

## An Investigation of Grice's maxims in John Steinbeck's novel "Of Mice and Men"

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### Abstract

The researcher addressed a number of issues after finishing the study on this subject encompassing the subject, approach, etc. The analytical and descriptive approach was used in this investigation. Grice's maxims—quantity, quality, relation, and manner were examined in the study Using utterances from John Steinbeck's novel "Of Mice and Men," the researcher tried to confirm the kinds of cooperative principles that those types indicated as data or samples for this investigation. Consequently, following investigation, this thesis reached solutions to the research issues. In reference to the first query, which is, what are the kinds of cooperative principles found in "Of Mice and Men" by John Steinbeck? The outcomes demonstrated the novel's appearance of every maxim. Additionally, the findings demonstrated that the characters flouted or violated every maxim. As a result, the third question—the quantity maxim—is the kind of cooperative principle that is most commonly seen in John Steinbeck's novel "Of Mice and Men," confirming that the characters were providing the necessary information. the second part of the third question, the quality maxim was the most flouted or violated by the characters which refers that the characters give false information.

**Key terms:** Grice's maxims, observance of cooperative maxims, non-observance of maxims, of Mice and Men

"دراسة لمبادئ غرايس في رواية جون شتاينبك "عن الفئران والرجال"

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### الخلاصة

بعد الانتهاء من دراسة هذا الموضوع، تناول الباحث عددًا من القضايا المتعلقة به، بما في ذلك الموضوع نفسه والمنهج المتبع فيه. وقد استُخدم المنهج التحليلي الوصفي في هذه الدراسة. وتم فحص مبادئ غرايس - الكمية، والنوعية، والعلاقة، والأسلوب - في الدراسة. وباستخدام عبارات من رواية جون شتاينبك "عن الفئران والرجال"، سعى الباحث إلى تحديد أنواع مبادئ التعاون التي تشير إليها هذه المبادئ كبيانات أو عينات لهذه الدراسة. وبناءً على ذلك، توصلت هذه الأطروحة، بعد البحث، إلى حلول لقضايا البحث. وبالإشارة إلى السؤال الأول، وهو: ما هي أنواع مبادئ التعاون الموجودة في رواية "عن الفئران

والرجال" لجون شتاينيك؟ أظهرت النتائج ظهور كل مبدأ من هذه المبادئ في الرواية. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، أظهرت النتائج أن الشخصيات قد خالفت كل مبدأ من هذه المبادئ. ونتيجة لذلك، فإن السؤال الثالث - مبدأ الكمية - هو نوع مبدأ التعاون الأكثر شيوعاً في رواية جون شتاينيك "عن الفران والرجال"، مما يؤكد أن الشخصيات كانت تقدم المعلومات اللازمة. أما الجزء الثاني من السؤال الثالث، فقد كان مبدأ الجودة هو الأكثر انتهاكاً أو مخالفة من قبل الشخصيات، مما يشير إلى أن الشخصيات تقدم معلومات خاطئة.

**المصطلحات الرئيسية:** مبادئ غرايس، الالتزام بمبادئ التعاون، عدم الالتزام بالمبادئ، رواية الفران والرجال

## Introduction

Every person in a given society uses a specific language in that country or region in their interactions or conversations. Some of them are fully aware of the rules and principles of interaction, while others do not value these rules and principles for psychological or social purposes, etc. Therefore, there are principles and foundations that an individual can follow in order to have a correct and fruitful social interaction accompanied by harmony and concord. In this regard, (Clark and Clark 1977, p. 25), a conversation consists of three components: a speaker, a listener, and a particular language. It is expected of the listener to comprehend what the speaker has said. Cooperation between the speaker and the listener is necessary for the successful delivery of the conversation's message.

