The Influence of Metaphor as Flouting Maxim in *The Fault in Our Stars* by John Green

Dwi Husna
Universitas Balikpapan
dwihusnah@gmail.com

Jepri
Universitas Balikpapan
jepri@uniba-bpn.ac.id

Muhammad Adam
Universitas Balikpapan
adam@uniba-bpn.ac.id

Abstract:
The scope of the study is the limitation of the focus of the research. This research is focused on the metaphor found in flouting maxims and the way metaphor influences the emotion of characters in The Fault in Our Stars. *There are some pragmatics aspects that influenced human language. The researcher tries to find the implied meaning by analyzing the flouting maxim in the novel. The type of research is descriptive qualitative study. In this research, the source of primary data is derived from the novel. In this research, the researcher analyses implicature in the novel, such as words, clauses, sentences, and conversations between characters, and flouting maxims. Identifying and selecting the data based on the types of metaphor and flouting maxims. Findings of this research are 20 excerpts metaphor in floating maxim. They are 8 excerpts categorized in structural metaphor, 9 excerpts categorized in ontology metaphor, and 3 excerpts categorized in orientational metaphor. These metaphors are found from 11 flouting maxim of manner, 4 flouting maxim of quality and 5 flouting maxim of quantity.*

INTRODUCTION

Conversation is used in the narrative as well as in real life. In conversation, sometimes the hearer does not understand the meaning of the speaker. People must be aware of the speaker's aim or means in order to avoid misunderstandings in communication. When people speak precisely what they mean, it's a rare event. The speaker's aim is shown not in the literal sense of his words, but rather beyond them. There is more to a speaker's genuine intended meaning than what he or she says or utters on the surface form of language. Those additional or different meanings are conveyed through implicature. Implicature is stated by Grice as the term "to account for what a speaker can imply, suggest, or mean as distinct from what speaker says" (Brown & Yule, 1983, p. 31).

To understand the meaning conveyed by the speaker's words, the listener must pay attention to the norms of conversation interaction or the cooperative principle. Grice in Yule (1996, p. 37) state that cooperative principles order the participants to make a conversational contribution as it is required, at the stage at which it occurs, and by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange.

Furthermore, cooperative principles are broken down into four sub-principles known as maxims. They are the quantity maxim, the quality maxim, the relation maxim, and the manner maxim. These four maxims organize how conversation participants should participate, such as telling the truth, being relevant, and attempting to be as clear as possible to achieve effective communication.

Nonetheless, in this communication practice, the maxims are not always followed by participants in their utterances. People sometimes break the rules of communication for a variety of reasons. The cases described above are known as floating maxims in Grice's theory. The floating maxims imply that she or he may openly fail to fulfill the maxims (1989, p. 30). The speaker flouts the maxims when she or he lie, talks too brief or too long in giving information, causing the conversation to be unrelated to the topic of discussion, or when she or he uses ambiguous language in her or his utterances.

Besides the methods mentioned above, the use of figurative language is one of the many ways to flout Grice's cooperative principles. As Grice (1975, p. 53) argues that in a discourse, several strategies are applied to execute the flouting of Maxims, such as irony, metaphor, ambiguity. Using of figurative language is a way for speakers to express emotions indirectly. One of them is metaphor.

A metaphor is a figure of speech that describes an object or action in a way that is not true. However, it helps explain an idea or make a comparison. The use of metaphor sentences often makes the listener confused about the speaker's intent. However, the reason the speaker uses metaphor is also often different. On one occasion, the speaker may use a metaphor with the intention of hiding the fact from the interlocutor. By using metaphors, the speaker can describe one thing with another. However, this often fails to be understood by the listener. The use of metaphors can also be due to the speaker's desire to express his emotions to the listener, but without realizing it, the speaker's emotions make him explain something long and tend not to get to the point of the conversation.

Analyzing metaphors requires a deep approach to the context of the metaphor. Therefore, the writer chooses pragmatics analysis, with the Grice's maxim theory as a tool to analyze the meaning of the metaphors used in *The Fault in Our Stars*. The use of metaphors can lead to the implied meaning which is deliberately not spoken directly and clearly by the speaker. Based on the above problems, the researchers decided to focus on the metaphor as a flouting maxim and its influence on the characters in the novel.

