

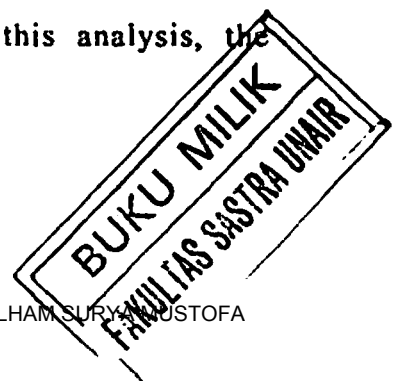
### CHAPTER III

## DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION

Implicatures as one of discourse analysis topics proposed by Paul Grice can be used to analyze joke or humor. There are four maxims which are acceptable in the Cooperative Principle, namely :

1. Maxims of Quantity : what we say must be as brief and informative as required.
2. Maxims of Quality : what we say must be true, honest and supported by evidence.
3. Maxims of Relation : what we say must be relevant with the conversation in the context.
4. Maxims of Manner : what we say must be clear and free from ambiguity.

The Cooperative Principle and its maxims are not only important as a code of conversational etiquette. They are even more significant for identifying the meaning uttered by the speaker. Violation of the maxims can lead to ambiguity or obscurity where the message is not clear to the hearer. To some extent violation is tolerated. For example, in the case where two adult participants do not want a child to understand their speech, they deliberately violate the maxim of manner so that the talk is still intelligible for them but not for the child. In this analysis, the



avoiding or the violation of such maxims can raise joke or humor. Grice calls this violation as flouting. The implicature elements above are applied to analyze jokes of serial comedy film "Hope and Gloria" shown by Indosiar.

The analysis of this problem is emphasized on the jokes of the dialogues of the actors which contain implicatures. The dialogues, which do not contain implicatures, will not be transcribed and analyzed.

In an effective analysis, the data analyzed are presented one by one followed by its analysis. Each data will be presented and transcribed completely as it is uttered in the dialogues. However, the dialogues must be completed with the explanation of the situation and the context related with the conversation. For this reason, the clear description about the implicature, which is intended in the context, can be obtained.

After presenting a data, it is immediately followed by an analysis of maxims contained in the dialogue. By this way, the readers can immediately understand the analysis of each dialogue.

The analysis is aimed to find out the implicature elements contained in jokes of the dialogue. By considering the context surrounding the dialogue, the analysis of implicature elements of the jokes is done based on the theory of implicatures outlined earlier in chapter one.

### 3.1. Maxims of Quantity

Maxims of quantity are what we say must be as brief and informative as required. Do not make your contribution more informative than what is required. Everything must be brief and clear. Some jokes or humors in serial comedy film "Hope and Gloria" are built by violating the maxim of quantity. Some cases are analyzed below.

#### Case 1 :

One day Gloria makes affair with her new friend named Steven. Hope, her sister, knew this. Of course, Gloria doesn't want her husband, Louis, and her son, Sony, know this affair. At any time Hope, not purposely, asks Gloria who is playing with her son, Sony.

Hope : Will you meet with the man for dinner tonight ?

Gloria : Of course, I am.

Sony : *(surprisingly)* The man ? who is the man ?

Gloria : The man ? Oh, your father is the man, baby. (Gloria is trying to disguise her conversation).

Gloria violates the maxim of quantity when she uses the expression "the man" for "Sony's father", or she is not being as informative as she can. She doesn't want her affair known by her son. She is afraid her affair will be known by Sony through her

conversation with Hope. She disguises her conversation with Hope by giving unclear information to her son. Of course, although the information confuses Sony, he will not think further. He is still a child. His age is about eight years old. He will not understand yet what the affair is and he doesn't care whether the information is confusing or not. He will think in a simple way, the man is his father and his mom will meet his father tonight, that's all. This violation of maxim of quantity saves Gloria's affair. This violation of maxim of quantity raises a joke for the audience.