According to (Grice 1975), the principles governing the use of language in a communicative interaction guide participants and result in rational communication with maximum effectiveness and efficiency. It was what Grice called the Cooperative Principle. Nine components make up this cooperative principle, which regulates our processes of communication (Grice, 1975). These nine elements are grouped together under four categories known as the Maxims of Conversation: the maxim of quantity (informativeness), the maxim of relation (relevance), the maxim of quality (truthfulness), and the maxim of manner (perspicuity). Yule also refers to content saying, we assume that participants in a conversation are being truthful, pertinent, and making an effort to be as explicit as possible (Yule 1996:37).

Conversely, Grice proposed pragmatic conclusions known as conversational implicatures. Conversational implicatures are predicated on contextual circumstances and the assumption that conventions are followed in a conversation, as opposed to entailments and presuppositions (Grice, 1975). In subsequent conversations, Grice disclosed that meaning frequently goes beyond expression and that this extra significance is deduced and predictable. When the speaker and the listener can both understand each other, the conversation can be

delivered effectively. Sometimes people say (or write) exactly what they mean, but they are usually not completely explicit. This is according to (Thomas 1995: 50–58). On other occasions, they are able to express their true intentions by saying something that is very different from what they meant to say. For example, one of the sayings of Imam Ali, peace be upon him, is that a person is hidden under the fold of his tongue, not under his cloak, which has a similar rhyme at the end of each phrase between the fold of the tongue and the cloak (طيلسان/ طي لسان). The literal meaning of this wisdom is that a person hides under his tongue, and this is neither reasonable nor acceptable. Rather, Imam Ali, peace be upon him, implicated or indicated a hidden message that a person knows through his tongue what is in his heart of intentions, not through his clothes.

### **Research Questions**

Based on the previously mentioned research background and problem identification, the author of this thesis would like to answer the following two research questions:

1. Which maxims were used in John Steinbeck's novel "of mice and men"?
2. What are the maxims that were violated and flouted in the novel "of mice and men"?
3. Which maxim was the most observed or non-observed in the novel?

### **The Research's objectives:**

1. To determine the application of Gricean Maxims in John Steinbeck's "of mice and men"
2. To investigate the maxims that were violated or flouted in John Steinbeck's "of mice and men".
3. To find out the maxim that was the most observed or non-observed in the novel.

### **Importance of the Study:**

It is the researcher's hope that the findings of this study will be meaningful to readers. The findings of this study have the potential to advance our understanding of pragmatics, particularly with regard to cooperative principles that violate maxims. It is anticipated that the outcome will reveal that the character who transgresses the maxim has an implicit meaning that cannot be explained explicitly.

Practically speaking, the findings of this study can serve as a guide for future researchers, particularly English Department students who wish to examine a film's violation of a maxim.

## Scope and Limitation of the Study

The current study's scope and limitations are restricted to analyzing the maxim application and violations through the characters' conversation. words, phrases, clauses, and sentences will serve as the research's data. By imposing restrictions, it will make it easier for the researcher to examine the context of maxim observation and violation.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### Pragmatics

Pragmatics is defined in a variety of ways. The most popular definition of pragmatics, according to (Thomas 1995: 1), is meaning in context or meaning in use. According to (Gazdar 1979: 2), pragmatics studies the parts of utterance meaning that cannot be explained by merely referring to the truth conditions of the sentences that are said. Put differently, pragmatics is the sum of meaning and truth conditions. It was Charles Morris who coined the term "modern pragmatics" in 1938 (Levinson, 1983: 1). According to him, pragmatics is the study of how signs relate to their interpreters. It focuses on the analysis of meaning conveyed by the speaker or the writer and how the reader or listener interprets it. Thus, pragmatics has been defined by the contemporary study of linguistics.

According to (Yule 1996: 3), pragmatics is the study of meaning, contextual meaning, how we can infer a speaker's meaning even when it is not stated, and how relative distance is expressed. The study of meaning as conveyed by a speaker (or writer) and understood by a listener (or reader) is known as pragmatics. As a result, it will concentrate on analyzing the meaning of people's words. According to (Kreidler 1998:19), the primary emphasis of the ability to deduce meanings from specific situations, identify what a speaker is referring to, relate new information to previous information, interpret what is being said based on prior knowledge about the speaker and the topic, and infer information that the speaker takes for granted and does not bother to say is known as pragmatics.