LITERATURE REVIEW

MAXIM AND FLOUTING MAXIM

The first thing that people can do with the maxim is observing the max. It means that the participants of the conversation fulfill the maxims by obeying all the rules in the principles. However, when people break the rules, it is called a flouting maxim. As Grice (1975, p. 49) stated, when a speaker flouts a maxim; he may bluntly fail to fulfill it. Unlike flouting a maxim where a speaker tends to mislead and cause the hearer to misunderstand maxims flouting takes place when the speaker deliberately decides not to obey the cooperative principle so that the hearer will infer the hidden meaning behind the utterance that is spoken by the speaker.

METAPHOR

A metaphor is a figure of speech that makes a comparison between two, unlike things. As a literary device, a metaphor creates implicit comparisons without the express use of "like" or "as." Janet Martin Soskice in Stevan Snaevarr defines metaphors in the following fashion "…metaphor is that figure of speech whereby we speak about one thing in terms which are seen to be suggestive of another" (2010, p. 29). Agree with Janet, Adam and Rosmiati (2020, p. 129) also state that "Metaphor simply speaks about one thing that is abstract by using term from another thing which is more descriptive and easier to understand". Then, Lakoff dan Johnson (1980, p.13) stated that, "...metaphor is pervasive in everyday life, not just in language but in thought and action. Our ordinary conceptual system, in terms of which we both think and act, is fundamentally metaphorical in nature". So, according to these two linguists, metaphors can penetrate and pervade everyday life not only through language but also through thought and action.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The type of research is a descriptive qualitative study. In this research, the researcher analyses implicature in the novel, such as words, clauses, sentences, and conversations between characters, and flouting maxims. The secondary data is supporting references. This research uses some books and many other sources as references that related to the subject matter that is being analyzed. Such as electronic books, journal, essays, book review and website. Some of them are floating Conversational Maxim Used by Main Characters in Lie To Me Movie By Faridah (2016), Logic and Conversation by H. P. Grice (1975), Metaphor

We Live By Lakoff & Johnson (1980), Covecses, Zoltan. (2010), Metaphor A Practical Introduction by Covecses, Zoltan. (2010), etc.

The data of this research are collected from utterances of the character in the novel *The Fault in Our Stars*. In collecting data, the researcher used a note-taking technique. The steps of data analysis in this research were as follow: observing the expression used in the novel comprehensively; taking a note of any words, phrases, clauses, and sentences that contain metaphor of flouting maxims; identifying and selecting the data based on the types of metaphor and flouting maxims; analyzing and interpreting the data using a pragmatics perspective; making a conclusion based on the data analyzed. After doing the analysis and description of the collected data based on the research problems proposed, the researcher then concluded the result of the analysis according to the theory chosen, describing whether the findings are in line with the theory or not. To provide the trustworthiness of qualitative data, this study applied the triangulation method (Cresswell, 2008, p.266).

FINDINGS

TYPES OF METAPHOR IN FLOUTING MAXIMS

The researcher classifies metaphor in flouting maxim in to three types. There are; structural metaphor, ontology metaphor and orientational metaphor. The researcher found 20 excerpts that contain each categorized of the metaphor in flouting maxim. The 20 excerpts that found by the researcher classified in structural metaphor 9 excerpts, ontology metaphor 8 excerpts, and orientational metaphor 3 excerpts. Here are the findings of metaphor in flouting maxim in each categorized outline in the form of chart 1 to make it easy to understand.
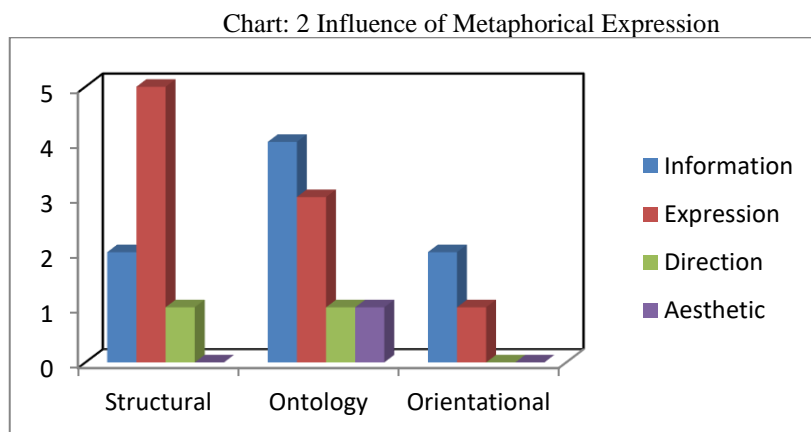
Chart: 1 Metaphor in Flouting Maxims