**Case 2 :**

Before making a decision, chief of jury gives advise to the member of juries. He speaks as clearly as possible to motivate the jury in order that they can make a right decision.

Chief of Jury : Jury must be honest, wise, equitable, and not influenced by anything. He must have a strong self-confidence, strong convictions, and never afraid of any threat. If you convince the accused guilty, say guilty, if not, say not guilty. But he is guilty, isn't he ? He is guilty, is that right ? I think he is guilty.

Jury : ??? (confused).

The speech of the chief is apparently good and perfect. However, finally he confuses the jury with the last statement that the accused is guilty. He says everybody must have opinion and is not influenced by anything in making a decision. However, finally he influences the jury that the accused is guilty. He is not consistent of what he said. What he says is not as informative as is required. He has violated the principle of maxim of quantity.

He says too much and makes not so informative as is required. He motivates the juries to make a right decision and not influenced by anybody, but he also influences everybody. It is ironical. His information is not clear. He has violated the maxim of quantity. In this case, joke or humor is built by violating the maxim of quantity.

### 3.2. Maxims of Quality

Maxims of quality are what we say must be true, honest and supported by evidence. Do not say what you believe to be false. Do not say something that you lack adequate evidence. Everything must be honest and true. Some jokes or humors in serial comedy film "Hope and Gloria" are built by violating the maxim of quality. Some cases are analyzed below.

**Case 1 :**

Ethan is practicing a pull up. He is a friend of Hope. Gloria is coming and praising Ethan's pull up. However Louis, whose body is fat, is coming and underestimates what Ethan is doing.

**Louis** : What kind of pull-up are you doing ? You want to know a right pull-up, here I give you example. *(Louis teaches Ethan how to make a good pull up. He gives an example by practicing in the handle of pull-up while Ethan and Gloria are noticing at him in detail)*

**Louis** : Here the way if we want to do a good pull up. *(Louis jumps and holds the handle of the pull up, he tries to lift up his body). Here we go ! Here we are ! (However he still can't lift his big body). Here we are ! Ok, Help me, please. (Finally he asks Ethan and Gloria to help him releasing from the handle. Ethan and Gloria help Louis by mocking at his unsuccessful practicing).*

**Louis** : I'll try tomorrow.

From the dialogue and acting above, Louis blames Ethan of his wrong pull-up. Ethan and Gloria think that Louis will know more about the way of a good pull-up. So they notice Louis in detail to know the better way and the right way to do pull-up. However, really Louis can't do even once. It shows that he never practices

pull-up at all. From what Louis said, it implies that he knows much about pull-up and he can do the better way of pull-up. However, he even can not do the pull-up at all, so it raises joke.

What Louis utters is not true. He says he can do a good pull-up. However, he can't do the pull-up at all. What he says violates maxim of quality, that is what he says is not true because it lacks of adequate evidence. He can't prove that he can do what he said.

**Case 2 :**

Louis and Gloria joined IQ test. Louis gets a hundred and eleven IQ test scores. However, Gloria gets scores higher than Louis, namely one hundred and thirty four. Gloria is proud of her ability and she often compares her ability with Louis'. Louis feels as if Gloria always underestimates him. Finally he is angry with Gloria and he will prove that IQ mark will not influence somebody's skill and intelligence. It is only a theory and an unreliable method.

**Louis :** You always underestimate me. I am able to do everything correctly although my IQ is a hundred and eleven.

**Gloria :** Oh yea, could you prove it ?

**Louis :** Sure. You know I have a job with a good work and salary. I can arrange my life, my family and my

household correctly. I also teach Sony to be a good boy. I also deliver Sony to school and pick him up everyday. I always put everything in the right place and in the right position. Even a small thing, I have never made a mistake during this time. Do you ever know I make mistake to put everything in the wrong place ? Never!

Gloria : Oh yea. *(Gloria is walking around while she is looking outside the window of her big apartment. Unexpectedly, she sees her car parked outside the park area.)* Where did you park your car ?