Pragmatics encompasses a number of discussion topics because it is the study of language use. These include deixis, implicature, politeness, presupposition and entailment, reference and inference, and cooperative principles. Deixis is one of the many pragmatics-related issues where the relationship between language and context is demonstrated by a phenomenon. (Yule 1996: 129) defines deixis as "pointing" through language with deictic expressions.

### The Scope of Pragmatics

## **Implicature**

H.P. Grice, a philosopher, describes a method for dealing with what he refers to as "implicature" The verb "to imply," which means to fold something into something else, is the root of the word "implicature" (Mey, 1993: 99). Yule (1996: 35) defines implicature as an extra meaning that is communicated. According to (Gazdar 1979: 38), an implicature is a proposition that is implied by the sentence's utterances in a context, even if the proposition is not an entailment or a part of it. Grice distinguishes between conventional and conversational implicature (Thomas 1995: 57).

According to the definition given above, implicature is the hidden meaning that is expressed in an utterance within a specific situation. The researcher's primary focus in this study will be conversational implicature.

### **Conventional implicature**

According to Thomas, conventional implicature disregards the utterance's context (Thomas 1995: 57). However, according to Yule, conventional implicature is not founded on the Grice maxims or the cooperative principle. It doesn't need to take place during a conversation, and the interpretation is independent of the particular context. This type of implicature has not been investigated in this study.

### **Conversational implicatures**

According to (Mey 1993: 99), a conversational implicature is something that is left unspoken in real language use, or something that is implied in conversation. But according to (Leech 1983: 40), conversational implicature is the directness of language that is altered for politeness rather than in response to the speaker's actual words. There are two categories of conversational implicatures.

1. Generalized conversational implicature
2. Particularized conversational implicature

### **The cooperative principle**

Paul Grice proposed the Cooperative Principle, a theory about principles in conversation. Cooperation is necessary for a conversation to have internal meaning. There is a set of guidelines in communication known as the cooperative principle. To ensure effective communication, for the listener to grasp the speaker's meaning, both the speaker and the listener must adhere to the principle (Grice, 1975). To keep conversations going, people should consistently use appropriate language. When the interlocutors in a discourse become hostile and begin to quarrel, people may believe that they are uncooperative, but the interlocutors are actually being cooperative by discussing and resolving a

disagreement. People tend to stay on topic during an argument, making comprehensible statements and attempting to finish their ideas without providing extraneous details that could confuse the other person. A cooperative conversation must meet all of these requirements (Birner, 2013). Grice deconstructed the cooperative principle in 1975 into four tenets that one would expect a participant to adhere to in order to participate in a discussion. The four aforementioned maxims were the following: quantity, quality, manner, and ultimately, relation.

### **Quantity**

According to this maxim, (a) should make his/ her contribution as informative as is necessary for the exchange's current goal and (b) refrain from making it more informative than is necessary (Leech, 1938:8). This implies that an utterance's response during a conversation should only be as much as is necessary.

Example:

Ali: "Where do you live?"

Hussein: I live in Basra, Iraq."

In the conversation above, both Ali and Hussein employed maxim of quantity as it is because the question and answer are sufficient according to the required information for this discussion, no more and no less. That is, they are sufficient to meet the rules of this principle.

### **Maxim of Quality**

The speaker must say something true in order to achieve the highest quality. It implies that the speaker should speak the truth and refrain from making claims that they believe to be untrue or unsupported by evidence. Under this maxim, speakers are expected to express their opinions and be able to back them up with facts or evidence. As a result, the audience expects the speaker to say something accurate or factual.

Example:

Ali: "Who was absent yesterday?"

Ahmed: "Mazin and Tariq were absent.