Metaphor in Flouting Maxims

Orientational Metaphor 15%

Structural Metaphor 40%

Ontology Metaphor 45%
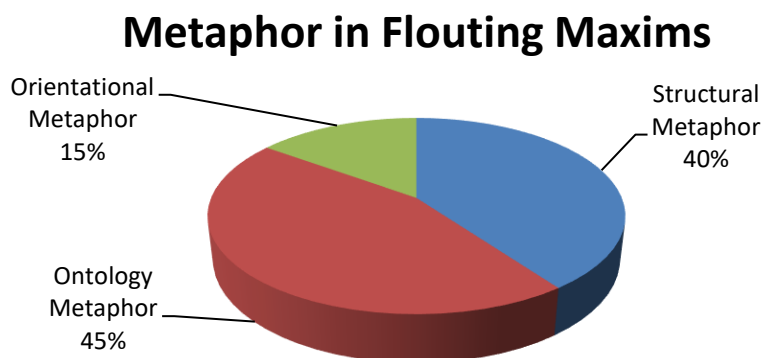
In the chart 1 above shows the types of metaphors through color presentation. The Red shows the value for ontological metaphor in 45% with the data found by the researcher as much as 9 excerpts. Blue shows the value for structural metaphor in 40% with the data found by the researcher as much as 8 excerpts and the green shows the value for orientation metaphor in 15% with the data found by the researcher as much as 3 excerpts.

THE INFLUENCES METAPHOR OF FLOUTING MAXIMS

People have different ways of communicating. Sometimes people say things that are not true meaning. Some people say otherwise, ambiguous, exaggerate, etc for the sentence they mean. In this study, the researcher found 4 influence metaphorical, they are; as information, expression, direction, and aesthetic as shown in chart 2.

Chart: 2 Influence of Metaphorical Expression

In the diagram above shows the types of metaphor in flouting maxim that done by the character in the novel. Based on the research results in this research, researcher found 3 types of metaphor; structural metaphor, ontological metaphor, and orientational metaphor. Based on the function of metaphor, the researcher divided into 4 functions. They are as information, expression, direction, and aesthetic.

Based on diagram above in 8 excerpts structural metaphor, they are divided into 3 functions. 2 excerpts as information function, 5 excerpts as expression function and 1 excerpt as direction function. In 9 excerpts ontological metaphor, they are 4 excerpts as information function, 3 excerpt as expression function, 1 excerpt as direction function and 1 excerpt as aesthetic function. In 3 excerpts for orientational metaphor they are divided into 2 excerpts as information function and 1 excerpt as expression function.

DISCUSSION

METAPHOR IN FLOUTING MAXIMS

Here, the researcher would focus on metaphor on flouting maxim in the novel. The researcher would begin from Structural Metaphors and use some excerpts to explain.

Structural Metaphor

Structural metaphors are metaphors that require other media to explain certain media. The structural metaphor that found in the novel are 8 excerpts, they are divided into 3 functions. 2 excerpts as information function, 5 excerpts as expression function and 1 excerpt as direction function.

1. Information

The informational function can be considered most important, since it helps the people deliver messages, describe things, and give their listener new information. Structural metaphor as information that found in this research, as in the following expression;

> "So it's your death suit." "Correct. Don't you have a death outfit?" "Yeah," I said. "It's a dress I bought for my fifteenth birthday party. But I don't wear it on dates." His eyes lit up. "We're on a date?" he asked. I looked down, feeling bashful. "Don't push it."

