

CHAPTER II

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE OBJECT OF THE RESEARCH

Novel is a fictional prose narrative in which the representation of character occurs either in a static condition or in the process of development as the result of events or actions (Holman: 1986) While according to Little Graham (1966) in his *Approach to Literature*, novel is a form of literary work which presents one or a few characters in considerable depth, and also traces the development of characters as a result of experiences of which the plot tells.

The description of what novel means cited above tells us that it is constructed by events, actions or experiences. A novel writer creates the events, actions or experiences through set of words. Sometimes the words are composed in paraphrases and sometimes they appear as sequence of conversations between characters. Conversation is a significant mean to describe certain moments to build a story. Without conversation, it seem that the characters become speechless.

This thesis uses Elizabeth Smith's *Slow Dancing* as source of the data. Elizabeth Smith is a romance writer. In 1998 her novel *Slow Dancing* is established. It is consist of 27 chapters.

She is known of some of her novels, most of which are romances. Elizabeth is consistent to make her story long and strong on quality. She never allows the intensity of her love story falter.

Likewise Elizabeth Smith's *Nobody's Baby*, her previous novel, considered to be a six-dimensional story that pleases the readers on every level, *Slow Dancing* is promised to be just as captivating.

This novel tells about a small-town girl Hallie Prescott plunging into a world of sophistication when she accompanies her husband to Hollywood. It is Casey, Hallie's husband, an enthusiastic guy, who always wants to pace one step ahead to reach his dream to be a successful writer. As the only child of Prescott family, an intellectual and handsome guy, Casey grew up in surrounding of ease. He used to get everything he wants. Besides, her mother ever gives all supports to win his goals.

Then the new couple goes to Los Angeles to see their, actually his, dream to be a reality. Days and months turn and too soon, the dream goes sour and Hallie faces the loss of everything she once held. Casey dies on half way to reach his dream. The great enthusiasm and dirty Hollywood business's game has killed him. He left his wife in lonesome and desperate life full of intrigues.

However, Grant Keller can help her rebuild her life, but he has his own demons to fight not least; his memories of Hallie.

As a romance story this novel consists of problematic life experiences. Lie, deceit, as well as sarcasm colour the passages. Arguments are unavoids. Nevertheless, the writer does not forget the main style of hers to build and bring the story to sense of romance. She touches her readers by many expressions of love full of persuasions and passions. Hyperbole becomes one characteristic of those expression.

Grice, claims that people entering into conversation with each other agree to cooperate toward mutual communicative ends, thus obeying the cooperative principle and its regulative conventions. He calls these conventions maxims, and has suggested that at least the following four obtain:

1. the maxim of quantity: make your contribution as informative as is required-don't give too much or too little information
2. the maxim of quality: make your contribution one that you believe to be true
3. maxim of relation: be relevant
4. maxim of manner: avoid unnecessary prolixity, obscurity of expression and ambiguity, and be orderly

Maxims are not, however, as strongly regulative as grammatical rules, and are therefore broken quite often. Grice outlines four such cases:

1. A speaker may violate a maxim: this accounts for lies and deceits

2. He may opt out of the cooperative principle, as, for example, members of government do when they refuse to answer questions on the ground that the information required is classified.
3. He may be faced with a clash, and will have therefore to break one maxim or another
4. He may flout a maxim, so that it is apparent to his interlocutors.

(Carter and Simpson: 1989)

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS OF THE DATA TABLE