Based on the information the teacher and the class knew, Mazen and Tariq were absent. Ahmed told the truth based on his knowledge, so he followed the quality principle in his answer.

### **Maxim of Relation**

The maxim of relevance states that the listener's response must be pertinent to the subject of the speaker-listener conversation. The maxim of relevance, according to (Finegan 2004, p.301), provides the listener with a direct response

that is pertinent to the current context. When the speaker's contribution is pertinent to the subject, this adage is met. As a result, each person participating in a conversation should contribute something pertinent to the topic at hand.

Example:

Ali: "What time is it?"

Ahmed: "It's 10 o'clock."

According to the conversation between Ali and Ahmed, it was noticed that Ahmed's answer was relevant to the question. So, the answer was related to the question.

### **Maxim of Manner**

According to the maxim of manners, the speaker's words must be clear. so that both the speaker and the listener can understand each other. The participant can avoid obscurity by speaking clearly.

Be concise (avoid needless prolixity), clear, and free of ambiguity. As a result, there can be no unclear statements and the conversation can flow easily.

Ali: "How do I get to the pharmacy?"

Hassan: Go straight until you reach the traffic light. Go past the library. It's on your left.

Giving the directions is clear, order and without ambiguity or confusion. It is easy to follow.

### **Maxim Flouting and Violation**

In pragmatics, there are concepts known as maxim flouting and violation. (Grice 1975:48) defines flouting as when a speaker fails to convey a maxim, not to mislead or deceive, but to force the listener to find additional meaning in the statement. It indicates that maxim flouting occurs when the second speaker genuinely tries to explain something to the first speaker in a different way.

The terms "violating" and "flouting" are not interchangeable. When a maxim is flouted, the listener can still understand what the speaker is trying to say. A maxim violation, on the other hand, indicates that the speakers are giving the audience incorrect information.

#### **Violation of Maxim of Quantity**

When speakers give their audience little information, they are violating the quantity maxim. The reason for this is that the speakers wish to mislead the audience. (Grice 1975, p. 45) lists the following criteria as violations of the maxim of quantity: the speaker is not informative, the speaker repeats specific words, the speaker talks excessively, and the speaker is not concise. This is the illustration of a quantity maxim violation.

Ali: "How was your exam yesterday?"

Mazin: I left nothing for every question.

It was noticed that Mazin implied another meaning and did not give enough information. Therefore, Mazin could infer that the exam was difficult or did not go well.

Another example regarding violating.

Ali: "Did you pass the test?"

Mazin: I studied very hard.

Through this example. Mazin failed to give enough information, so tried to mislead Ali by not employing the required information.

### **Violation of Maxim of Quality**

In contrast to a violation of the quantity maxim, which yields limited information, a violation of the quality maxim yields inaccurate information. The hallmark of a quality maxim violation is when a speaker alters information, makes sarcastic or ironic remarks, or refuses to supply the audience with accurate information. The discussion from (Cutting 2002, p. 40) below demonstrates it.

Example;

Ali: "How was the food?"

Mazen: "It was so delicious I ate my fingers."

In the above example, we see that Mazen flouted the quality principle because his statement was clearly untrue. Mazen implied that the food was terrible. Let's see another example of violation.

Teacher: "Did you finish your homework?" Student: "Yes, I did."

The student answered with a lie and false information intentionally because he wanted to deceive the teacher.

### **Violation of Maxim of Relation**

When a participant responds in a way that is unrelated to the conversation's subject, they are violating the relevance maxim. In addition, the participant abruptly shifts the subject or withholds information. It is shown below in (Cutting 2002, p. 40).

Ali: What qualifications does Salah have for this job?

Mazen: The weather today is nice.

Here, Mazen gave an answer that is not overtly related to the question in order to imply that he wanted to change the topic or Salah is not qualified for the job.

On another occasion, Mazin answered differently as in the one below,

Ali: "What qualifications does Salah have for this job?"

Mazen: "Salah has nice handwriting."

