CHAPTER 4
FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter is present the data analysis and research finding. The researcher analyses the data based on Leech’s theory which focuses on the violation of approbation and agreement maxims. Besides, the data in dialogue is identified or categorized based on the approbation and agreement maxim. Furthermore, it discussed the interpretative meaning of both maxims. In addition, the researcher identification the aspect that makes the utterances violates the approbation and agreement maxim.

4.1 FINDING

4.1.1 The Utterances That Violate the Approbation Maxim

DATA #01
Jem : How old are you, four-and-a-half?
Dill : Goin’ on seven.
Jem : Shoot no wonder, then. Scout yonder’s been readin’ ever since she was born, and she ain’t even started to school yet. You look right puny for goin’ on seven.

(p. 4)

This dialogue violates the approbation maxim because the utterance of Jem Shoot no wonder, then. Scout yonder’s been readin’ ever since she was born, and she ain’t even started to school yet. You look right puny for goin’ on seven which means is not gave appreciation to Dill and he also ridicules Dill.

DATA #02
Jem : Why don’t you come over, Charles Baker Harris? Lord, what a name.
Dill : ‘s not any funnier’n yours. Aunt Rachel says your name’s Jeremy Atticus Finch.

(p.4)
This dialogue violates the approbation maxim because Jem and Dill was ridiculing each other. It is showed from their utterance Lord, what a name then Dill replayed ‘s not any funnier’n yours.

DATA #03
Dill : You gonna run out on a dare? If you are, then-
Jem : Dill, you have to think about these things, Lemme think a minute… it’s sort of like making a turtle come out…
Dill : How’s that?
Jem : Strike a match under him.
Dill : How do you know a match don’t hurt him?
Jem : Turtles can’t feel, stupid!

(p. 8)

This violates the approbation maxim because Jem abuse verbally. This is showed from Jem’s utterance Turtles can’t feel, stupid! It can be called that Jem was abuse verbally with said “stupid” to Scout and Dill.

DATA #04
Miss Caroline : You tell him I’ll take over from here and try to undo the damage-
Scout : Ma’am?
Miss Caroline : Your father does not know how to teach. You can have a seat now.

(p. 9)

This violates the approbation maxim because Miss Caroline humiliates Scout’s father. It is showed from Miss Caroline’s utterance You tell him I’ll take over from here and try to undo the damage-

DATA #05
Jem : How you were getting along?
Scout : If I didn’t have to stay I’d leave.
   Jem, that damn lady says Atticus’s been teaching me to read and for him to stop it-
Jem: Don't worry, Scout,
Our teacher says Miss Caroline’s introducing a new way of teaching.

(p. 10)

This utterance violate the approbation maxim because the word ‘damn’ that utter by Scout can be called as abuse word means mocking someone, in this case mocking Miss Caroline.

DATA #06
Scout: “Ah—Miss Caroline?
Miss Caroline: What is it, Jean Louise?
Scout: Miss Caroline, he’s a Cunningham.
Miss Caroline: What, Jean Louise?
Scout: Walter’s one of the Cunninghams, Miss Caroline.
Miss Caroline: I beg your pardon, Jean Louise?
Scout: That’s okay, ma’am, you’ll get to know all the county folks after a while. **The Cunninghams never took anything they can’t pay back**

(p. 11)

This utterance violates the approbation maxim because Scout utterance was humiliated Walter with saying his social status. It showed from Scout’s utterance **The Cunninghams never took anything they can’t pay back.**

DATA #07
Calpurnia: That boy’s yo’ comp’ny and if he wants to eat up the table cloth you let him, you hear?
Scout: **He ain’t company, Cal, he’s just a Cunningham**-
Calpurnia: Hush your mouth! Don’t matter who they are, anybody sets foot in this house’s yo’ comp’ny, and don’t you let me catch you remarkin’ on their ways like you was so high and mighty! Yo’ folks might be better’n the Cunninghams but it don’t count for nothin’ the way you’re disgracin’ ’em if you can’t act fit to eat at the table you can just set here and eat in the kitchen!

(p. 13)

This utterance violates the approbation maxim because Scout was humiliate and underestimate Walter because his social status. This showed from Scout’s utterance **He ain’t company, Cal, he’s just a Cunningham**-
DATA #08
Jem : Why didn’t you bring it?
Scout : Why don’t you get it? Go on, it ain’t far inside the gate.
       Why, you even touched the house once, remembers?
Jem : See there? Nothin’ to it.
       I swear, Scout, sometimes you act so much like a girl it’s mortifyin’.

The dialogue contains violation in approbation maxim because the utterance of Jem means that Jem ridicule Scout with said that Scout act like a girl which is spoiled and coward.

DATA #09
Miss Maudie : Jem Finch. You devil, bring me back my hat, sir!
Atticus : She’s just fussing; she’s really impressed with your accomplishments.

The dialogue contains violation in approbation maxim because she abuse verbally. It is showed from Miss Maudie’s utterance You devil, bring me back my hat, sir!

DATA#10
Scout : What’s in those packages?
Uncle Jack : None of your business
Jem : How’s Rose Aylmer?
Scout : She’s gettin’ fat,
Uncle Jack : I should think so. She eats all the leftover fingers and ears from the hospital.
Scout : Aw, that’s a damn story,
Uncle Jack : I beg your pardon?
Atticus : Don’t pay any attention to her, Jack. She’s trying you out. Cal says she’s been cussing fluently for a week, now.

The dialogue contains violation in approbation maxim because was abuse verbally with said ‘damn’ to her Uncle.

DATA #11
Calpurnia: What you want, Lula?
Lula: I wants to know why you bringin’ white chillun to nigger church.
Calpurnia: They’s my comp’ny,
Lula: Yeah, an’ I reckon you’s comp’ny at the Finch house durin’ the week.

This dialogue contains the violation of approbation maxim because Lula was not giving her appreciation to Jem and Scout or even Calpurnia because they were on the church. Besides that, she was humiliating them with saying ‘white chillun’ to Scout and Jem.

4.1.2 The Utterances That Violate The Agreement Maxim

DATA #12
Dill: I’m Charles Baker Harris, I can read.
Scout: So what?

This dialogue contains the violation of agreement maxim because Scout did not agree with the things that Dill think is important for him, which is he can read. It showed from Scout’s utterance So what?