Louis : Oh my god. Sorry, I have to park and lock the car correctly. *(Louis realizes and immediately he gets down to park his car. However, a minute later he comes inside again because the keys are left in the table in front of Gloria. Gloria stands and waves the keys with her fingers. Louis is ashamed and he takes the keys and hurriedly gets down.)*

Louis : I will pick Sonny up. *(Louis closes the door nervously).*

Hope : Ok, see you one hundred eleven. *(IQ Louis is 111).*

Louis is fed up because his wife, Gloria, always underestimates him after he got a bad mark of his IQ test. He got one hundred and eleven scores and Gloria got one hundred and



thirty four. He argues that IQ test can not be taken as a measurement of people's ability whether they are stupid or not. Although his IQ mark is bad, he actually can live and arrange his life normally. He can do everything in daily life activity normally. He never makes even a smallest mistake. However, at that time he can not prove it to Gloria. After Gloria found some mistakes made by Louis, Louis realizes that and he was ashamed and nervous because he really could not prove it.

What Louis says violates the maxim of quality because his statement is not true and not supported by evidence. Everything that he believes is false. He wants to prove that although he got one hundred and eleven mark of IQ test he is still normal and can do everything correctly. Actually he always makes mistake anytime in each of his activities. He says he always put everything in the right place and position. However, he can not prove it because he has parked his car in the wrong place, namely outside the park area. Besides that he even makes a second mistake by leaving the key in up-stair when he gets down. He forgets to bring the keys and even he forgets where he puts the keys. Actually he has put the keys in a wrong place. He should put the keys in the cupboard, where everybody usually puts there. However, he puts them in a kitchen table. All these mistakes make Louis nervous and ashamed. He

actually can not prove his words to Gloria. Even Gloria underestimates him more by waving and moving the keys by her fingers. This is because what he says is not true and he can not prove his statement. Everything he says is lack of adequate evidence. He has violated the maxim of quality.

### 3.3. Maxims of Relation

Maxims of relation is what we say must be relevant with the conversation in the context. A statement that is not related with the truth will not be acceptable. The violation of this maxim will make people confused and unable to understand what something really means. However, avoiding this maxim can raise an interesting humor.

Some analysis of jokes in serial comedy film "Hope and Gloria" that violate maxims of Relation are explained below.

#### Case 1 :

On any occasion Denis Dupree is pointed out as a jury in a court. On a closed meeting which determines the accused guilty or not, the juries put to a vote. The chief of jury counts the result of the vote.

The chief of jury : (*He counts votes*) Guilty - guilty – guilty – not guilty !. All guilty and one not guilty. Anybody has an idea ?

Denis Dupree : How about if we are having dinner ?

The answer of Denis Dupree is not relevant with what the chief means. That's why it raises a joke. What the chief means is the idea to solve the problem and to make a decision. Everybody will know what the chief means is to make a decision. However the answer of Denis Dupree is not relevant at all. He even proposes to have a dinner.

However, he can not be blamed of his answer that it is really wrong. He thinks that the problem is so complicated. It will not be good to force the juries to make a decision while they are tired. Having dinner will make the juries' mind fresh again and able to make a good decision. In this case the violation of maxim of relation raises a joke.

**Case 2 :**

One day, Sony, the only son of Gloria and Louis, asks his mother, Gloria. Sony's age is about eight years, so he is still a child.

**Sony** : Mom, is our neighbor rich ?

**Gloria** : Absolutely yes, let's see his good apartment, having expensive car, and his furniture is so luxurious like that.

**Sony** : But why are his parents confused when they know their son swallows money just a ten-cent coin ?

**Gloria** : *(surprised)* What ? Oh, My God.

Sony misinterprets with what really happens to Ricky, his friend and his neighbor in that apartment. Ricky is still a child about 5 years old. He plays with Sony and he swallows a ten-cent coin. Knowing that, his parents are confused about him and sorry about what Ricky did.