In this conversation, we see that Mazin's reply seems to be related to the question, but in reality, Mazen gave an unrelated reply in order to mislead and confuse the listener."

### **Violation of Maxim of o Manner**

The maxim of manner is another example of a violation. The speaker will respond in an ambiguous and exaggerated manner as a result of this maxim. Put differently, the speakers offer information that the listeners are unable to comprehend. (Cutting 2002, p. 40) states that the following is an example of a breach of the maxim of manners.

Example:

Ali: "Why is the river rich?"

Tariq: I don't know.

Ali: Because it has two banks. Tariq: hhhhhhhh

In this example, we noticed that Ali's question was ambiguous and indirect. So Ali flouted the maxim of manner for humour and sarcasm.

As for the violation.

Ali: Where were you yesterday?

Ahmed: I was... outside.

In this example, we see that Ahmed wanted to hide the truth. He didn't want to tell his place. Also, from another example, when a doctor says to a patient. "The doctor: Well, an exam that includes questions from the book. This medicine has side effects. From this conversation, we see that the doctor deliberately hid the truth and used ambiguous language in order not to tell the real severity of the medicine. Sometimes, a speaker uses a jargon to confuse the listener.

### **Previous study**

Based on Grice's maxims and cooperative principles, the researcher presents a few relevant studies. (Kukkonen 2013) conducted earlier research based on cooperative principles. According to Kukkonen's (2013) analysis of the uncooperative narration in Eliza Haywood's fiction, the narrators violate Grice's Cooperative Principle by employing rhetorical devices that prompt readers to consider the story's underlying meaning. Siti Nur Khasanah of Yogyakarta State University's English Department conducted the second study. Her study, "A Pragmatic Analysis of Maxim Flouting Performed by Solomon Northup in the 12 Years a Slave Movie," was published in 2015. This study used Grice's cooperative principles theory and a qualitative approach to identify maxim

flouting. Additionally, the researcher took notes as one of the data collection methods.

### **Author and Narrator**

The author's narrating style determines whether a story or novel is told. There are two ways to tell a novel or a story. According to (Mey 1999), stories that are told in the first person pronoun are referred to as homodiegetic stories; stories that are told in the third person or, less frequently, the second person pronoun are referred to as heterodiegetic stories. In this regard, a novel was chosen which is "of mice and men" by John. The novel began with George Milton and Lennie walking to a nearby farm where harvest jobs are held. George, the younger man, makes the decisions for Lennie, the mentally challenged giant. They stop one evening and decide to go to the farm that evening. Lennie, who loves to pet anything soft, has a dead mouse in his pocket. George takes the mouse from Lennie and reminds him of the trouble they had last time when it touched a girl's soft dress. George instructs Lennie not to talk to anyone on the farm in the morning and to return to that place if they ever have a problem on the farm. George is furious when he finds a dead mouse in Lennie's pocket for the second time. Afterward, George promises Lennie that he will try to find a puppy. George tells Lennie about their dream of owning a small farm where no one can dictate to them and where Lennie will raise the rabbits and they will live off the farm's crops. The next morning on the farm, George raises the manager's suspicions when George answers all the questions while Lennie does not say a word. George explains that Lennie is not very intelligent, but he is a very capable worker. George and Lennie met Old Man Candy, the sheepdog owner; Crooks, the black man; Curley, the boss's son, the ill-tempered boxer; and Curley's wife, who would have a bad reputation. Old Man Candy and the others joined George and Lennie in dreaming about the small farm, but Lennie's dream of touching soft things always haunted him until Curley's wife came in.

After talking about soft things, she allowed him to touch her hair. Lennie pulled her hair so hard that her wife screamed. Lennie tried to stop her from screaming, but he grabbed her neck and broke it. Candy found Curley's wife's body. Everyone was looking for Lennie. Lennie hid in a shelter by the small river. As the men spread out to look for Lennie, George went alone to the river bank. When George found Lennie looking gloomy, he stopped scolding him. George asked Lennie to look across the river and imagine his small farm and raising rabbits. While Lennie was smiling, he put a bullet in the back of Lennie's neck.