DATA #13
Scout: Teach me? He hasn’t taught me anything, Miss Caroline. Atticus ain’t got time to teach me anything. Why, he’s so tired at night he just sits in the livingroom and reads.
Miss Caroline: If he didn’t teach you, who did? Somebody did. You weren’t born reading The Mobile Register.

Miss Caroline did not build her agreement with the speaker. She just said in disagreement with Scout. It is illustrate from her utterance “If he didn’t teach you, who did? Somebody did. You weren’t born reading The Mobile Register.”

DATA #14
Jem: Our teacher says Miss Caroline’s introducing a new way of teaching. She learned about it in college. It’ll be in all the grades soon. You don’t have to learn much out of books that way—it’s like if you wanna learn about cows, you go milk one, see?
Scout : **Yeah Jem, but I don’t wanta study cows, I-**  
Jem : **Sure you do.** You hafta know about cows, they’re a big part of life in Maycomb County.  

(p. 10)

Scout utterance “**Yeah Jem, but I don’t wanta study cows, I-**”. That utterance showed that Scout is not agreeing with Jem and also Jem is not agree with Scout. It illustrate from the utterance of Jem “**Sure you do**”. The case showed that they were both not built the agreement.

DATA #15  
Scout : But he’s gone and drowned his dinner in syrup. He’s poured it all over-  
Calpurnia : **There’s some folks who don’t eat like us,**

(p. 13)

This dialogue showed that Calpurnia’s utterance is violating the agreement maxim because; she did not build the agreement with Scout. She showed that she was stand on the other argument.

DATA #16  
Scout : You never went to school and you do all right, so I’ll just stay home too. You can teach me like Granddaddy taught you ‘n’ Uncle Jack.  
Atticus : **No I can’t.** I have to make a living. Besides, they’d put me in jail if I kept you at home—dose of magnesia for you tonight and school tomorrow.

(p. 16)

Atticus’s utterance “**No I can’t**” it means that Atticus did not agree with Scout’s appeal. This can be seen that Atticus did not build the agreement with his child, Scout.

DATA #17  
Jem : Don’t eat things you find, Scout.  
Scout : **This wasn’t on the ground, it was in a tree.**

(p. 18)

The utterance of Scout is did not show Scout build the agreement with the hearer, Jem. Although, the agreement maxim can be build by make an agreement of each other.
DATA #18
Jem : What’ll we play today?
Dill : Tom and Sam and Dick, Let’s go in the front yard.
Scout : I’m tired of those; I was tired of playing Tom Rover, who suddenly lost
His memory in the middle of a picture show and was out of the script
until the end, when he was found in Alaska.

The hearer Scout was not builds the agreement with the speaker Jem and Dill. It can be
seen that Scout was violate the agreement maxim and she was impolite.

DATA #19
Jem : Now you’re in it and you can’t get out of it, you’ll just stay in it, Miss
Priss!
Scout : Okay, okay, but I don’t wanna watch. Jem, somebody was-
Jem : Yes you will, you’ll watch the back end of the lot and Dill’s gonna watch
the front of the house an’ up the street, an’ if anybody comes he’ll ring
the bell. That clear?

This utterances but I don’t wanna watch and Yes you will means while Scout and Jem
did not build their agreement when discussing something.

DATA #20
Jem : We weren’t makin’ fun of him, we weren’t laughin’ at him, we
were just-
Atticus : So that was what you were doing, wasn’t it? Makin’fun of him?
No, putting his life’s history on display for the edification of the
neighborhood.
Jem : I didn’t say we were doin‘that, I didn’t say it!
Atticus : You just told me. You stop this nonsense right now, every one of
you.

Atticus says in disagreement about Jem’s utterance. That was showed from Atticus’s
utterance “You just told me” it is showed that Atticus did not believe with Jem’s statement.
Atticus: Put on your coat,
Scout: That was the best yet,
Francis: Grandma’s a wonderful cook, She’s gonna teach me how.
Scout: Boys don’t cook.
Francis: Grandma says all men should learn to cook, that men oughta be careful with their wives and wait on ‘em when they don’t feel good.

This dialogue contains the violation in agreement maxim politeness Scout and Francis also violate the agreement maxim because they were not built their agreement about something in this case, about cooking.

4.1.3 The Aspects That Make the Utterances Violate the Approbation and Agreement Maxim

4.1.3.1 The Aspect that Make the Utterances Violate the Approbation Maxim

DATA #01

Context

Dill, Jem and Scout are speaking each other in their first meeting. Dill was from Mississippi and looking different for Jem and Scout. This dialogue took place in the garden.

Jem: How old are you, four-and-a-half?
Dill: Goin’ on seven.
Jem: Shoot no wonder, then. Scout yonder’s been readin’ ever since she was born, and she ain’t even started to school yet. You look right puny for goin’ on seven.

In this dialogue, Jem asked Dill about his age because before that Dill said that he can read. Jem guess that he is four and a half because Dill looks like younger than them. Then, Dill
answer Jem’s question and said that he is going on seven. After know that Dill is Seven, Jem said that it is not a special one that he can read because his sister Scout also can read yet she is not started to school. From the utterances, it can be interpret that Jem think Dill’s skill is not special because he is seven and Scout is younger then Dill to know read also. This situation showed that Jem is not gave appreciation to Dill and he also ridicules Dill because he compares Dill and Scout from the reading skill side. Besides that, Jem showed the assertive or declare something with stating that Dill is not better than Scout and also Dill is ‘right’ whit his age on seven. It shows that Jem is violates the approbation maxim because he is ridicule and not gives his appreciation to Dill. That is all show the aspects why this utterances violate the approbation maxim. In addition, it also can be seen that the aspect which make the utterances violate the approbation maxim is the cost benefit-scale that happened in this situation which showed that Jem is give cost higher than the gain. It will be more polite if Jem appreciate Dill with his skill and did not make a compare with the other person which make cost to Dill.

DATA #02

Context

This was still in the garden when Dill, Jem and Scout speak each other. Jem continued his interviewed to Dill.

Jem : Why don’t you come over, Charles Baker Harris?

   Lord, what a name.

Dill : ‘s not any funnier’n yours. Aunt Rachel says your name’s Jeremy Atticus Finch.