However, Sony misinterprets what makes Ricky's parents confused. He thinks that Ricky's parents are regretting that they have lost the money. He thinks that everybody that regrets losing little money is a poor person. He didn't know other aspects. What has made the parents really upset is not because of losing money, but Ricky's condition. What Sony really thinks is not relevant with

what really happens. This is not relevant that the losing of a ten-cent coin money implicates they are not rich people. The irrelevance with what really happens avoids the principle of relation.

**Case 3 :**

When Hope and Ethan receive a wedding invitation, Ethan wants to show his skill in wedding party. Ethan is freshly graduated from medical school.

Ethan : I will show my skill in that wedding party.

Hope : What will you show to them ?

Ethan : Cardiac incision !

What Ethan answers is illogical. He will show his skill namely cardiac incision. He is freshly graduated from medical school. He is a doctor. Of course he can do that. However, it is impossible to show his competence in a wedding party. Although he is an expert to do that, it is not relevant with the situation. It is not applicable on that situation to show his capability. In this case, Ethan has avoided principle of relation. What he will show namely cardiac incision is not relevant with the situation.

### 3.4. Maxims of Manner

Maxims of manner is what we say must be clear and must avoid ambiguity. Everything must be orderly, clear, not ambiguous and free from unnecessary prolixity. Ambiguous dialogues will make people confused and unable to understand what really means. However, ambiguity can make people laugh because it sounds funny. Some analysis of jokes regarding with flouting of principle of manner will be presented below.

#### Case 1 :

In preparation of making cinema, every actor is practicing his or her character. Dennis Dupree as one of the main characters is practicing his part while Gwillem is noticing him.

Dennis Dupree : Everything good for me is good for Dennis Dupree.

Gwillem : But you are Dennis Dupree.

Dennis Dupree : Everything good show for Dennis Dupree is good for me. I am practicing in the mirror last morning.

Dennis Dupree : *(In front of mirror)* Dennis Dupree is good for . . .  
 . . . ah, fool !

For the conversation above it is a kind of ambiguity. Because everything which is spoken by Dennis Dupree is very ambiguous and confusing. It can't be understood what he really means. He said that everything good for him is good for Dennis Dupree, everything good for Denis Dupree is good for him, and other expressions that makes more ambiguity and confusion. This ambiguity violates principle of manner. However, because of the ambiguity and the complicated understanding, it creates a joke.

Case 2 :

One day, Hope is always bothered by a bad dream. She is always dreaming at night as if her beautiful pony were always cut-off by her sister, Gloria. She is always worried about her dream and persuades Gloria to help her. He invites Gloria to consult Dr. Rhodes to solve the problem.

Hope : I am always bothered by a nightmare every night. I got a dream as if my pony were cut-off by you. We have to analyze this problem. Would you like to accompany me to meet Dr. Rhodes today ?

Gloria : No !

Hope : Would you like to accompany me about the problem of yours ?

Gloria : No !

Hope : Would you like to accompany me to talk about the problem of me?

Gloria : Yes !

It sounds ambiguous. Gloria says 'no' to what Hope requested. Actually Gloria says 'yes' when Hope wants to talk about her problem. However, Gloria refuses to meet Dr Rhodes if Hope talks about Gloria's problem. Actually all the expressions are the same, but Gloria makes it complicated. Of course, Hope will talk about everything regarding with her problem to Dr Rhodes. Even if she refuses to talk everything clearly to Dr Rhodes, eventually, Dr Rhodes will ask completely what causes the problem. If she didn't talk frankly, Dr Rhodes will not be able to solve the problem. This ambiguity violates the principle of manner. In this case, violation of maxim of manner raises humor or joke.

Case 3 :

Hope and Gloria protest to the apartment owner. The owner is a very old woman named Mrs. Betty. Her character is temperamental. Gloria and Hope protest because there is a new



tenant, Judy, who always makes a noise with hard rock music. This makes Hope, Gloria, Louis and Sony can not sleep and talk well.

