

## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **LITERATURE, NOVEL, PRAGMATIC AND CO-OPERATIVE PRINCIPLES OF CONVERSATION**

In order to solve the research questions stated earlier, in this chapter the researcher would like to presents some theories related to the topics of the study. It includes the discussion of Literature, Kinds of Literature, Novel, Pragmatic, The co-operative principle in conversation and Type of Implicature.

#### **2.1 Literature**

Literature is imaginative writing in the sense of fiction, writing which is not literary true the literature mirrors and expresses life that is even more ambiguous (Eagleton, 2003 :1). It means that the literature is come up from the events happen in the society. The author presents his/her idea about life and society to the reader through literary works. It is obvious that the author's ideas in a literary work can be very influential to the readers' mindset. Moreover, the definitions of literature cannot only stop in one person's opinion. The researcher will come up some definitions from some experts of literature in this discussion.

Jones (1968 : 1) states that literature, in its broaden sense includes all written materials. Since the general grouping of materials will be in a vary

various number ; history books, philosophical works, novel, poems, plays, scientific articles, dictionaries, magazines, school textbooks, etc. Thus, he divides those general groups into two.

The first group is writings that mainly present information. This writings have purpose to inform the reader what is happening in the world. It tells the reader how is the continents in this world look like, how is the culture of another countries, how is the history of a country, how was the World War II happened, how is Eiffel look like. That information is very possible to know by reading literature eventhough we never been there. This is what informative literature deals with: facts, explanations, history (Jones, 1968: 2).

The second is imaginative literature, on the other hand, aims to arouse thought and feelings (Jones, 1968:2). When someone read a poem, singing a song, watching a drama, or maybe reading a novel or a folktale, the reader will not always think whether this writings are educative or informative. As long as the reader enjoys the poem, song, drama, novel and the folktale it will not important anymore whether they are real or fiction.

Based on those definitions above the researcher gets an understanding that literature can be defined as a piece of work that telling stories, dramatizing situations, expressing emotions, analyzing and delivering ideas. In other words, literature is more than a piece of writing but it also has messages and ideas. The

messages and the ideas in the literature are the author's ideas which can form and influence the readers' mindset.

The researcher also gets an understanding that Literature mainly divided into two categories, Non fiction literature or non imaginative literature such as history books, scientific articles and dictionaries. The other category is fiction literature or imaginative literature such as poem, song, drama, short story and novel.

## **2.2 Novel**

The word novel is derived from the Italian, Novella, which means the new staff that small. Novel developed in England and America. Novel was originally developed in a region from other forms of narrative nonfiction, such as letters, biographies, and history. But with a shift in society and development time, the novel is not only based on nonfiction data, author of novel can change according to the desired imagination (Britannica Encyclopedia, 2009)

Novel as a comprehensive form of writing has several elements on it. Similar to other forms of literature, the element of Novel can be divided into two categories, intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements.

Nurgiyantoro (2005:9) stated that as an intrinsic element, the element also comprises a number of extrinsic elements. The extrinsic element includes author biography and psychology. Attitudes, beliefs, and outlook on life of an author will affect the work that he wrote. In short, the author biography determines

the pattern works it produces. While psychology, psychology of the author also forms the reader's psychology, as well as the application of psychological principles in the works. Therefore, in other word extrinsic elements are the elements that are beyond of the works, but indirectly affect the building and system of a novel.

The intrinsic elements of novel are theme, plot, setting, characterization, point of view, etc (Nurgiyantoro, 2005:10). Therefore, the Intrinsic Elements are the elements that build the novel itself. Intrinsic elements of a novel directly participate and build the story.

### **2.2.1 Theme**

Theme in a novel, according to Eagleton (2003:22) is its underlying idea or "wisdom" that the author is presenting. Some authors stated the theme of the story explicitly, but some others not. Often the theme can be easily seen from the title, but there also novel that requires the reader to read the whole story to understand the theme of the novel. Therefore, theme can be defined as the main idea that the researcher want to deliver or expresses. Theme can also be defined as the central idea of a literary form such as a novel. It reflects innocence, experience, live, death, reality, fate, love, society, etc.