   (p. 4)

This dialogue is the next dialogue between Jem and Dill. That time, Jem call Dill’s full name ‘Charles Baker Harris’ with a question voice after that, Jem said “Lord, what a name.” It
can be interpret that Jem is surprised with Dill’s Full name because it is longer than his body. Besides, Dill reply Jem’s utterances with said “‘s not any funnier’n yours.” It can be inferred that Dill also feel strange and funny with Jem’s full name which was he know from his aunt Ms. Rachel.

In this case, the situation showed that they are each other feel strange and funny with their name but, in politeness principle this utterances is violate the approbation maxim. For the reason that the words that Jem and Dill said is not maximize praise of hearer and minimize dispraise of hearer. Besides that, Jem and Dill was ridicules each other and do not want to minimize the cost of each other. In addition, from the situation showed that the utterances are also assertive which is declaring something or stating. While, from the pragmatic scale it is set to the cost benefit-scale which is give higher cost to the hearer. It can be conclude that the utterances is violate the approbation maxim because that aspects.

DATA #03

Context

This dialogue took place in the garden of Scout and Jem’s house. In that time Dill, Jem and scout were friend and play together. They were plan and discuss how to go to the Radley’s place.

Dill : You gonna run out on a dare? If you are, then-
Jem : Dill, you have to think about these things, Lemme think a minute… it’s sort of like making a turtle come out…
Dill : How’s that?
Jem : Strike a match under him.
Jem : How do you know a match don’t hurt him?
Dill : Turtles can’t feel, stupid!

(p. 8)
In this dialogue, Dill, Jem and Scout are in their yard or garden. They were plan how to go to the Radley’s place. They think that the Radley’s place is horror place in their county because there is Boo Radley stay on the house. While they discuss how the way to enter that house with a safe way, Jem said to Dill and Scout that his plan is like to make turtle came out. He said that the best way is Strike a match under the turtle but both Dill and Scout are not sure that the way is safe and then they ask “**how do you know a match don’t hurt him?**” then Jem answered “**turtles can’t feel, stupid!**”. From the dialogue showed that Jem was annoyed with Dill and Scout that do not understand what he aim so that he said stupid to them.

But in this case, Jem’s utterance is violate the approbation maxim because he is abuse verbally with said “**stupid**” to Scout and Dill even he feel annoy. Besides, the other aspect which show that the utterances is violate the approbation maxim is the cost benefit scale that is give much cost then the gain to the hearer.

**DATA #04**

**Context**

This was the first time Scout learn reading in his school with his new teacher Miss Caroline. Scout got a problem with her about his reading.

Miss Caroline : You tell him I’ll take over from here and try to undo the damage-
Scout : Ma’am?
Miss Caroline : Your father does not know how to teach. You can have a seat now.

(p. 9)

This dialogue showed the situation of Scout and Miss Caroline in the reading class. Miss Caroline feel that Scout do not know how to read well because her father was teach her how to read in their home. So that Miss Caroline said to Scout to tell her father for stop to teach her
reading. It can be seen from the utterance of Miss Caroline “**You tell him I'll take over from here and try to undo the damage-**” and also “**Your father does not know how to teach**”. It can be interpret that the teacher feel disturb with the student’s way to read and want to stop the damage by commanding the student’s father to stop teach the student.

However, in this case the utterances that Miss Caroline use is can be called violate the approbation maxim. For the reason that the word is set on directive act which is commanding someone to do something and it is less polite. Besides commanding, the utterances also humiliate hearer and the third person that is Scout’s father. Besides, Miss Caroline also did not gave her appreciate to the hearer and the third person, it can be seen from the utterance “**Your father does not know how to teach**”. The fact shows that the utterances are violate the approbation maxim. In addition, the utterances also contain cost benefit scale because Miss Caroline as the teacher who have power or authority use her authority to order a command to a person with lower position, in this case Scout as her student.

DATA #05
**Context**

Scout was told to her brother Jem about her bad experience with Miss Caroline on her reading class, Jem as the old brother cooling her. This dialogue took place in the schoolyard while Scout waiting for Jem. Jem was asking to Scout why she was getting long.

Jem : How you were getting along?
Scout : If I didn’t have to stay I’d leave.

Jem, that **damn lady** says Atticus’s been teaching me to read and for him to stop it-

Jem : Don’t worry, Scout,

Our teacher says Miss Caroline’s introducing a new way of teaching.

(p. 10)
This dialogue showed that Scout were bored with her reading class. When her brother asks, she just angry and do not answered Jem’s question. It is showed from the dialogue when Jem ask why Scout was getting long from her class but Scout just said “If I didn’t have to stay I’d leave. Jem, that damn lady says Atticus’s been teaching me to read and for him to stop it.”. As the wise brother Jem was cooling her and said it does not worry.

In this situation, it is naturally happened when someone feel anger with something that they did not like. As what happened with Scout, she was angry because her teacher commands her to stop reading with her father. Other than in this case, the word that contain in Scout’s utterances is impolite and it is showed from the word “damn lady” that Scout utterance. The word ‘damn’ can be called as abuse word means mocking someone. Besides that, in politeness principle the utterance is impolite because it is violating the approbation maxim. It also can be seen in the other aspect especially in maxim approbation rule which is Scout do not maximize the praise of the hearer or the third person, Miss Caroline. In addition, Scout also abuse verbally and moreover act the assertive complaining something to the other. The case showed from the utterance “Jem, that damn lady says Atticus’s been teaching me to read and for him to stop it.”. It is illustrate that Scout complained about Miss Caroline to her brother.

DATA #06
Context
This dialogue took place in Scout’s classroom while she was studied reading with Miss Caroline, her new teacher. That time, the teacher asks scout’s friend named Walter, to take the money from her to buy a lunch for himself. The teacher did not know that Walter is one of the
Cunningham which is will not take what they cannot pay back. In this case, Scout explains it to her teacher but the teacher thinks that scout are insult Walter.

