example can be seen below:

(Tintin tries to wake Captain Haddock up)

Tintin: Come on, Captain, get up. We're moving on.

Captain Haddock: I'll have my breakfast in bed, Nestor...ZZZ...ZZZ

In addition to the context which indicates an infringement of maxim caused by cognitive impairment, there is also a presence of typing style triplet letters *ZZZ...ZZZ*. From the theory of maxim infringement the state of half-asleep is a condition where he or she is temporarily having cognitive impairment, which invokes no implicature.

(Prasojo et. al., 2017: 320)



#### **d. Opting out a maxim**

When the speaker opts out from the maxim, s/he seems unwilling to cooperate in the way the maxim requires (Grice, 1975:71). Grice explains 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 (as cited in Peter and Morgan, 1975). It can be seen from the example below.

If a doctor or a nurse, who has complete confidentiality regarding his/her patients, is asked by the police or the press to reveal something about the patient that s/he is treating, he /she will reply:

A: I am sorry but can't tell you anything.

The doctor or nurse opted out maxim when s/he prevented from answering; the doctor seems to be unwilling to cooperate, due to the procedures of the hospital or for the sake of secret information or something else. (Dornerus, 2006:7).

#### **e. Suspending a maxim**

Suspending a Maxim is a case in which the speaker needs not opting out of observing the maxim because there is no expectation for the maxim to be observed. Thomas states (2013: 76) states, "there are some occasions that no expectation for the interlocutors to fulfill the maxims." Suspending can happen in certain event. Poetry suspends the manner maxim since it does not aim for conciseness, clarity and lack of ambiguity. Next example can be found in funeral, where the deceased is described to be praiseworthy and without any blemished specks of personality of his/ her life.

Based on the explanation above, the way speakers disobey the cooperative principle can be in the form of violating maxims, flouting maxims, opting out maxims, infringing maxims and suspending

maxims. In this study, it particularly investigates how the maxims in conversation are flouted.

## 5. Maxim Flouting

Grundy (2000) states that flouting is a particularly silent way of getting addressee to draw an inference and hence recover an implicature. Cutting (2002) also says that flouting the maxims is when the speakers appear not to follow the maxims but expect hearers to appreciate the meaning implied. There are four types of flouting maxims which are explained below along with the examples provided.

### a. Flouting Maxims of Quantity

Maxim flouting of quantity occurs when a speaker does not explain to the point. Cutting (2002: 37) states that speaker who flouts maxim of quantity will give too little or too much information, for example;

*STEPHANOPOULOS: .. But a simple yes or no question: Do you think Senator Obama can beat John McCain or not?*

*CLINTON: Well, I think we have to beat John McCain, and I have every reason to believe we're going to have a Democratic president and it's going to be either Barack or me. And we're going to make that happen. And what is important is that we understand exactly the challenges facing us in order to defeat Senator McCain.*

*STEPHANOPOULOS: But the question is: Do you think Senator Obama can do that? Can he win?*

(Damayanti: 2015)

From the data above, the underlined words show how Clinton flouted Maxim of Quantity. When he was asked a question he did not give the required answers to the hearer, and he tended to speak roundabout which did not give information at all.

### b. Flouting Maxims of Quality

Speakers who flout the maxim of quality may do it in several ways. They may quite simply say something that obviously does not represent what they think. The maxim of quality requires the speaker to be truthful and do not give false information. Besides, flouting the first maxim of Quality, which leads to overt untruthfulness, is related to four rhetorical figures such as irony, metaphor, sarcasm, hyperbole, and banter. For example;

*Shifu : We have to do something. We can't just let him march on the valley, and take his revenge! He'll, he'll—*

*Oogway : Your mind is like this water, my friend. When it is agitated, it becomes difficult to see. But if you allow it to settle, the answer becomes clear.*

In the above example, the sentence “your mind is like this water” belongs to metaphors because there is a comparison between two things. In this case, Shifu is expected to get the intended meaning behind Oogway’s utterances.