### **2.2.2 Plot**

According to Eagleton (2003:25) plot is the sequences of events involving the character or characters. It may be simple or complex. The simple one deal with one character or a single group of characters, and it follows their fortunes to the conclusion. Whereas, the complex one has several groups of characters, the story deals with one, takes up another, return to the first, then takes up another.

### **2.2.3 Conflict**

Conflict is actually quite important events as an essential element in the development of the plot. Conflict is something that dramatic, referring to the struggle between two forces are balanced and imply action and retaliation (Wellek & Warren, 1989:285). Eagleton (2003:30) divides the conflict into three categories. They are physical or elemental conflict, social conflict and internal or psychological conflict.

### **2.2.3 Climax**

Climax is of utmost importance in the structure of the plot, both of which are the main elements of plot in fiction. Climax by Eagleton (2003: 36), is when the conflict has reached the highest level of intensity, and when(it) is something that is inevitably happened. Climax usually produces resolution or the ending of the story.

#### **2.2.4 Setting**

The setting of the story can mean many things besides the obvious where it takes place include the location, the background, and the regional aspect. It can designate a particular time, and historical era, a political situation (Eagleton, 2003:37). From the setting of the story we know the beginning of the story set and setting also affects what the characters do.

Setting in literary work is important because it may stir the readers' imagination as well as reveal the significance of the action. The element of setting can be differentiated into three principle elements: setting of place, setting of time, and setting of society. Although each of these elements offer situations but actually they are close and influence each other.

#### **2.2.5 Character**

Character is one of the interesting things for personal opinions that the readers want to see how is the other people life and how they effort to pursue the goals. Character also a vehicle for the author in order to convey to the reader about her/his view of the world. The reader can learn about individual characters from their own words and action, from what other characters said about them and the way others act towards them.

According to Nurgiyantoro (2005:15), Based on the character existence in a novel, the character can be differentiated into main characters and peripheral character. Main characters are the character that is emphasized in a story. This character always appears in almost each event,

so it seems dominated in that story, either as subject or object. It also always has connection with another actor and in a certain novel main character can be found in each page of the novel.

Other characters called peripheral character is a character that exists once or some times in the story, and maybe relatively in short portion. The existence of peripheral characters are limited and usually only related to the main character, but this character held an important role in creating a good story in a novel.

For that instance, this study is taken within the scope of studying the interactions between characters in the novel "Pride and Prejudice" by Jane Austen. In order to make the discussion more specific, the researcher wants to limit the problems by focusing on analyzing the dialogues or utterances of Elizabeth Bennet as the heroine and main characters in the novel.

### **2.3 Pragmatic**

There are three main aspects of linguistic in language: Syntax, Semantic and Pragmatic, while syntax and semantic focus on the study of structure and meaning of sentences in a language, pragmatic focuses on the intended meaning of sentences.

According to Leech (1983:6). Pragmatic studies how people comprehend and produces utterances in an authentic speech situation. It distinguishes two intents in each utterance in verbal communication. One is the informative intent or

the sentence meaning and the other communicative intent or speaker meaning. While Levinson define Pragmatic as the study of language use and context that are basic account to language understanding. While Levinson define pragmatic as The study of ability of language user to pair sentences with the context in which they would be appropriate (Levinson, 1983:5).

The conversation below is an example of the role of pragmatic in communication:

John : Will you come to my house tomorrow?

Mark : Well, I have to go to Jakarta tonight.

John: Oh, All right.

From the example above, based on the context which this conversation occurred, John is inviting Mark to come to his house, Mark answer doesn't match with the question, but from Mark answer we can find out that Mark inform John that he will go to Jakarta and also implied to John that Mark can't accept John invitation.

In conclusion, pragmatic can be defined as the study of "invisible meaning", not the sentence grammar but how we recognize or comprehend what is meant or implied by the speaker in certain context or situation. Pragmatic deals with several aspect in analyzing conversation such as, speech act, discourse, indirect and direct speech, felicity conditions, the co-operative principles and



implicature. For this study, the researcher will focus on the aspect of co-operative principles and Implicature to analyze the object of the study.

## **2.4 Co-operative Principles**

Human beings communicate efficiently because they are helpful to one another. When people agree to enter into conversation, to make the communication effective they unconsciously agree to cooperate towards mutual communication ends, by following certain rules or principles.