Scout : “Ah—Miss Caroline?
Miss Caroline : What is it, Jean Louise?
Scout : Miss Caroline, he’s a Cunningham.
Miss Caroline : What, Jean Louise?
Scout : Walter’s one of the Cunninghams, Miss Caroline.
Miss Caroline : I beg your pardon, Jean Louise?
Scout : That’s okay, ma’am, you’ll get to know all the county folks after a while. The Cunninghams never took anything they can’t pay back

(p. 11)

In this dialogue, scout was explaining to her teacher, Miss Caroline about Walter. Walter is one of the Cunningham in the society of Alabama which is the place that Scout and the other stay. In the situation, Miss Caroline wants to give Walter some money to buy lunch for himself because Walter did not bring his lunch. Miss Caroline who is the new teacher in the school did not know about it. She did not know that Walter is a Cunningham which is a poor folk based on their structuralized of society in Alabama. Then, Scout have an initiative to explain that things to Miss Caroline. After that, she explained that Walter is just Cunningham which would not take what they cannot payback. It is showed from the dialogue “Miss Caroline, he’s a Cunningham.” Then “That’s okay, ma’am, you’ll get to know all the county folks after a while. The Cunninghams never took anything they can’t pay back”. This showed, Scout was explained a truth explanation about Walter but, Miss Caroline thought that Scout was insulted her friend Walter. It is showed from Miss Caroline’s utterance “What, Jean Louise?” and then “I beg your pardon, Jean Louise?” From the utterances, it can be seen that Miss Caroline did not supposition that Scout will explained Walter with said his social status which is impolite on his mind even, Scout did not aim to humiliate Walter.
Although, Scout did not aimed to humiliate Walter, but in this case can be called that Scout is impolite because she was broke the approbation maxim politeness or violate the rule of the maxim. Scout utterance was humiliated Walter with saying his social status. Besides that, in cost benefit scale, Scout was impolite because she is maximizing the cost of Walter better than maximize the gain of Walter. Those are the aspects that make the utterance violate the approbation maxim. It can be more polite if Scout explained about Walter with the other way, but in this case Scout is too young to understand her utterance.

DATA #07

Context

This dialogue is about Scout and Calpurnia. Calpurnia is one of black-skin society who works in Scout’s house. This dialogue took place in Scout’s house in lunch time, the day after Scout explains Walter status to her teacher. In this situation, Scout is angry to Walter because she thinks that Walter makes the teacher punish her, but on the day her brother asks Walter to have a lunch with them in their house.

Calpurnia : That boy’s yo’ comp’ny and if he wants to eat up the table cloth you let him, you hear?
Scout : He ain’t company, Cal, he’s just a Cunningham-
Calpurnia : Hush your mouth! DoWaltern’t matter who they are, anybody sets foot in this house’s yo’ comp’ny, and don’t you let me catch you remarkin’ on their ways like you was so high and mighty Yo’ folks might be better’n the Cunninghams but it don’t count for nothin’ the way you’re disgracin’ ’em if you can’t act fit to eat at the table you can just set here and eat in the kitchen!

(p. 13)

In this dialogue showed that Calpurnia reprimand to Scout because she was humiliate Walter when he was eat lunch in Scout’s house. It can be seen from Calpurnia’s utterances when
Scout was humiliated Walter. On that time, Scout state that Walter just a Cunningham which is not her guest or company “He ain’t company, Cal, he’s just a Cunningham-” then Calpurnia said that Walter is Scout company and she should be polite to Walter whether the way of Walter eat are different from their way. In illocutionary act, this showed that Scout was declared with complaining something that she thinks it is not true. It is showed from Scout and Calpurnia’s dialogue. When Calpurnia said that “That boy’s yo’ comp’ny and if he wants to eat up the table cloth you let him, you hear?” Scout said that “He ain’t company, Cal, he’s just a Cunningham-”. It can be inferred that Scout was complaining Calpurnia’s explanation about Walter. Besides that, the act of Calpurnia can be called as commanding someone. It is showed from Calpurnia’s utterance to stop Scout “Hush your mouth!” she commands scout to silent or talking about Walter’s way of eating.

From the utterances, it can be showed that while Scout and Calpurnia was violate the approbation maxim because those aspects. First, Scout was humiliate and underestimate Walter because his social status. Second, showed from Calpurnia utterance which is commanding Scout to silent because from illocutionary act that is an impositif way to said something. The other aspect also showed from Calpurnia’s utterance; illustrate that Calpurnia commanding Scout because she thinks that she is older than Scout. In addition, Calpurnia is one of the people that Scout’s father believes to handle Scout. But in case, it will be more polite if they were minimize the cost and maximize the gain of each other.

DATA #08

Context

The dialogue is about Jem and Scout. It took place on their yard, near Radley Place. Jem was blaming Scout because she did not want to go to the Radley Place. At the time, Jem ask
Scout to bring back the tire which was rolled in the Radley’s yard. Scout did not want to bring it back because she was afraid.

Jem : Why didn’t you bring it?
Scout : Why don’t you get it? Go on, it ain’t far inside the gate. Why, you even touched the house once, remembers?
Jem : See there? Nothin’ to it.

*I swear, Scout, sometimes you act so much like a girl it’s mortifyin’.*  

(p. 20)

In this dialogue, showed Jem and Scout were talking about Radley Place. Jem ask Scout to take the tire but scout did not want to. It is showed from the dialogue “*Why didn’t you bring it?*” ask Jem to Scout. Then Scout just answer “*Why don’t you get it?*” from the dialogue, Scout were afraid to doing Jem’s command. Because of that situation, Jem felt annoyed with Scout and said that Scout act much like a girl. It is showed from Jem’s utterance “*I swear, Scout, sometimes you act so much like a girl it’s mortifyin’*” it can be interpreting that Jem angry and annoyed with Scout and said that Scout was like a girl. Although, Scout is a girl but, she did not want they called her a girl because she want to be like a boy. Jem’s utterances is contains assertive because declare Scout’s behavior.

While in this case, Jem’s utterances “*I swear, Scout, sometimes you act so much like a girl it’s mortifyin’*” was broke the approbation maxim politeness. It is caused by some aspect. They are; the utterance means that Jem ridicule Scout with said that Scout act like a girl which is spoiled and coward. In politeness principle, Jem was impolite because he did not maximize the praise of Scout or minimize dispraise of Scout. Besides that, in pragmatic scale Jem used the power authority scale because he is commanding Scout. He thinks that he is older than Scout, so that he can order Scout to do want he want. But in case, it showed that Jem is less polite because he give much cost than give much gain to Scout.
DATA #09

Context

This dialogue took place on Finch’s yard. At the time is a winter time. Scout and Jem have an initiative to collect the snow and make a snowman. The snowman that Jem made was imitating one of the societies of the town that they know. When their father comes, he can detect that the snowman is Mr. Tate and ask them to change it. Then Jem take the hat of Miss Maudie, their neighbor to make the snowman different. In that time, there were Scout, Jem, Atticus and Miss Maudie.