### c. Flouting Maxims of Relation

The speaker who flouts the maxim of relation expects the hearers to be able to imagine what the utterance did not say and make the connection between their utterance and the preceding one. According to Thomas (1995: 70), a statement is made to be irrelevant to the topic in the maxim of relation flouting. Moreover, Cutting (2002: 39) says that the speaker who flouts the maxim of relation expects the hearers to be able to imagine what the utterance did not say and make the connection between his/her utterance and the preceding one. For example;

*Bert : Do vegetarians eat hamburgers?*

*Ernie : Do chickens have lips?*

*(cited in Yule, 1996)*

In this conversation, Ernie is being irrelevant to the listener because instead of answering, he throws a question back to Bert. When the speakers use it, they do not expect the listener to get an answer (cited in Gvozdanović, 1997). Here, Ernie uses it as a statement and Bert expects that she would provide a yes or no answer. However, instead of saying “no”, she is being irrelevant by saying something else even though she indirectly tells Bert that vegetarians do not eat hamburgers as part of the implicature. Based on that reason, Ernie flouts the maxim of relevance.

#### d. Flouting Maxims of Manner

Flouting maxim of manner takes a place when the speaker intentionally fails to observe the maxim by not being brief, or using obscure words. Furthermore, a speaker flouts maxim of manner when their utterances become ambiguous or obscure. They may say something not briefly or orderly. For example;

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.*

(Cited in Cutting, 2002)

In this conversation, B is ambiguous by saying “funny white stuff” which clearly means ice cream and “somebody” means his daughter. The way B says something unclear it indicates that B flouts maxim of manner. The reason why B flouts this type of maxim because B does not want his daughter understand the meaning which causes his daughter does want to eat her dinner before eating the ice cream.

Thus, it can be surmised that to make conversation become more flowing or to point out what speakers intend to convey, specifically in debate, they can flout the maxim of quantity, maxims of quality, maxim of manner and maxim of relation.

## 6. Strategies to Flout a Maxim

There are some ways of maxim flouting used by the speaker in a conversation based on Grundy (2000: 76). They are explained in detail below.

### a. Tautology

Tautology is used by speakers as the way to express complex meaning in an easier way (Grundy: 2000). An expression has no communicative import when it is uttered in simple and obvious tautologies (Levinson, 1983: 110).

*Speaker: War is war.*

(Levinson, 1983: 111)

From example above, it could be implied that the speaker flouts the Gricean maxims of quantity, in which he/she does not give an informative answer. The application of tautology in this expression is to close the conversation.

### b. Metaphor

Metaphor is one of the ways of maxim flouting in which the speaker describes an object or an action with something in a way that is not literally true, but it has the same characteristics with the one they are referring to so it helps to explain the idea. According to Levinson (1983: 148), metaphor is the use of an expression which metaphorical expression and literal expression are inter-correlated. That is to say, one can change the meaning of the other. Metaphorical expression can alter the meaning of literal expression and vice versa. Metaphor describes something literally in which they have similar characteristic to the persons or objects which are trying to depict. The example of maxim flouting using metaphor as its strategy is in the following dialog.

*Andy : What kind of mood did you find the boss in?*

*Ben : The lion roared.*

(Levinson, 1983: 153)

Here, relevance maxim flouting happens. Ben is considered to break the maxim of relevance which requires him to be relevant. The metaphor *the lion roared* indicates that Ben is irrelevant in the conversation. The change of subject in the conversation indicates that Ben tries to convey implicit meaning behind it. In this regard, Ben has failed in obeying maxim relevance. The interpretation by speaking metaphorically is to point out that the boss is angry or in the state of bad mood.

### c. Overstatement

This way of maxim flouting is often used by the speaker to flout the maxim of quantity as they give too much information than what is required. Grundy (2000) called this phenomenon as overstatement. Other than overstatement, Cutting (2002) calls it as hyperbole. It is used to exaggerate expression. In other words, it is used to make the speaker's utterance seems more important than it actually is by adding unimportant information. For example;

*Remember that as a teenager you are **at the last stage in your life** when you will be happy to hear that the phone is for you.*

(Cutting, 2008: 37)

In the statement above, there is an overstatement of assuming that adults are *never* happy to hear that the phone is for them. That *a teenager is the last stage* is also an overstatement indicating a maxim flouting. The maxim that is flouted here is maxim of quality. The speaker says something that lacks adequate evidence so his/her contribution is not one that is true. This is flouting maxim of quality. Exaggerating can be regarded as a form of overstatement. In some cases, overstatement is justified for polite beliefs (Leech, 1983: 146). It is used in praising others such as *'That was a delicious meal!'*.