George convinced everyone that he found the gun in Lennie's possession and that he had fired the gun in self-defense.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

### Introduction

This section aims to illustrate the exploration of the cooperative principle used in the book "Around" The author uses the theory that was put forth by H.P. Grice in 1975. The writer first classifies the data into each type in order to analyze it. Secondly, the author illustrates the statements and explains the Cooperative Principle of Grice's maxims that are present in the conversation between the individuals.

The research utilized a qualitative methodology since it highlights the explanation or analysis of communication events. The qualitative approach focuses on gathering and analyzing (Gay et al 2009).

### Research Design

The descriptive approach is adapted to characterize the cooperative principles found in the novel "of Mice and Men." Additionally, based on the context of the characters in the novel "'of Mice and Men." The researcher categorizes the dialogue text to determine the cooperative principles. In this regard, first chapter of the novel "of Mice and Men" will be understood and analyzed by the researcher using the qualitative method. Qualitative approach is a research strategy that is characterized by the gathering of descriptive data from the study subject (Bodgan and Biklen 1982: 39–48). (Hancock 1998) defines a qualitative approach as one that seeks to provide a thorough explanation or clarification of social issues. Its goal is to give a thorough understanding of social issues.

### Sources of Data

According to (Arikunto 2010: 172), the type of study material used to collect data determines the data's source The source of data depends on the kind of a study. In this study, the researcher reads the novel to extract the utterances that contain the types of cooperative principles found in the novel by the characters.

### Data collection techniques

For qualitative research, there are generally four methods for collecting data. (Sugiyono 2006) lists observation, questionnaires, interviews, and documentaries as examples. The documentary approach is employed because the study's data originates from a written novel. As a result, only data that supports the research question is gathered. According to Merriam, the main feature of qualitative

research is that the researcher is the main instrument used to collect and examine data (Merriam, 2009, 15).

### **Research instrument**

Each study should have an appropriate tool to collect the data. Thus, the suitable tool for collecting the data in this study is the researcher himself.

### **Data analysis technique**

The analysis process is one of the most difficult and important stages of qualitative research because there is a lot of data available and no set, readily accessible models. Vanderstoep and Johnson state that the qualitative approach analyzes data through the induction process, which involves first understanding reality through observation, then realizing and interpreting the data. Organizing data, characterizing and classifying codes or data, displaying data, and other tasks are all part of the analysis process that researchers must finish (Vanderstoep and Johnson 2009: 168). Thus, the researcher used the following tactics or methods after gathering the data:

- 1 .The data is gathered by the researcher and recorded on a sheet.
- 2 .The researcher applies each type's cooperative principles to the interpretation of the data.
3. The conclusion should be made based on the data.

## **Results**

### **Introduction**

This chapter is divided into three sections: analysis and findings. The results of the study are presented through analysis, conclusions, and discussion. The researcher compiles the utterances and the cooperative principles into a table. Furthermore, it is anticipated that these data will be carefully analyzed as comprehensive explanations of the different types of cooperative principles in the book "of Mice and Men." The data findings table is thus displayed using numbers and percentages.

### **Analysis**

In this section, the researcher enters the data extracted from the novel into a table. The researcher classified the data or examples based on the types of Grice's maxims after marking the utterances or examples. Accordingly, the data reveals that there are 38 examples in the novel's first chapter, "of Mice and Men," Consequently, the following table enumerates 38 examples from the book

"of Mice and Men." The researcher annotated any instances of cooperative principles after reading the book twice.