Hope : I ask you to drive Judy out from this apartment. He makes all tenants here can not sleep well.

Mrs. Betty : I will drive him out if all of tenants here agree what you've said.

Hope : Of course, all of the tenants agree because they are always annoyed by him. I have talked to them and they want Judy out from this place.

Mrs. Betty : Ok. I agree. I will drive Judy out right now.

Hope : Oh, thank you. You are a sweet old woman.

Mrs. Betty : Who do you call old ?! (*He is saying angrily*)

Gloria : (*whispering to Hope*) Who do you call sweet ?

In the dialogue above, Gloria and Hope ask Mrs. Betty to drive out a new tenant, Judy. He has made a noise with his hard music that makes all of tenants can not sleep well. Formerly, Mrs. Betty, who is bad-tempered, refuses Hope and Gloria. After Hope insists her, finally she agrees to drive Judy out on that time. Hope thanks to Mrs. Betty and praises Mrs. Betty as a sweet old woman. However, Mrs. Betty is angry with her. She does not want to be called old. She feels Hope has underestimated and mocked at her.

Besides that, Gloria asks Hope with a slow voice that Hope calls sweet. Gloria thinks that Mrs. Betty can not be called sweet because of her being bad-tempered. It is not reasonable to call her sweet. All of tenants hate her.

In the dialogue above it is seemingly ambiguous and confusing. Hope really means to praise Mrs. Betty, but Mrs. Betty misunderstands. Mrs. Betty feels that Hope has mocked at her by saying old woman. She is angry with Hope. This is a kind of ambiguity. The words 'sweet old woman' can be meant positive as praise which Hope really says. However, on the contrary it can be meant negative as a kind of mocking at someone. Mrs. Betty thinks that the words 'old woman' is an insult. However, Gloria dislikes Hope to call Mrs. Betty 'sweet' because she is not actually sweet. This complicated interpretation makes an ambiguity. This kind of ambiguity violates the principle of manner.

### 3.5. Analysis of Combination of Some Maxims

Generally, violation of one maxim will influence other maxims. In fact, violation of one maxim will affect other maxims. Some jokes, which violate some maxims at once, are analyzed in some cases below.

Case 1 :

Gloria is going to bed while her husband, Louis, is doing his work by typing. Gloria is angry because her sleep is annoyed by the noisy typewriter.

Gloria : Can't you wait till tomorrow to do your duty ?

Louis : Sorry, I can't. I have to present it tomorrow.

Gloria : But you have disturbed my sleep.

*(A minute later Louis finishes the first page. )*

Louis : Yeah, I finish my typing.

Gloria : Yes, thanks. I can sleep well now.

Louis : Now the second page.

*(Then Louis starts to type again.)*

Gloria : Ha !

Gloria thinks that Louis' words that *he finishes his typing* implies that he really has finished his typing. Gloria is relieved because she can sleep well then. She thinks that Louis do finishes his noisy typing. However, finally Louis continues to type the next page and makes a noisy typing again. This is funny because the word "*I finish my typing*" from Louis doesn't imply an end of his typing. He still continues his typing (second page) and makes noise again.

The word "*finish*" usually relates the end of everything. That's why Gloria thinks it is the end of Louis' work and she can sleep well without being annoyed by the noise of the typewriter. Actually he only stops a moment and continues his working and types the next page. Because the statement does not relate to the end of his typing again, it means that it violates principle of relation. In this case, the violation of maxim of relation raises joke or humor.

Actually the word "*finish*" itself is ambiguous. It means the end of everything. It can also mean the end of one of some duties. In this case, the statement "I finish my typing" can mean the end of Louis' job and can also mean the end of typing the first page. He still has the second page, third, fourth and may be some more pages. Actually what he means is he has finished the first page not all of his duties. This ambiguity violates the principle of manner.

Case 2 :

Hope got a present – a new car. She intends to give her car to her sister, Gloria. However, Gloria refuses it.

Hope : This is my car. Take my present car. I already have a car,  
you can take my present car.