Grice argues that the understanding between the participants in interaction is achieved by following the co-operative principles. According to Grice, to be co-operative in interaction is to make conversational contribution such as is required, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you are engaged (Grice, 1975:46). Grice classified this co-operative principle into 4 sub-principles called Maxims (Grice, 1975: 26–30).

### **1. Maxim of Quantity**

Be as informative as required. This means participants of interaction to give information as much as needed and no more.

### **2. Maxim of Quality**

Make your contribution true; so do not convey what you believe false or unjustified. It means participants of interaction should be accurate with backing up evidence.

### 3. Maxim of Relevance

Be relevant. It means participants of interaction should give relevant information to the matter being discussed.

### 4. Maxim of Manner

Be perspicuous; so avoid obscurity and ambiguity, and strive for brevity and order.

In conclusion, the co-operative principles proposed by Grice are important to understand the meaning of the conversations. Grice categorized the co-operative principles into four sub-principles called maxims. These four maxims help and guide the speakers to communicate in effective way while maintaining clarity and truth of an utterance. However, the four maxims or the co-operative principles not always obeyed by the speakers in conversation. There are times when speaker say something but mean something else. The speaker may not follow the co-operative principles, and furthermore these co-operative principles can be the basis to look for the implied meaning of an utterance.

## **2.5 Breaking the maxim**

Grice pointed out that not all people observe the maxims, when the speaker fails to follow the maxims, this means that there is a distinction between what the speaker says and what he means, in other words, an implicature arises as a result of not obeying the maxims.

Grice distinguished four types by which the speaker fails to observe a maxim; they are flouting, violating, infringing, and opting out the maxims.

### **2.5.1 Flouting a Maxim**

The speaker blatantly fails to follow a maxim in which he has no intention of deceiving or misleading. The speaker wishes to raise the hearer's attention to the implicit meaning which is different from, or in addition to, the expressed meaning. According to Grice this additional meaning is called "Conversational implicature" and the way by which such implicature is generated is called "flouting a Maxim" (Grice, 1975:71). For example :

Jim : How was your holiday?

Ben : Really great, flat tires and traffic accident really made my holiday.

From the example above, Ben's utterance flouts the maxim of quality. Ben start by saying positive utterance "really great" and he added further information "flat tires and traffic accident really made my holiday" which is in contradiction with his first sentence. With this utterance Ben intentionally flout the maxim and hoped that Jim as the hearer understand the implicature of his utterance which is Ben actually did not have a great holiday.

### **2.5.2 Violating the maxims**

According to Grice the speaker violates a maxim when s/he will be liable to mislead the hearer to have such implicature (Grice, 1975:49). People in real life tend to tell lies for different reasons: hide the truth, save face, feel jealous,

satisfying the hearer, cheer the hearer, building one's belief, avoid hurting the hearer, and convincing the hearer. As stated by Grice, many people tend to tell untruth and break the maxims of Grice's cooperative principle when they communicate, they even do multiple violations for lying purposes (Grice,1975:45). For example :

Mary : You just stained my dress with red wine!

John : Nobody will notice.

From the example above, John violates the maxim of quantity by saying untrue information. However, John's utterances prevent or at least discourage Mary to find out about the truth or the implicature of his utterance which is that Mary's dress is ruined and everybody will notice that. .

### **2.5.3. Infringing the maxims**

When the speaker has an imperfect knowledge or performance of language, the speaker here infringes the maxims like a young child or a learner of foreign language who has imperfect command of the language. Furthermore; nervousness, darkness, excitement may make impairment of the speaker's performance, in these cases s/he does the infringement (Thomas, 1995:74). Sometimes speaker infringes the maxims because he is incapable to speak clearly, he does not know the culture or he has not enough knowledge of language.

The difference between violating and infringement of maxims is that violating is a kind of misleading the hearer to get implicatures, the speaker here

intends to mislead in order to save face or avoid hurting the audiences. Infringement occurs when a speaker fails to follow the maxim because he has no perfect knowledge or the ability to communicate. For example :

Waitress : Would you like to have tea or coffee?

Customer : yes

From the example above the customer does not follow the maxim of relevance. However the customer does not follow the maxim intentionally probably because the customer is non-english speaker or does not have sufficient knowledge about the language.