Miss Maudie : Jem Finch. You devil, bring me back my hat, sir!
Atticus : She’s just fussing; she’s really impressed with your--accomplishments.

(p. 36)

In this dialogue showed that Miss Maudie wants the hat back. It is illustrated from the utterances “Jem Finch. You devil, bring me back my hat, sir!” besides that, the utterance can be interpret that Miss Maudie was express her feeling to Jem and Scout because she also surprised with Scout and Jem’s handmade. That is showed from Atticus statement “She’s just fussing; she’s really impressed with your--accomplishments.” But in this case, Miss Maudie’s utterance violates the approbation maxim because she abuse verbally. Miss Maudie also impositif because in illocutionary act she use the directive act with commanding Jem to give back her hat. In addition, in pragmatic scale Miss Maudie’s utterance contain social distance scale. Miss Maudie is one of Jem and Scout’s closest neighbor; it was made Miss Maudie act impolite to Jem and Scout. Although, the utterance did not mean Miss Maudie mocking them. In social distance scale, the social status of speaker and hearer make their utterance less or more polite. If the speaker has a close relationship with the hearer, the utterance that utter will be less
polite. Then it is also happened to Jem and Miss Maudie, because Miss Maudie has a closest relationship with Jem.

DATA #10

Context

This dialogue took place on Scout house. That time, her uncle Jack was came to her house. Uncle Jack is Atticus’s brother. Uncle Jack was brought his package to the house, while Scout asks it.

Scout : What’s in those packages?
Uncle Jack : None of your business
Jem : How’s Rose Aylmer?
Scout : She’s gettin’ fat,
Uncle Jack : I should think so. She eats all the leftover fingers and ears from the hospital.
Scout : Aw, that’s a damn story,
Uncle Jack : I beg your pardon?

This dialogue showed Scout, Uncle Jack, Jem and Atticus. In the dialogue, Scout asks her uncle about the package and her uncle said that it is not of her business. It can be inferred that Uncle Jack declares something. After that, Jem ask his Uncle about Uncle Jack’s cat. His Uncle showed a photo which is the photo of his cat. Jem and Scout thought that his cat getting fat. Their Uncle said that he should think same with Jem and Scout. It is illustrate from the utterance “I should think so. She eats all the leftover fingers and ears from the hospital.” Then after heard her Uncle’s answer Scout told that her Uncle story is a terrible story. But in case, she told “Aw, that’s a damn story,” her Uncle was surprised because Scout is abuse verbally but, her father said to skip Scout because she just want Uncle Jack notice her.
So that, Scout’s utterance can be called violate the approbation maxim because of those aspect. Scout was abuse verbally with said ‘damn’ to her Uncle. Scout is not minimizing the dispraise of hearer or her Uncle. Although, in this case, Scout thought that it is not a problem to say that because she thinks that her Uncle is close with her. This is showed that Scout’s utterance brake the indirectness scales because Scout was said directly what she want to say to her uncle about the cat. So it illustrate that Scout is less polite to her Uncle.

DATA #11

Context

The dialogue is about Calpurnia and Lula. They are ‘Niger’ society or the black-skin society. This dialogue took place in black-skin church. Lula asks Calpurnia why she brings white-skin to their church.

Calpurnia : What you want, Lula?
Lula : I wants to know why you bringin‘ white chillun to nigger church.
Calpurnia : They’s my comp’ny.
Lula : Yeah, an’I reckon you’s comp’ny at the Finch house durin’ the week.

(p. 63)

This dialogue showed that Lula and the other society in that place did not want Scout and Jem in their church. Lula said that “I wants to know why you bringin‘ white chillun to nigger church.” From the utterance, Lula was brake the approbation maxim because of those aspects. Lula was not giving her appreciation to Jem and Scout or even Calpurnia because they were on the church. Besides that, she was humiliating them with saying ‘white chillun’ to Scout and Jem. White Chillun is a word to call a white-skin society. Lula’s utterance also breaks the social distance scale in social class side. It is caused Lula as a black-skin society was humiliating the
other society which is white-skin. It showed that Lula discriminate Jem and Scout and it is showed that Lula’s utterance less polite and violate the approbation maxim.

4.1.3.2 The Aspect that Make the Utterances Violate the Agreement Maxim

DATA #12

Context

These dialogues are about Dill and Scout in their first meeting. Dill introduces his self to Scout and Jem in their house yard. Dill said that he can read to Scout and Jem.

Dill : I’m Charles Baker Harris, I can read.
Scout : So what?

(p. 4)

This dialogue showed a short dialogue about Dill and Scout. In that time, Dill is the new comers from Mississippi to Maycomb County. He spends his summer time there and lives to his aunt home. When he comes to Scout and Jem, he introduces himself to them. It can be seen from the dialogue “I’m Charles Baker Harris.” And he continued with said “I can read.” It can be interpreting that Dill want Scout and Jem accept him as their friend because he can read. However, Scout did not appreciate Dill because she just said “So what?” Scout utterances means it is not important if dill can read or not.

In this case, Scout was violating the agreement maxim because some aspect that found from the utterances. First, Scout did not appreciate Dill with said “So what” to respond Dill’s utterance. It will be good or more polite if Scout appreciates Dill. Besides that, it show that Scout also did not agree with the things that Dill think is important for him, that is he can read. As the impact of this situation make Scout and Dill did not build their agreement. In addition, in pragmatic scale, Scout are leaning more cost then gain to Dill. It can be called that Scout are impolite and violate the agreement maxim.
DATA #13

Context
This dialogue took place at Scout’s classroom while she learns reading. Her teacher was blaming her because her way to read is different. The teacher ask her to tell who was taught her.

Scout: Teach me? He hasn’t taught me anything, Miss Caroline. Atticus ain’t got time to teach me anything. Why, he’s so tired at night he just sits in the livingroom and reads.
Miss Caroline: **If he didn’t teach you, who did? Somebody did. You weren’t born reading The Mobile Register.**

(p. 9)

This dialogue showed that Miss Caroline is impolite and break the agreement maxim because; she is not believed with Scout’s answer. As the hearer, Miss Caroline did not build her agreement with the speaker. She just said in disagreement with Scout. It is illustrate from her utterance “**If he didn’t teach you, who did? Somebody did. You weren’t born reading The Mobile Register.**” In illocutionary act, the utterance also contain declare something that is impositif. Besides that, Miss Caroline’s utterance brake the indirectness scale because she was directly said that Scout’s are not good in reading and sure that she learn it from the other. Besides, She used her status as the teacher to declare even build a disagreement with scout. So that, the utterance of Miss Caroline is impolite and violate the agreement maxim.