> We were both really full, but dessert—a succulently rich crémeux surrounded by passion fruit—was too good not to at least nibble, so we lingered for a while over dessert, trying to get hungry again. The sun was a toddler insistently refusing to go to bed. (Green, 167)

In the quote above, the atmosphere that night is explained by using the metaphorical sentence sun is baby. In this metaphor, sun is not defined as a cute or adorable baby. But more to the resemblance of the baby's attitude where at that time the time was at 08.30 pm but the day was still bright. The sun does not seem to want to set, like a baby who is still fresh playing even though it has entered its bedtime.

2. Expression

Expressive function means express the speaker's feelings. This focuses on addresser; it means that a speaker addresses a message. The aim of expressive function is to convey the speaker's emotion or expression. The expressions functions usually contain originator's feelings, or attitudes, swear words and exclamation. It contains the desire and expectation of speaker to hearer. Structural metaphor as expression function can be seen below;

> "This is Hazel Grace," he said, by way of introduction. "Just Hazel," I said. "How's it going, Hazel?" asked Gus's dad. He was tall—almost as tall as Gus—and skinny in a way that parentally aged people usually aren't. "Okay," I said. "How was Isaac's Support Group?" "It was incredible," Gus said. "You're such a Debbie Downer," his mom said. "Hazel, do you enjoy it?" I paused a second, trying to figure out if my response should be calibrated to please Augustus or his parents. "Most of the people are really nice," I finally said. "That's exactly what we found with families at Memorial when we were in the thick of it with Gus's treatment," his dad said. "Everybody was so kind. Strong, too. In the darkest days, the Lord puts the best people into your life." (Green, 27)

The excerpt above tells when the first time Hazel visit Augustus's house and meet his parents. In the dialogue above, it can be seen that Gus' parents are very friendly to Hazel. They also had time to ask how Hazel is with the support group. But in the middle of the conversation, Gus interrupted until his father said Gus was Dobbie Downer. Dobbie Downer is name of someone who speaks only of the bad or depressing aspects of something and lessens the enthusiasm or pleasure of others. In the case above, Gus has a similar nature

with Dobbie. He put his father in a bad mood when he interrupted his father's conversation with Hazel.

3. Directive function

Directive function means attempt to get someone to do something. It means that language used for the purpose of causing (or preventing) overt action. Structural metaphor as direction function can be seen below;

> "I shouldn't," she said, "but I'm a rebel." She gave me another plastic spoonful of crushed ice. I mumbled a thank-you. Praise God for good nurses. "Getting tired?" she asked. I nodded. "Sleep for a while," she said. "I'll try to run interference and give you a couple hours before somebody comes in to check vitals and the like." I said Thanks again. You say thanks a lot in a hospital. I tried to settle into the bed.

> I felt a little better each day, though: Each sleep ended to reveal a person who seemed a bit more like me. Sleep fights cancer, Regular Dr. Jim said for the thousandth time as he hovered over me one morning surrounded by a coterie of medical students.

> "Then I am a cancer-fighting machine," I told him.

> "That you are, Hazel. Keep resting, and hopefully we'll get you home soon." (Green, 109)

The doctors use war metaphors as a way to reassure Hazel of her recuperation and coping with cancer, especially at the times when her body is subject to life-and-death situations, making Hazel at one point refer to herself as a "cancer-fighting machine." In addition, there was also a time in her confinement in which she was considered a "fighter" because she gave a nine out of ten to the pain she had felt. War metaphors are used in the hospital setting to promote to motivate the patient to continue living. Though she reacts generally against the use of the war metaphors, there are instances in which she used them.

Ontology Metaphor

Ontology metaphors are metaphors that involve experiences and physical things. It provides the basis for an extraordinarily wide variety that is, ways of viewing events, activities, emotions, ideas, etc., as entities and substances. The ontology metaphor that found in the novel are 9 excerpts, they are divided into 4 functions. 4 excerpts as information function, 3 excerpts as expressive function, 1 excerpt as directive function and 1 excerpt as aesthetic function.

1. Information function.

Hazel's sadness at being threatened with canceling her trip to Amsterdam to meet her idol writer is revealed in the findings below;

> "Hi," I said.