#### **2.5.4. Opting out the maxims**

When the speaker opts out from the maxim, s/he seems unwilling to cooperate in the way the maxim requires (Grice, 1975:71). Moreover, Thomas said that the "example of opting out occurs frequently in public life, when the speaker cannot, perhaps for legal or ethical reason, reply in the way normally expected. The speaker usually wishes to avoid generating a false implicature or appearing uncooperative". (Thomas, 1995:74) Thomas also stated that giving the requested information might hurt a third party or put them in danger. For example

: Grace : How bad is his wound?

Doctor : I'm sorry. I can't tell you anything

From the example above, the Doctor does not follow the maxim of quantity by not providing enough information to grace. The doctor opted out the

maxim due to the procedures of the hospital or for the sake of secret information or something else.

## **2.6 Implicature**

The term implicature is used to describe for what a speaker can imply, suggest or mean, as distinct from what the speaker literally says. Conversation implicature is therefore, something which is implied in conversation that is, something which is left implicit in actual language use. It refers to the inferences that the addressee generates from the speaker's utterances beyond the semantic content of the sentences uttered. In order to understand more about implicatures, we need to study the cooperative principles as well as to know its deviation.

Grice, who coined the term “implicature,” to cover any non conventional meaning that is implied, for example, conveyed indirectly or through hints and understood implicitly without being explicitly stated. Implicature rises as the result of failing to follow the four maxim principles. For example :

Father : How was your exam?

Son : Do you want some ice cream?

From the example above, the son is flouting the maxim of relevance by saying irrelevant answer to his father question. With his utterance, the son implied that he does not want to talk about the exam probably because he did not get a good score in his exam.

In conclusion, implicature is the speaker intended meaning or hidden meaning that is implied in the utterances spoken by the speaker. This hidden meaning can be generated by deliberately violating or not following the maxims principles of conversations.

## **2.7 Types of Conversational Implicatures**

Grice in in Paltridge (2006:71) categorized conversational implicatures into two categories: Generalized and Particularized conversational implicatures

### **2.7.1 Generalized Conversational Implicature**

When no special knowledge is required in the context to calculate the additional conveyed meaning, it is called a generalized conversational implicatures. One common example in English involves any phrase with an indefinite article of the type “a/an X”, such as “a garden” and “a child”. For Example :

*I was sitting in a garden one day. A child looked over the fence.*

From the sentence we can find that the speaker not fulfilled one of the co-operative maxims which is the maxim of quality. From the sentence we can assume that the speaker does not have the sufficient information about he child and garden. The speaker should have given more detailed information to follow the cooperative principles. Therefore, it can be assumed that the implicatures of the sentence is that if the speaker does not know personally about the children and

the garden. If the speaker was capable of being more specific, then he/she would have said “my garden” and “my child”.

### **2.7.2 Particularized Conversational Implicature**

Particularized conversational implicature is an implicature where some assumed knowledge is required in very specific contexts during a conversation. Let us imagine this scene in the kitchen in which a husband is reading while the wife is cooking their dinner:

Wife: Do you want to test the potatoes?

Husband: Can I just finish this sentence?

Wife: Of course.

From the dialogue we can find that the husband doesn't fulfill the maxim of relevance. The question is not met with something that looks like an answer. Here the husband utterance is presumably intended to mean that the husband will check the potatoes once he has finished his sentence. It implies a positive answer to the question.

In summary, a conversational implicature is an implicature that is drawn in accordance with pragmatic principles such as the cooperative principle rather than being inferred from the meaning of a lexical item or a sentence structure.

An example of implicature found in the novel, when Mr. Darcy asked Elizabeth to dance in a Ballroom and she rejected him;



*Darcy :You excel so much in the dance Miss Elisa, though this gentleman dislikes the amusement in general, I'm sure you will to oblige us for one half hour?*

*Elizabeth : "Mr Darcy is all politeness".*

(Pride and Prejudice, Chapter 6:pg 19)

From the example above, Elizabeth violated one of the maxims which is the maxim of relevance, she doesn't give relevant answer to Mr. Darcy question – who expected Elizabeth to agree or disagree. Elizabeth instead gives an irrelevant answer and said something about Mr. Darcy traits. Elizabeth utterance consist of an implicature that she is indirectly refused Mr.Darcy's offer for a dance, whether she refused cynically or tried to be polite.