#### d. Understatement

It is a kind of maxim flouting strategy in which the speaker gives too little information than the hearer needs to know. Grundy (2000) calls it as understatement in which the importance of the information given by the speaker is less than they need to give to the hearer. The opposite of overstatement is understatement (Leech, 1983: 145). Overstatement depicts something have more power than the actual circumstance. Meanwhile, understatement describes something that has less power than the actual circumstance. Exaggeration in understatement is differed from hyperbole. It means, in understatement something is depicted understatedly, while in fact, it is quite amazing. There are certain cases where understatement is utilized to criticize. Moreover, instead of giving negative statement, euphemism is also included to make inoffensive remarks. To understate a degree in euphemism, some adverbials of degree are usually used, such as *a bit*, *a little*, and *rather*. The example will be given as follow;

A: *With whom will you marry?*

B: *A man.*

In the dialog above, the way B answer question does not give a single hint about information that is needed by A because B indicates that he does not want to continue the topic of conversation.

#### e. Rhetorical Question

Rhetorical strategy is a strategy in which the questions are not needed to be answered. In other words, the questions delivered do not necessarily need answers (Levinson, 1983: 110). The example can be of rhetorical question can be drawn as follows;

*Speaker: Was Mussolini going to be moderate?*

(Levinson, 1983: 110)

Despite the fact that the speaker knows about Mussolini, he /she still delivers the question. This such question which does not needful an

answer because the speaker already has knowledge of the answer and response is called rhetorical question.

#### f. Irony

According to Leech (as cited in Cutting, 2002: 38), irony is an expression that is apparently polite and friendly but actually offensive. It means that irony is the way of someone to commit flouting maxim by saying something nice but not truthful.

Speaker: If you knew how much I love being woken up at 4 am by a fire alarm.

(Cutting, 2002: 38)

From the example above, it can be implicitly perceived that there is a word “love” used by the speaker. Notwithstanding, the utterance has an opposite effect to the literal meaning which the implicature is negative.

Those strategies from Grundy (2000) are used to analyze how speakers can flout the maxims. Realized or not, the way speakers convey the messages by using certain wordings is able to influence the listeners' point of view. Hence, how those strategies are applied to analyze the utterances in debate.

### 7. Presidential Debate between Donald Trump and Joe Biden

Debate is also a form of communication which can be used to make a propaganda or persuade people to believe in what they state. It is in line with Freeley & Steinberg (2012) who defined "debate" as “the process of inquiry and advocacy, a way of arriving at a reasoned judgment on a proposition”. It means, in debate there is a certain motive of proposition which is attained to be delivered to the hearers so that they can stand to join their side.

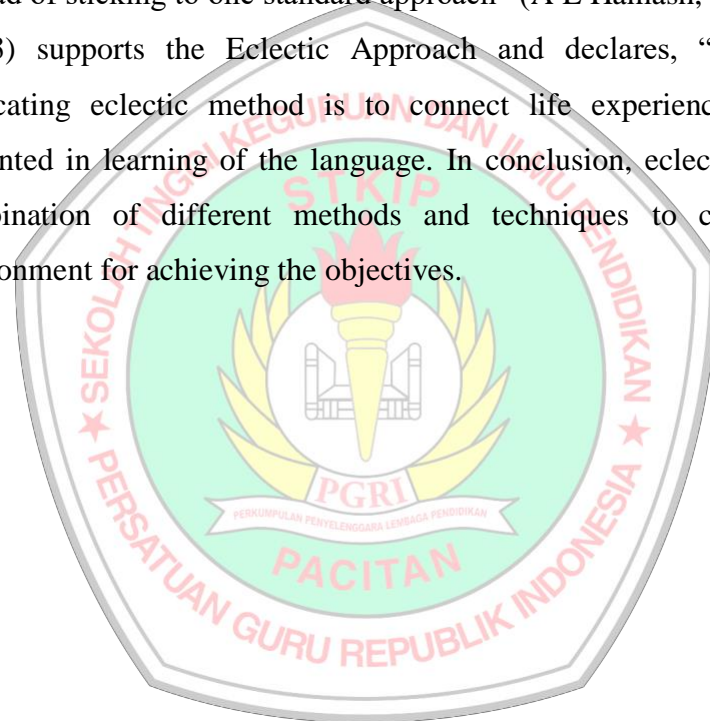
Presidential Debate between Donald Trump and Joe Biden was conducted on September 29 2020 before the election was held. Chris Wallace acted as the moderator of the debate. The debate was roughly divided into six