Gloria : I can't, this is yours. I can't take this.

Hope : But what having two cars for ?. It's ok, the new one is for you.

Gloria : I can't take this. I really can't. I should not have it. This is yours.

Hope : Ok, how about making a barter system. Our grandma always makes barter system. I don't know *what she did with the butcher*, but the refrigerator was always full of meat.

In the dialogue above, Hope intends to give his present car to Gloria, but Gloria refuses it. Hope proposes to do a barter system. She argues that their grandma always did barter system. She says that she doesn't know what her grandma did at that time but the refrigerator is full of meat. It implies that her grandma did barter system to the butcher. However, what grandma had done in barter is ambiguous and unclear. The unclear explanation will create some interpretations and opinions. May be she exchanged meat with her furniture, her accessories, her jewelry, or many other possibilities. The unclear explanation avoids maxims of manner. In this case the unclear statement raises a joke or humor.

Besides that, what Gloria says is not informative. She says that she doesn't know what Grandma had done with the butcher, but the refrigerator was full of meat. She only gives a little information

about the refrigerator which is full with meat. However, she doesn't give any information what her grandma did with the butcher, what she means about the butcher system itself, what her grandma had exchanged to get the meat, and other information that makes the refrigerator full with meat clear. This kind of uninformative statement as we required violates the principle of quantity.

**Case 3 :**

Denis Dupree's girlfriend, Lizbeth, is coma for several days in hospital. He visits his girlfriend and takes care of her in her room. He is very sad and sorry for what Lizbeth suffered. When he is looking after Lizbeth, a beautiful nurse is coming and she introduces herself to him. Her name is Lucy. She is assigned to take care of Lizbeth. Denis Dupree is spellbound by Lucy's beauty. He falls in love to Lucy. Lucy apparently can see what Denis Dupree feels, and she seemingly falls in love also with Denis Dupree.

When Lucy needs help Denis Dupree to lift Lizbeth's body because she has to change the curtain, Denis Dupree intends to kiss her. However, Lucy refuses. She knows it is really wrong.

Lucy : Sorry, we can not do this. Lizbeth is your girlfriend and she will be angry knowing this. This is a mistake.

Denis Dupree : Yes, we can't do this while Lizbeth is coma looking at me. This is really wrong. We may not do that.

Nurse : I know. It is impossible. This is a big mistake.

Denis Dupree : Let's go outside. *(Hurriedly, both go outside happily and we can guess what they will do.)*

Lucy refuses to be kissed by Denis Dupree. She knows that it is a mistake and they may not do that. Denis Dupree is the boyfriend of her patient. It is impossible for her to love him. Denis Dupree answers as if he realized what he did is wrong. Moreover, he loves and kisses Lucy in front of Lizbeth. This is really wrong and he realizes that.

However, finally they do it outside the room. It implies that what they say is not relevant with what they do. Because what they say is not relevant with what they do their statements violate principle of relation. Besides that, what they say is not true. They are not honest and their statement is lack of adequate evidence. They know that it is wrong, but they still do it. This violates maxim of quality.

**Case 4 :**

After IQ test, Louis claims that he wins although his score is only one hundred and eleven.

Louis : I win with score one hundred and eleven. (111)

Gloria : But my score is one hundred and thirty four. (134)

Louis : You forget that my parents are stupid.

Gloria : You win !

Louis claims that he wins because he compares his cleverness with his parents. His parents are stupid. He thinks that he will be as stupid as his father. However he gets an adequate medium standard score. Meanwhile Gloria's parents are clever people so it is natural that she gets a high score.

What Louis thinks is confusing, ambiguous and not clear. He claims that he wins because his parents are stupid. This reason is neither acceptable nor provable. Basically what he says can not be accepted by the people because it is not provable that if the parents are stupid so the son is stupid too. If the son is cleverer than his parents, so he is cleverer than clever people. This is not provable opinion and it is ambiguous. This kind of ambiguity violates the principle of manner.