> "Hazel Grace," he said.

> "Hi," I said again.

> "Are you crying, Hazel Grace?"
>
> "Kind of?"
>
> "Why?" he asked.
>
> "Cause I'm just—I want to go to Amsterdam, and I want him to tell me what happens after the book is over, and I just don't want my particular life, and also the sky is depressing me, and there is this old swing set out here that my dad made for me when I was a kid." (Green, 121)

The dialogue above takes place after Hazel gets word that the doctor forbade her to go on an eight-hour flight without a doctor familiar with her case. Hazel couldn't go to Amsterdam because the doctors think it is too risky for her. The word the sky is depressing her has a different meaning from the actual one. The word 'sky' here does not mean the sky. But sky here means Hazel's feeling.

2. Expressive function

Expressive function means express the speaker's feelings. The aim of expressive function is to convey the speaker's emotion or expression. The metaphorical expressions that contain expressive functions can be seen in the following findings;

> "Are you ready, sweetie?" and I told her I was ready, and my dad just kept telling me he loved me in this voice that was not breaking so much as already broken, and I kept telling him that I loved him, too, and everyone was holding hands, and I couldn't catch my breath, and my lungs were acting desperate, gasping, pulling me out of the bed trying to find a position that could get them air, and I was embarrassed by their desperation, disgusted that they wouldn't just let go, and I remember my mom telling me it was okay, that I was okay, that I would be okay, and my father was trying so hard not to sob that when he did, which was regularly, it was an earthquake. And I remember wanting not to be awake. (Green, 25)

Hazel recounts the miracle that happened in her life when her cancer flared up. She ended up in the ICU due to pneumonia. She recounted the details of the incident at that time. The story of how the sad face of his parents. She described the incident as an earthquake. That was very painful, stressful, sad and there was fear, fear of losing and that moment might be the last chance to be with her parents.

3. Directive function

Directive function means attempt to get someone to do something. The using of the ontological metaphor as directive function is seen when August visits Hazel in the hospital. They talk about views on life as written below;

> "I wanted…" I said. "I know," he said. "I know. Apparently the world is not a wish-granting factory." That made me smile a little. Lidewij returned with tickets, but her thin lips were pursed with worry. "There is no elevator," she said. "I am very very sorry." "It's okay," I said. "No, there are many stairs," she said. "Steep stairs." "It's

> okay," I said again. Augustus started to say something, but I interrupted. "It's okay. I can do it." (Green, 197)

Here Gus compares the world to a 'factory', a 'wish-granting factory' to be exact. 'Factory' is a building or group of buildings where goods are manufactured or assembled chiefly by machine. But, the results obtained from the factory also failed even if only by a small amount. This is because machines cannot work one hundred percent without human intervention. humans are the ones who set it when the machine starts operating and when the machine must stop. Similar to life in the world, everyone has desires but not all desires will come true in accordance with their expectations. There are times when things happen that are not desirable and beyond their control because, the life of the world is controlled by God.

4. Aesthetic function

An aesthetic metaphorical expression has the function to create an artistic effect. Messages convey more than just the content. The aim of poetic function is to convey the pleasure. One of the uses ontological metaphor as an aesthetic function can be seen as below;

> "That's too much," she said, shaking her head. "We can't accept that from a virtual stranger."
>
> "He's not a stranger. He's easily my second best friend."
>
> "Behind Kaitlyn?" "Behind you," I said. It was true, but I'd mostly said it because I wanted to go to Amsterdam. "I'll ask Dr. Maria," she said after a moment.
>
> Dr. Maria said I couldn't go to Amsterdam without an adult intimately familiar with my case, which more or less meant either Mom or Dr. Maria herself. (My dad understood my cancer the way I did: in the vague and incomplete way people understand electrical circuits and ocean tides. But my mom knew more about differentiated thyroid carcinoma in adolescents than most oncologists.) "So you'll come," I said. "The Genies will pay for it. The Genies are loaded." (Green, 91)

In the above conversation, Hazel uses the metaphor her dad understood her cancer like way people understand electrical circuits and ocean tides. This means that Hazel's father does not understand in detail and clearly about Hazel's cancer. He only knows things about cancer in general or in other words the surface. This is likened to the way people who understand electricity can only easily understand simple circuits that are generally known by people who are not in the field of electricity. Likewise, the way people understand ups and downs, which can only predict it through the season at that time and even then, is often wrong.