DATA #14

Context
This is the dialogue between Jem and Scout. Scout feel strange with the way of teaching which Miss Caroline is taught to them. So that she ask to Jem about it.

Jem: Our teacher says Miss Caroline’s introducing a new way of teaching. She Learned about it in college. It’ll be in all the grades soon. You don’t have to learn much out of books that way—it’s like if you wanta learn about cows, you go milk one, see?
Scout: **Yeah Jem, but I don’t wanna study cows, I-**
Jem: **Sure you do.** You hafta know about cows, they’re a big part of life in Maycomb County.

This dialogue told about Scout who asks the way of teaching of their new teacher Miss Caroline. She asks to Jem because Jem is older than her in the school. Then Jem explain that Miss Caroline teaches with a new way of teaching and it learned from her university. It can be seen from the Jem’s Utterance “**Our teacher says Miss Caroline’s introducing a new way of teaching. She learned about it in college. It’ll be in all the grades soon. You don’t have to learn much out of books that way—it’s like if you wanna learn about cows, you go milk one, see?**” but in this case, Scout were not agree with Jem. She was not agree with the way of their teacher teach. It can be seen from Scout utterance “**Yeah Jem, but I don’t wanna study cows, I-**”. That utterance showed that Scout is not agreeing with Jem and also Jem is not agree with Scout. It illustrate from the utterance of Jem “**Sure you do**”.

In this case, there are some aspect shows that both Scout and Jem violate the agreement maxim because; they both did not build their agreement for one problem that they discussed. Besides that, Scout as the act of speech used assertive or declare something by complaining to Jem about their teacher. However Jem used directive act by commanding Scout to follow the rule of teaching and commanding Scout to learn cows because it is important for their County. In addition, in pragmatic scale, Jem did not give the optional to Scout and it is called that Jem was brake the optional scale.
This dialogue took place at Scout house. At the time, Walter was on their house to get his lunch with them. Jem was invited him. In case, Scout was not agreed with that. She is not like Walter’s way when he ate. The dialogue is about Calpurnia and Scout.

Scout: But he’s gone and drowned his dinner in syrup. He’s poured it all over-
Calpurnia: There’s some folks who don’t eat like us,

(p. 13)

This dialogue showed that Calpurnia’s utterance is violating the agreement maxim because; she did not build the agreement with Scout. She showed that she was stand on the other argument. Besides that, Calpurnia’s utterance brake the optional scale because she did not give the optional or chance to Scout to give her argue. Those make the utterances violate the agreement maxim.

DATA #16
Context

The dialogue took place on the reading room of Atticus, Scout’s house. That time Scout told to her father about the situation that happened to her. She asks her father to get her back from the school because she did not want to school. It is caused by her teacher Miss Caroline.

Scout: You never went to school and you do all right, so I’ll just stay home too. You can teach me like Granddaddy taught you ‘n’ Uncle Jack.
Atticus: No I can’t. I have to make a living. Besides, they’d put me in jail if I kept you at home—dose of magnesia for you tonight and school tomorrow.

(p. 16)

This dialogue showed Scout and Atticus’s dialogue. They were talking about Scout’s problem which did not want to go to school. His father did not agree with Scout and he asks
Scout to continue his School. Although, Scout told that she do not like her teacher. But in case, this dialogue contains violation of agreement maxim. That was caused by some aspect. The first aspect is Atticus’s utterance “No I can’t” it means that Atticus did not agree with Scout’s appeal. This can be seen that Atticus did not build the agreement with his child, Scout. Besides that, Atticus’s use the authority to command Scout. it is caused Atticus is older than Scout and automatically has power to command Scout. In addition, commanding someone is an impositif act if seen from the illocutionary act.

DATA #17

Context

This dialogue is about Jem and Scout. They were debating something that found on the yard of Radley’s Place.

Jem : Don’t eat things you find, Scout.
Scout : This wasn’t on the ground, it was in a tree.

(p. 18)

In this dialogue, Jem commanding Scout to avoid eats things that she got from the place which she did not know. While, Scout did not want to obey her brother. This is showed from Scout’s utterance “This wasn’t on the ground, it was in a tree” The utterance means that Scout was disagreed with Jem because she has the other reason about that. She told that the things were not from the ground but that was on a tree which is clean.

In this case, the utterance contains violation in agreement maxim. It caused from some aspects. The utterance of Scout is did not show Scout build the agreement with the hearer, Jem. Although, the agreement maxim can be build by make an agreement of each other. Besides that,
in pragmatic scale Scout’s utterance contain social scale. It is showed that Scout and Jem’s social status which are a brother and sister. This scale means if speaker has a close social status with the hearer, the utterance that they said is less polite and it also happened to Scout and Jem who were brother and sister.

DATA #18

Context

This dialogue took place on Scout and Jem’s backyard. That time, Dill comes to play with them. Dill and Jem ask scout to playing a drama but Scout did not want because she was bored with that.

Jem : What’ll we play today?
Dill : Tom and Sam and Dick, Let’s go in the front yard.
Scout : I’m tired of those; I was tired of playing Tom Rover, who suddenly lost His memory in the middle of a picture show and was out of the script until the end, when he was found in Alaska.

(p. 19)

In this dialogue, Jem ask to Dill what should they play in that day. Dill answered that they will play ‘Tom and Sam and Dick’. However, Scout did not want to play the drama again because it was played many times by them. That is showed from Scout’s utterance “I’m tired of those; I was tired of playing Tom Rover, who suddenly lost His memory in the middle of a picture show and was out of the script until the end, when he was found in Alaska.” The utterance means that Scout was bored with the character of the drama played. In illocutionary
act, Scout utterance was complaining something. In this case, Scout want they change the play that they want to play.