Besides that what he says is not true and lack of adequate evidence. He is not honest when he said that he lost because his



score is lower than Gloria's. He refuses to recognize that Gloria wins. This kind of untrue statement violates the principle of quality.

**Case 5 :**

Denis Dupree becomes one of the members of jury. He joins the summoning to court of the accused. A prosecutor strives to look for the weakness of the accused. He is accused of doing illegal trading activities.

**Accused** : I am only a cum laude graduate. However, people treat me as a fool man.

**Prosecutor** : Do you think you are a clever man ? How do you save in Word Perfect ?

**Accused** : F ten (F10).

**Attorney** : Objection. This is not relevant.

**Judge** : What do you actually mean ?

**Prosecutor** : I know he is a clever man. That's why I want to show *the other way*.

**Judge** : Yes, but how ?

**Prosecutor** : ?? (*still confused*).

Dialogues above are ambiguous and not relevant. When the accused confesses that he is a clever man, prosecutor attempts to test him. He asks him how to save document in Word Perfect, one of computer application software, but the accused can answer correctly. However, the attorney assesses that the question is not relevant. The question is not relevant with what he is accused. He is accused of doing illegal trading, namely selling drugs and hard medicines and he says that he is clever. There is no relationship between what he states and what he is accused of. May be he says about his background to influence the jury about his achievement. However, it is not relevant with what he is accused of. This violates the maxim of relation.

When judge asks prosecutor what he asks that for, he says that he wants to show the other way. He wants to prove that the accused is not clever. However, when the judge asks him how the way is, he is confused. It is ambiguous because prosecutor attempts to fall the accused statement but he is failed. He still states that he will show the other way although he is failed. This is a kind of ambiguity which violates the principle of manner.

**Case 6 :**

**Gwillem** : You get a new car present.

**Hope** : Oh yea, I am very happy. Thank you, thank you very much. Oh, I get promotion. It is not useless I work hard during this time. Do I get promotion ?

**Gwillem** : Yes. Your new job now is to deliver order.

**Hope** : But this is Albert's duty.

**Gwillem** : Albert has finished.

**Hope** : *(confused) ??*

Gwillem, a production manager where Hope works, give a new car present to Hope. Of course, Hope is very happy and thanks Gwillem. She thinks she gets promotion because of her hard work during this time. However, Gwillem says that her new job is delivering order. It is confusing because it is not a kind of promotion. Hope is a production staff in Denis Dupree Show. If he is assigned to deliver order, it is a lower position. It is not suitable with her skill. The order delivery is usually done by Albert and it is a low position.

When Hope says that delivering order is Albert's duty, Gwillem says that *Albert has finished*. This is an ambiguous answer what the meaning of '*Albert has finished*' is. At that time Albert is absent. Nobody knows where Albert is. There can be many interpretations and possibilities about Albert. May be he is fired, sick, dead, retired, getting holiday, and many other things.

In this case, there are some possibilities that may happen. The first, Hope is lost her high position although she has worked hard during that time and it is not suitable with her skill. Secondly, she is assigned to deliver order for a while because this position is empty. Albert can not do the job for a while. Another possibility, Hope is spontaneously assigned to deliver order at that time and she does not permanently do the job. This is because Albert can not do his job.

Finally in another scene it is known that Albert has passed away and Hope is assigned spontaneously to deliver order. The next day the delivery position is assigned to a new employer. Hope is promoted to Manager Assistant. That's why she gets a new car as a facility.

The dialogue above is ambiguous and confusing because the statement uttered by Gwillem is unclear. This ambiguous statement violates the principle of manner.

In the dialogue, when Hope asks whether she is promoted, Gwillem says yes. However, in the reality he assigns Hope to do a low position. In this case there is no relationship between promotion and the reality that she has to do a low position. The word “yes” that Gwillem says is not relevant with the assignment given to Hope. This irrelevance violates maxims of relation.

**CHAPTER IV**  
**CONCLUSION**