Orientational Metaphor

Orientational Metaphor is metaphors related to spatial orientation. This metaphor is oriented towards space and time. The coherence used in this metaphor helps to create metaphorical expressions of its nature directed and is a form of spatial orientation, for example, up-down, in-out, front-back, on-off, deep- shallow, central peripheral. The

orientational metaphor that found in the novel are 3 excerpts, they are divided into 2 functions. 2 excerpts as information functions and 1 excerpt as expressive function.

1. Information

The finding for the orientational metaphor as information function can be seen below;

> There were five others before they got to him. He smiled a little when his turn came. His voice was low, smoky, and dead sexy. "My name is Augustus Waters," he said. "I'm seventeen. I had a little touch of osteosarcoma a year and a half ago, but I'm just here today at Isaac's request." "And how are you feeling?" asked Patrick.
>
> "Oh, I'm grand." Augustus Waters smiled with a corner of his mouth. "I'm on a roller coaster that only goes up, my friend. (Green, 11)

In the quote above, Augus uses the metaphorical sentence 'a roller coaster that only goes up' to make the hearer really know how exactly the condition of him. By using metaphor, the reader can easily imagine how the condition of Augustus and how he feels. Of course, August's statement is very interesting. However, if considered reasonable clear, how can a person who was convicted of osteosarcoma fine and feel happy as if nothing had happened. It is common knowledge that cancer sufferers are synonymous with treatment and chemotherapy, which of course does not feel so pleasant.

2. Expressive

The finding of orientational metaphors as expressive function is found in the novel The Fault in Our Stars can be seen below;

> "We are literally in the heart of Jesus," he said. "I thought we were in a church basement, but we are literally in the heart of Jesus." "Someone should tell Jesus," I said. "I mean, it's gotta be dangerous, storing children with cancer in your heart." "I would tell Him myself," Augustus said, "but unfortunately I am literally stuck inside of His heart, so He won't be able to hear me." I laughed. He shook his head, just looking at me. "What?" I asked. "Nothing," he said. (Green, 16)

In this conversation, previously Augustus said that they (Hazel and Augustus) are literally in the heart of Jesus. It is related to their support group location in the basement of the church which they made a circle formation around the picture of Christian cross, where the heart of Jesus is placed. Then, Hazel is joking by saying that someone should tell Jesus that it was dangerous to store children in His heart, then, Augustus replied that he would tell himself but because of he was literally stuck inside of His heart, so He would not be able to hear him. It is related to their cancer. Their illness made them close to God in term that they could meet Him with a bigger chance because of their illness could make them die anytime.

THE INFLUENCES OF METAPHOR AS FLOUTING MAXIMS

Flouting Maxim of Manner in Metaphor

On the maxim of manner, Grice recommends avoiding obscurity of expression, avoid ambiguity, be brief (avoid unnecessary prolixity), be orderly. Here, the maxim of manner

requires both of speakers and interlocutor to be clear. But what will happen if the metaphorical expression. Of course, the reader knows that metaphor is a figurative language in which the use of words or groups of words is not true, but as a painting based on similarities or comparisons. To find out the relation between metaphor and floating maxim, we start from excerpt 1;

On excerpt 1 page 46 'the sun was a toddler insistently refusing to go to bed'. The metaphorical sentence is structural metaphor that provides information to the reader about the atmosphere and time of the moment being told. The time when the sun should have set is evening. Even though the clock shows night time but since the sun is still visible, so at night it feels like it's still a bright afternoon. So, the use of metaphors provides information to the reader that the atmosphere of Hazel and Gus' dinner is like a hangout in a restaurant in the afternoon.

The natural phenomena that Hazel is trying to explain are commonplace in European countries, one of which is Amsterdam. The duration of the day in Amsterdam is about 13 hours per day. The sun rises around 07.00 and sets around 20.00. Through the metaphorical expressions used, there is very deep information for listeners who can understand the speaker's intent. In addition to the problem of time, the atmosphere at dinner is arguably less romantic than dinner at night. Evenings can make the atmosphere more romantic with the expanse of stars in the sky and moonlight. And usually dinner at night is also identical to candle night.