However, Scout was complaining or told what she wants but Scout’s utterance was violating the agreement maxim. It is caused the utterance of Scout means she was disagree with the speaker. In agreement maxim politeness, the purpose of agreement maxim was to build the agreement of the speaker and hearer. But in case, the hearer Scout was not builds the agreement with the speaker Jem and Dill. It can be seen that Scout was violate the agreement maxim and she was impolite. Besides that, in pragmatic scale Scout’s utterance break the indirectness scales because Scout was directly said his disagreement to Jem and Dill.

DATA #19

**Context**

This dialogue took place on Scout and Jem’s backyard. Scout, Dill and Jem will continue their experiment with Radley Place. Scout did not want to follow them.

Jem : Now you’re in it and you can’t get out of it, you’ll just stay in it, Miss Priss!
Scout : Okay, okay, **but I don’t wanna watch**. Jem, somebody was-
Jem : **Yes you will**, you’ll watch the back end of the lot and Dill’s gonna watch the front of the house an’ up the street, an’ if anybody comes he’ll ring the bell. That clear?

(p. 25)

In this dialogue, Jem and Scout were talking about who want to go to the Radley Place and who will watch to guard the other. The discussion got that Jem will go to the Radley Place while Dill and Scout will watch the back and front of the house. Scout did not want to watch her brother because she was afraid with that house. However, in this case Jem command and ordering Scout to do that. From the situation showed that Jem was impolite because his utterance contain an impositif act. That is showed from Jem’s utterance **“Yes you will”**. That was
happened when Jem ask Scout to watch the house but Scout did not want to do that. Then, Jem command her to keep watch the house and do what he want. In this case, Jem was used his power authority as the older brother which can command Scout to did what he want.

Whereas, Scout’s utterance also contain an impoliteness because it violate the agreement maxim. That caused by some aspect which are; Scout’s utterance “Okay, okay, but I don’t wanna watch” means that she did not want or she was disagree with the things that her brother ask her to do. In this case, the utterance was violate the agreement maxim which is purpose to build the agreement while speaker and hearer. But in case, the utterance was violating that and it make the dialogue contain the violation of agreement maxim. Although, in pragmatic scale, Scout’s utterance break the indirectness and scale because she was directly said her disagreement. While Jem did not show the Optionality scale because he command Scout to did what he want.

DATA #20

Context

This dialogue took place on Scout and Jem house. The dialogue showed that Atticus and Jem were talking to. Atticus asks Jem what he did in Radley’s Place. He asks if Jem and Scout were disturbing Boo Radley but Jem said that he was not. Atticus does not believe it.

Jem : We weren’t makin’ fun of him, we weren’t laughin’ at him, we were just-
Atticus : So that was what you were doing, wasn’t it? Makin’fun of him?
          No, putting his life’s history on display for the edification of the neighborhood.
Jem : I didn’t say we were doin’that, I didn’t say it!
Atticus : You just told me. You stop this nonsense right now, every one of you.

(p. 26)
This dialogue showed Jem and Atticus was talking about Boo Radley. The day before it, his father catches them around of the Radley Place. His father then asks him what he did on the place. Jem explain that he, Scout and Dill did not doing anything that would make Boo Radley in danger. They want Boo Radley going out from his house and play with them. However, his father did not believe what Jem said. Atticus thought that Jem just want to make fun of Boo Radley but Jem be unwilling with that and it was showed from Jem’s utterance I didn’t say we were doin’that, I didn’t say it! While Atticus answered that Jem was told it. So that Atticus say in disagreement about Jem’s utterance. That was showed from Atticus’s utterance “You just told me” it is showed that Atticus did not believe with Jem’s statement.

In this case, Atticus and Jem were impolite. For the reason that their utterances contain the opposite aspect of politeness especially agreement maxim politeness. Agreement maxim wants people while speaker and hearer build their agreement but in this dialogue Jem and Atticus did not build their agreement. Besides that, in pragmatic scale, Atticus utterance contains the power authority scale and social distance scale in age’s side. That was showed because Atticus as Jem’s father has an authority to complaining Jem’s demeanor. In addition, in age’s side Atticus was older than Jem and that was made Atticus utterance was less polite.

DATA #21

Context

This dialogue took place at Scout house. At the time, Francis her cousin was came to her house with his grandma. Francis is a boy but he act more polite and act like a girl based on Scout’s statement.

Francis : Put on your coat,
Scout : That was the best yet,
Francis: Grandma’s a wonderful cook, She’s gonna teach me how.
Scout: **Boys don’t cook.**
Francis: Grandma says all men should learn to cook, that men oughta be careful with their wives and wait on ‘em when they don’t feel good.

(p. 44)

In this dialogue showed Scout and Francis was on debating something. In this case, Scout’s utterance is impolite because of some aspects. The first was showed from Scout utterance “**Boys don’t cook.**” The utterance means stating that Francis act like a girl. Besides that, Scout and Francis also violate the agreement maxim because they were not built their agreement about something in this case, about cooking. Besides, Scout’s utterance breaks the indirect scale because directly said something that she did not agree.
4.2 DISCUSSION

4.2.1 The Utterances That Violate the Approbation Maxim

Approbation maxim also called as the maxim which gave appreciation to the hearer. Leech (1983, p. 132) also state that this maxim wants the speaker and hearer “minimizes dispraise of other and maximizes praise of other” In this maxim, the speaker should attempt to speak polite and always give their appreciation to the hearer. With this maxim, it hopes that the speaker do not ridicule each other, do not abuse verbally, or humiliate the other. When people do that, it can be called they are impolite.

In this case, the researcher found that there were four types of rule that caused the utterances called violate the approbation maxim. They are did not give appreciate, abuse verbally, humiliate each other and ridicule someone. On the novel To Kill a Mockingbird, the researcher found that the data #01 and data #11 were violate the approbation maxim because the utterance contains an act which showed that the speaker and hearer did not give appreciate. It was showed from the utterances that Jem told to Dill in data #01 Shoot no wonder, then. Scout yonder’s been readin’ ever since she was born, and she ain’t even started to school yet. You look right puny for goin’ on seven (p. 4) the utterance means that Jem did not give appreciation to Dill when Dill said that he can read. The other case showed from the utterance that Lula utter from data #11 I wants to know why you bringin’ white chillun to nigger church. This utterance brake the violation rule that was not gives appreciation to the other.