segments containing of current US issues, such as, Supreme Court, Covid-19, U.S economy, Law and climate change.

## 8. Eclectic Approach

What is meant by eclectic approach is employing more than one paradigm or set of assumptions to achieve complementary insight into a subject or utilizing different theories in certain cases. “Eclecticism is defined as a type of methodology that makes use of the different language learning approaches instead of sticking to one standard approach” (A L Hamash, 1985:22). Kumar (2013) supports the Eclectic Approach and declares, “The purpose of advocating eclectic method is to connect life experiences to the ideas presented in learning of the language. In conclusion, eclectic approach is a combination of different methods and techniques to create a suitable environment for achieving the objectives.



## B. Theoretical Framework

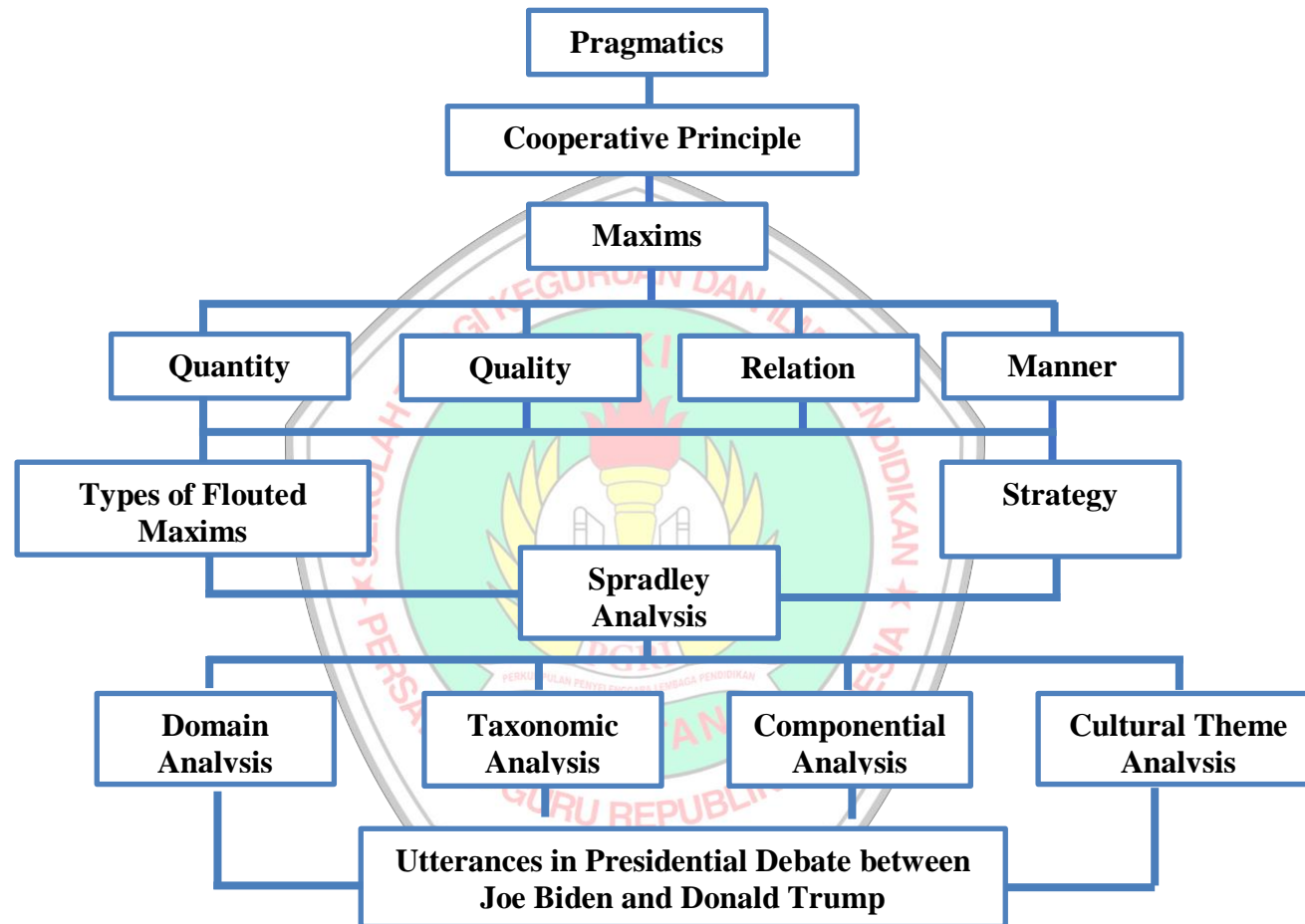


Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework of Study

Learning from this figure about theoretical framework of study, it can be explained that as the core of everything is pragmatics. In debate, which is an activity mostly engaging two or more people in communication tends to disobey Cooperative Principle (CP) which is called as non-observance maxims. There are many kinds of non-observance maxims. Nevertheless, in this research, it focus on flouting the maxims. In the debate between Joe Biden and Donald Trump, the types of maxims analyzed will employ theory from Grice. Meanwhile, it will utilize a theory from Gundy (2000) to analyze what rhetorical strategies are used to flout the maxim. In the final stage, the data will be analyzed by using Spradley Analysis.

### C. Review of Previous Studies

There are some previous studies related to this research. They unravel the cases regarding flouting the maxims. Ibrahim, et.al (2018) focused on analyzing flouting of maxims that were flouted by the characters in the *Se7en* movie script and the motivation of the characters flouted the maxims. There are four flouting of maxims in the *Se7en* movie script; they are maxim of quantity maxim of quality, maxim of relevance, and maxim of manner. Then, there are three motivations that influenced the characters flouted the maxims; they are competitive, collaborative, and conflictive.