Flouting Maxim of Quantity in Metaphor

Maxim of quantity requires speakers in a conversation to be as informative as is required for the current purpose of the exchange. As Grice (1975) said that" the category of quantity relates to the quantity of information to be provided, and under it fall the following maxims; make your contribution as informative as is required. Do not make your contribution more informative than is required" (p.45)

Based on the quotation above, Grice hopes that the speech partner will contribute no more or less than needed. Quantity maxim flouting occurs when the speakers of a conversation fail to meet the quantity maxim in the Cooperative Principle. It includes whether the speakers are less informative than necessary or more informative than necessary. When speakers violate the quantity maxim, they become less or more informative. To see the relationship between the metaphor and the floating maxim quantity more clearly, it will be started with an explanation of the findings of excerpt 2.

On excerpt 2 page 47, the hearer is given information about the effect of brain tumors on the patient. This is written with the sentence 'the kind of tumor Caroline is known among medical types as the Asshole Tumor, because it just turns you into a monster. Through this metaphorical sentence, the reader is given information about a brain tumor that can disrupt the emotions and thoughts of the sufferer. Like a monster who is always unfriendly, people with brain tumors can experience problems controlling emotions and speech and memory. This is because of the presence of tumor cells that disrupt and reduce the work of the brain as the central nervous system.

Flouting Maxim of Quality in Metaphor

This maxim expects a speaker to be able to convey something tangible and in accordance with the facts in actual speaking activities. This is supported by Grice (1975) based on his statement "Under the category of Quality falls a supermaxim-'try to make your contribution on that is true. They are two more specific maxims: Do not say what you believe to be false. Do not say that for which you lack adequate evidence. According Grice, Metaphor and irony are one of the triggers for violating this maxim, because it contradicts what the speaker does with what the speaker says. For example, can be seen in excerpt 4;

On the excerpt 4 page 50, the word 'Twitterpated', and a bunny are related words. The word is associated with someone who is in love. Someone who is in love tends to be like a drunk-person who is difficult to distinguish between good and bad, because in his eyes everything is beautiful when she is in love. Hazel answered it that she is not a bunny. The word 'bunny' has meaning in the western culture is drunk. Her father thinks Hazel is lovesick. But Hazel denies it and does not admit that she's actually her father right that she's in love with Gus. However, the rebuttal made by Hazel by considering herself a 'bomb' which means someone who can hurt those closest to her at any time made her decide not to date anyone.

In this case, Hazel used metaphors to give a plausible excuse to hide the truth. Hazel admitted to herself that she had been attracted to Gus. On the other hand, Gus also has the same feeling towards her. But considering her condition, it seems that a happy love with a lover is just a fairy tale for her and Gus, for her the way to survive and fight against cancer is the focus. Hazel has violated Grice's co-op rules. She does a flouting maxim quality by telling lies to her parents about her feelings for Augustus Water.

CONCLUSION

The researcher found 20 excerpts that contain each categorized of the metaphor in flouting maxim. The 20 excerpts that found by the researcher classified in structural metaphor 9 excerpts, ontology metaphor 8 excerpts, and orientational metaphor 3 excerpts. In addition, the researcher found 4 influence metaphorical, they are; as information, expression, direction, and aesthetic. Based on the findings, the researcher concludes that the majority of maxim violations committed by using metaphor strategies are flouting maxim of manner. This is because the use of metaphors will make it difficult for the interlocutor to understand the meaning of the speaker so that the interlocutor will be confused in finding the meaning of the metaphor. Flouting maxim of quality takes the third place after flouting maxim of manner and quantity. In this case, the speaker deliberately hides the facts by using metaphor as the medium. While the flouting maxim of quantity occurs because the speaker is too excited/emotional to convey his feelings so that the use of metaphor becomes a waste of words because in addition to using metaphor, the speaker also directly explains the meaning at length. Metaphor here is used as an illustration to make it easier for the speaker to explain his meaning to the hearer.

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