In the other case, from the data finding the researcher found that the data #03, #05, #09 and data #10 were violate the approbation maxim because it showed the utterance which contain abuse verbally act. These showed from the utterances of Scout in the data #03 which said damn lady then the utterance of Jem in the data #05 Turtles can’t feel, stupid! Then You devil, bring
me back my hat, sir! From Miss Maudie’s utterance in data #09 and then the utterance of Scout in data #10 *Aw, that’s a damn story*. All the data was showed that the speaker abuse verbally and it showed that they were violate the approbation maxim. In addition, abuse verbally means that they maximize dispraise of hearer. However, approbation maxim’s rule wants people to minimize praise of other and maximize praise of other (Leech, 1983, p. 132).

The other cases showed that the data #04, #06, #07 ad #11 was violating the approbation maxim because humble the other. It showed from the utterances that utter by the speaker. In the data #04 Miss Caroline as Scout’s teacher said that *Your father does not know how to teach*. She means that Scout’s father did not know how to teach his child to read. It means that Miss Caroline humiliate Scout’s father. Then the utterance of Scout which said that *The Cunninghams never took anything they can’t pay back* (data #06). Besides the violation also showed from the utterance of Scout in the other time *He ain’t company, Cal, he’s just a Cunningham-* (data #07) then the utterance of Lula who said that *white chillun* (data #11). All the utterances mean they humble the other. This was opposite with approbation maxim’s rule which want the speaker and hearer minimize praise of other and maximize praise of other (Leech, 1983, p. 132).

The last case is the violation of approbation maxim because the speaker and hearer ridicule each other. In approbation rule, it was violating the approbation because ridicule means the speaker or hearer did not minimize dispraise of other (Leech, 1983, p. 132). This was showed from the utterances which founded. They are in the data; #01, #02 and #08. The utterances are *Shoot no wonder, then. Scout yonder’s been readin’ ever since she was born, and she ain’t even started to school yet. You look right puny for goin’ on seven* (data #01), data #02 *Lord, what a name.* and *‘s not any funnier’n yours.* Then I swear, Scout, sometimes you act so
much like a girl it’s mortifyin’ (data #08). These utterances showed that the speaker and hearer ridiculed the other and it was violate the approbation maxim.

4.2.2 The Utterances That Violate the Agreement Maxim

The agreement maxim want people minimize disagreement between self and other then maximize the agreement between self and other (Leech, 1983, p. 132). This maxim also called as agreeable. This maxim aim the speakers build their agreement when they speak. If it happens, it can be called that they are polite. From the data finding above, the researcher found that there were 10 dialogues which contains the utterances that violate the agreement maxim. It was showed from the utterance in the data #12, #13, #14, #15, #16, #17, #18, #19, #20, and #21.

For the example, these were the utterances that violate the agreement maxim because the speaker and hearer did not build the agreement between self and other. The first seen from the data #14 Yeah Jem, but I don’t wanta study cows, I- this utterance means Scout disagree with her brother argue about study cow. Then the utterances in data #15 There’s some folks who don’t eat like us, this utterance is Calpurnia’s utterances which stating that the other people have their own manner when eat. It showed that Calpurnia did not build the agreement with Scout. The third showed from utterances #17 wasn’t on the ground, it was in a tree. This is showed Scout is disagree with his brother Jem’s utterance which said that the things that he got is not from the ground.

4.2.3 The Aspect That Make the Utterances Violate the Approbation and Agreement Maxim

Maxim

From the data finding above, the researcher found that there were three aspects that make the utterances violate the approbation and agreement maxim. They are; the rule of approbation and agreement maxim (Leech, 1983, p. 132), the illocutionary act such as assertive, directive,
expressive, etc (Searle in Leech 1983, p. 105-106) and then the pragmatic scale which are the cost benefit scale, optionality scale and indirectness scale (Leech, 1983, p.123).

In this case, the first aspect that is the rule of approbation and agreement maxim was explained before. So that, the researcher explained the other aspect that make the utterances violate the both maxim they are the illocutionary act side and pragmatic scale. In illocutionary side, the researcher found that there are two acts that are assertive like stating, commanding, declare and complaining (Leech, 1983, p. 132) and the directive such as commanding. from the finding data showed that the data #07, #02, #05, #12, #14, #17, #18 contains the assertive. For example the utterances from the data #07 He ain’t company, Cal, he’s just a Cunningham- this utterance showed Scout was complaining something to Calpurnia. In illocutionary act it include in assertive. In this case, Scout’s utterances which complaining something is impolite because she means did not give appreciate and while humiliate the other. The other sample is commanding which were found in data #04, #05, #07, #08, #09, #14, #16, #19, and #20. the utterances showed from the example below Sure you do. This utterance is Jem’s utterance when he commands Scout to study about cow (data #14).

On the other case, the aspect that make the utterance violate while the approbation and agreement maxim was shown from the pragmatic scale. Based on the research finding, the researcher found that there were three pragmatic scales that are containing in those utterances. They are the cost benefit scale, optionality scale and indirectness scale (Leech, 1983, p.123). From the finding showed that the data #01, #02, #03, #06, #08, #12 contains cost benefit scale. That was caused the utterances leaning much cost then give gain to the other. It showed from some utterances, such as ‘s not any funnier’n yours (data #01). Turtles can’t feel, stupid! (Data #02) then You tell him I’ll take over from here and try to undo the damage- (data
03). All the utterances leaning cost to the other with did not give appreciate, humiliate and abuse verbally to the other.

Besides the cost benefit scale, the researcher found that there is indirectness scale broke in some utterances. That was found in the data #10, #12, #13, #18, #19, and #21. That was showed from some utterances for example, so what? (Data #12) and I’m tired of those (data #18). The utterances are showed that the speaker speaks directly to the hearer and it was brake the indirectness scale.

In addition, the researcher also found the Optionality scale was broke in those utterances. It found in the data #14 and #15. from the data #14 Scout told that she did not want to study cows, it is showed from the utterance Yeah Jem, but I don’t wanta study cows, I- but Jem said that Sure you do. This case shows that Jem did not give the optional to Scout. Then the data #15 which showed Calpurnia’s utterance There’s some folks who don’t eat like us, it means that she stating something to Scout and Scout did not have optional chance to said the other reason.

That all can be concluded that the aspects that make the utterances violate the approbation and agreement maxim did not only came from the rule of the both maxim but also caused by the illocutionary act and pragmatic scale which are contains there.