**Table/Data analysis of Mice and Men**

No	data	Observing maxims	Non observing maxims
1	<i>"Lennie, for God' sakes don't drink so much." "Tha's good," he said. "You drink some, George</i>		Quality maxim
2	<i>"Tastes all right," he admitted. "Don't really seem to be running, though. You never oughta drink water when it ain't running, Lennie,</i>	Quality maxim	
3	<i>Lennie: "Where we goin', George?" George: "So yon forgot that awready, did you? I gotta tell you again, do I? Jesus Christ, you're a crazy bastard!"</i>		Quantity
4	<i>"I forgot," Lennie said softly. "I tried not to forget. Honest to God I did, George."</i>	Relation	
5	<i>George: "O.K.- O.K. I'll tell ya again. I ain't got nothing to do.</i>	Relation	
6	<i>I remember about the rabbits, George."</i>	Quality	
7	<i>George: "The hell with the rabbits.</i>		Relation
8	<i>"Oh, sure, George. I remember that now." "George.... I ain't got mine. I musta lost it,"</i>		Manner

9	<i>What you got in your hand - hidin' it?" "I ain't got nothin', George, Honest."</i>	Quality	
10	<i>George: where we're goin' now?" Lennie: "I forgot again."</i>	Quality	
11	<i>"What'd you take outa that "?pocket "Ain't a thing in my pocket," Lennie said cleverly.</i>	Quantity	Quality
12	<i>What you got in your hand - hidin' it"?" "I ain't got nothin', George, Honest."</i>	Quantity	Quality
13	<i>"A mouse? A live mouse?"</i>	Quantity	
14	<i>I didn' kill it. ' Honest! I found it. I found it dead."</i>		Quality
15	<i>"What you want of a dead mouse, anyways "?" "I could pet it with my thumb while we walked along,"</i>	Quantity	
16	<i>George: "O.K. Now when we go in to see the boss, what you gonna do?" Lennie: "I.... ain't gonna say nothin'. Jus' gonna stan' there."</i>	Quantity	
17	<i>"Like I done in Weed "?" "Oh, so ya forgot that too, did ya. Well, I ain't gonna remind ya , fear ya do it again."</i>		Relation
18	<i>"We gonna work on a ranch, George " "Awright. You got that. But we're gonna sleep here because</i>		Quantity

	<i>I got a reason."</i>		
19	<i>"George - why ain't we goin' on to the ranch and get some supper? They got supper at the ranch." George: "No reason at all for you. I like it here. Tomorra we're gonna go to work</i>		Quantity
20	<i>"Ain't we gonna have no supper "? "Sure we are,</i>	Quantity	
21	<i>Lennie said, "I like beans with ketchup ". "Well, we ain't got no ketchup</i>	Quality	
22	<i>"You gonna give me that mouse or do I have to sock you "? "Give you what, George?"</i>		Quality
23	<i>"There's enough beans for four men," George said.</i>	Quantity	
24	<i>"I was only foolin', George. I don't want no ketchup. I wouldn't eat no ketchup if it was right here beside me."</i>		Quantity
25	<i>"God, you're a lot of trouble," said George. "I could get along so easy and so nice if I didn't have you on my tail. I could live so easy and maybe have a girl."</i>		Quantity
26	<i>"George," very softly. No answer. "George!"</i>		Quality
27	<i>I wouldn't eat none, George "When I think of the swell time I could have without you,</i>		Relation
28	<i>"George, you want I should go away and leave you alone "?</i>		Manner

	<i>"Where the hell could you go?"</i>		
29	<i>How'd you eat. You ain't got sense enough to find nothing to eat."</i>	manner	
30	<i>George. I don't need no nice food with ketchup. "I been mean, ain't I?"</i>	Quality	
31	<i>I want you to stay with me. Trouble with mice is you always kill 'em</i>		Manner
32	<i>"About the rabbits " George snapped, "You ain't gonna put nothing over on me."</i>		Manner
33	<i>you to look after me, and you got me to look after you, and that's why.</i>	Quality	
34	<i>"Hide in the brush till I come for you. Can you remember that " "Sure I can, George. Hide in the brush till you come."</i>	Quantity	
35	<i>because if you do, I won't let you tend the rabbits."</i>	Quality	
36	<i>"George - you asleep " "No. Whatta you want?"</i>	Quantity	
37	<i>"Sure we will," George said sleepily. "Red and blue and green rabbits, Lennie. Millions of 'em."</i>		Quantity
38	<i>"Sure, furry ones " "'Cause I can jus' as well go away</i>		Quality