Another research was done by Rahmastra and Sosiowati (2018). It was aimed to identify the strategies applied and the reasons of maxim flouting by the characters in Lincoln movie script. The result showed that all four types of maxim flouting were performed in the movie script. Among six strategies of maxim flouting, four strategies were applied in Lincoln movie script. They are: overstatement, metaphor, rhetorical question, and irony. Various reasons have lead the character to flouting the maxim, they are: demanding, offering, accusing, reprimanding, cursing, threatening, announcing, instructing, greeting, reporting, asserting, and insulting.

Nurjanah, et al. (2020) carried out a research which investigated the types of flouted maxims and the strategies to flout the maxims on the main

characters of Avenger movie. The results showed that flouting of quantity is the highest occurrence and the most strategy used in flouting the maxims is overstatement. Similar study was conducted by Op. Sunggu and Afriana (2020). They inquire the flouting maxims and the reason why the characters flouted the maxims in Wonder Woman movie. The results of this research is that all the characters in Wonder Woman movie was flouted all of the maxims, it can be seen from the result of analyzed the data, especially in the main character. The most frequently flouting maxim is maxim relation.

However, Rafika, et.al. (2020) investigated how Grice's maxims flout in the humorous utterances in American Situation Comedy *2 Broke Girls* in Season 6 Episode 3-9 and the humorous utterances usually contain laughter. The finding of this study shows that all types of maxims were flouted by the actors and there are different language styles involved in the conversations.

From those previous studies, it has been unveiled about the types, strategies and function why the maxims are flouted which are found whether in movies or novels. For this reasons, the writer tries to investigate the flouting of maxims from different perspective. That is, she tries to unravel the flouting of maxims in debate and the reasons in flouting the maxims.