## Findings

The statistical results are displayed in a table in this findings section once the data have gathered in the analysis sections, which draw from Grice's maxims

found in the book "of Mice and Men." The results demonstrate that 38 data points can be found in "of Mice and Men." The results also demonstrate how the character observes and fails to observe the various Grice maxims and uses of rude tactics in the book. As a result, we see that the novel makes use of every maxim.

Table 4.2. The percentages of observing the types of Grice's maxims

No	maxims	Occurrence	percentages
1.	Quantity	10	26%
2.	Quality	7	18%
3	Relation	2	5%
4	Manner	1	3%

Table/. The percentages of non-observing the types of Grice's maxims

No	maxims	Occurrence	percentages
1.	Quantity	6	16%
2.	Quality	7	18%
3	Relation	3	8%
4	Manner	4	11%

## Conclusion and Suggestions

### Introduction

After gathering data in the previous chapter by reading an entire chapter of the novel \*Of Mice and Men\*, the researcher drew up a table to record all the sentences and conversations between the novel's characters, especially (George and Lenny), in which they followed or violated the Grice's maxims.

### Conclusion:

According to the three questions posed in the first chapter, which are:

1 .What are the types of cooperative principles used or observed by the character? 2. Were there any maxims flouted or violated by the characters? 3. Which maxim was observed or flouted (violated) most by the characters in the first chapter of the novel "of Mice and Men". Chapter 4 reveals the following:

1 .Regarding the first question, which is: What are the maxims used in John Steinbeck's novel "of Mice and Men"? The results showed that all types of cooperative principles appeared in the utterances of the first chapter in John

Steinbeck's novel "of Mice and Men", but at different rates and repetitions among the types of cooperative maxim.

For the second question, implications also appeared; all maxims were flouted or violated in the novel by the characters.

3 The third question has two parts to ask for. In the first part to determine which maxim was observed most than others through the utterances. The numbers showed as follows:

- 1 Quantity appeared ten times.
- 2 Quality appeared seven times.
- 3 Relation appeared two times.
- 4 Manner was repeated one time .

In this case quantity maxim, the most used by the characters than other maxims.

Quality maxim comes in the second stage for occurrence.

The second part of the third question is to determine which maxim was flouted or violated by the characters; the result showed the following:

1. Quantity was flouted six times.
- 2 . Quality was flouted seven times.
- 3 . Relation was flouted two times.
- 4 . Manner was flouted one time .

These numbers showed that quality maxim was the most flouted or violated than others. This means, the characters were breaking these rules or maxims in order to say untrue things or to lie to express sarcasm or irony.

### **Suggestion:**

The researcher offers suggestions based on the data analysis and conclusion writing to the reader about the results of this investigation. The suggestions for students who are studying linguistics who wants to carry out similar research.

Grice's maxims include more than just the classifications.

Future researchers can therefore explore cooperative principles in greater detail.

Consequently, there are some suggestions made by the researcher that might be crucial in the

the following area of linguistics:

- 1 .To linguistics students

One of the most significant subjects in linguistics is Grice's maxim. Consequently, the researcher calls for more thorough and in-depth research on cooperative principles.

## 2 .To additional researchers

This study is probably going to be significant and helpful to researchers as a resource for students who want to learn more about the subject (cooperative principles). Additionally, the researcher suggests growing this study by examining other aspects of Grice's maxims that are discussed in this book. Future researchers can also investigate other pragmatic fields.

## 3 .To other readers

The author's main goal is for the cooperative principles used in this innovative, will aid in the advancement of pragmatic research in the future.

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