



Annals of Human and Social Sciences

www.ahss.org.pk

RESEARCH PAPER

Use of Implicatures in The Murder of Aziz Khan: A Pragmatic Analysis

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ABSTRACT

Pragmatics is crucial to understanding the underlying meanings of any discourse because it helps to reflect the speaker's intentions. By using Grice's model of Cooperative Principles, the current study determines the pragmatic meanings in discourse. This model aids in understanding character mental behavior as well as conversational patterns in dramatic discourse. Murder of Aziz Khan by Zulfikar Ghose has been examined from a pragmatics perspective in order to achieve this goal. The data has been examined by using Grice's theory of Conversational Implicatures. This study's framework has a descriptive design. Discussion and statistical methods have been used to finalize the results and findings. The quantity, quality, relation, and manner maxim has been violated 36 times, according to the researcher. It has been noted that breaking conversational norms has put the meanings that set off the action and plot at risk. This study demonstrates that the discourse is suitable for conversational structure analysis and that flouting occurs for effects in the discourse.

Keywords: Cooperative Principles, Flouting, Implicatures, Pragmatics

Introduction

People and interpersonal communication, including chit-chatting and gossiping, are inextricably linked. Every form of speech used when conversing with others actually implies a message. The implicature is a claim that frequently conceals itself behind the speech that is being made and does not directly relate to it (Parker, 1962: 21; Wijana, 1996: 37). In that situation, what is said and what is implied are different. Wright (1975:379) therefore suggested that what is meant is not the same as what is said. The idea of pragmatics is introduced in this chapter in a brief manner. It describes the importance of the current study, as well as its challenges and goals. A branch of linguistics called pragmatics studies how language is used and how context affects meaning. It covers topics like presupposition, speech act theory, conversational implicature, Dictionaries, and text organization. For instance, one of the students might ask the officer on duty to lend the class a microphone. Conversational implicature is based on the definition of implicature provided by Grice (via Nababan, 1987: 30), which is "meaning non-natural."

The concept of implicature is the key idea that distinguishes pragmatics from other branches of linguistics (Levinson, 1991: 97). The scholar Paul Grice first put forth the conversational illustration in a lecture at Harvard University in 1967. To address the issues of language meaning that cannot be explained by any theories of general linguistics, an article titled "Logic and Conversation" was proposed (Grice, 1975: 41).

To have a decent conversation in English, we need to be able to recognize specific terms and know how to use them in appropriate contexts. If we employ irrelevant utterances

when speaking our plan, we may create a false impression or misperception. According to Paul H. P. Grice (1989), any discourse in which you take part should be related to the subject at hand. It shouldn't be so succinct that it loses its meaning. He provides four maxims to clarify the cooperative principal theory:

1. Maxim of Quantity
2. Maxim of Quality
3. Maxim of Relation
4. Maxim of Manner

The discourse should be as brief as is necessary, according to the maxim of quantity. The maxim of quality states that both the addresser and the addressee must speak the truth rather than make false or incorrect assumptions. The maxim of relation shows that the conversation must be relevant to the topic and setting. It is clear from the last rule of manners that you should always speak plainly and without ambiguity.

Pragmatics

A subfield of linguistics known as pragmatics studies how language is related to the contexts in which it is used. So only in relation to the study of language detached from its use in context, the main focus of both twentieth-century linguistics and philosophy of language, does pragmatics come together as a distinct and coherent domain of inquiry.

Pragmatics investigates how language is used and how context shapes meaning. Among the subjects covered are Dixies, conversational Implicature, text organization, speech act theory, and presupposition.

Literature Review

Discourse is a language that we use or that is currently in use. A social phenomenon, language. Discourse is an expression, whereas language is a tool for conveying messages.

Stubbs (1983) stated that discourse analysis is focused on human social interaction. It examines the language used in social contexts and in conversations that people have with one another. The phrase "Language beyond the sentence" can be used to define discourse analysis. Discourse analysis examines how language is used in everyday conversation.

George and Yule's linguistic approach is used (1983). The term "discourse analysis" is broad and applies to many academic fields. Discourse, according to Tistcher (2000), is a broad term with numerous definitions that encompass a wide range of meanings. Discourse analysis suffers from a variety of methodological issues. Its concern extends beyond the language being used; rather, it also considers how that language relates to society and culture. It focuses on how people interact with one another in daily life and the rules of conversation. It's important to understand the context of any language, whether it's spoken or written. Understanding the context is essential.

According to Halliday (1978), discourse analysis deals with a text's or conversation's constituents on a micro and macro level using bottom-up or top-down approaches. It does this by encoding the personal and social meanings of the text or conversation.

Situational Context: What do the people know about the circumstance in which they are interacting?

Background Context: Discourse participants must be aware of the history of the subject being discussed. Participants must be familiar with world, interpersonal, and cultural issues.

Co-Textual Context: Discourse participants must be aware of what they are saying.

Discourse analyses

Paltridge (2012) argued that CA is a method for investigating verbal and nonverbal interactional characteristics of daily use in society. It is suitable for formal or organization's procedures, such as doctor-patient interactions, teacher-student interactions, or courtroom settings.

Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the study of how meanings are conveyed through speech, taking into account the speaker's and listeners' structural and linguistic knowledge, as well as the utterance's context, prior knowledge, and the speaker's assumed aim. It explains how language users are able to resolve apparent ambiguity by considering the way, where, when, and other features of an utterance.

Pragmatic Levels

There are a few key stages for pragmatic analysis in linguistics discussed.

1. Conversational Principles
2. Deixis
3. Speech Acts
4. Presupposition

Deixis

Deixis is a Greek word meaning "pointing to" and is used to designate a particular place, person, or situation. It is a branch of pragmatics that directly addresses both language structure and the use of language in specific contexts. Levinson identified three categories of Deixis: Personal Deixis (I, We, You).

Spatial Deixis (This, That, here, There)

- Temporal Deixis (Now, Today, Yesterday)

According to Fillmore (1977) and Lyons (1977) Levinson adds two more categories of Deixis

- Social Deixis
- Discourse Deixis

Presupposition

Presupposition occurs when an additional notion or meaning is suggested by a statement. Supposition is an assumption, conjecture, or concept, and permeants before. This is a different kind of notion from speech. It logically connected an assumption to the meaning of an expression. The details of a statement that the speaker assumed the listener already knew (Crystal, 1987). For example

- i. Marry returned to Lahore.
 << Marry had been in Lahore.

Speech Acts

John Austin first introduced the idea of a speech act in 1962, and Searle later expanded it in 1969. Their theory holds that language has more purposes than simply communicating with others or exchanging information; it also has the ability to be used to perform tasks. Speech acts are words or phrases that typically cause other people to behave. The linguistic components known as speech acts are used in communication (Austin & Warnock, 1962). He continues by saying that a single speech act entails three different forms of performance.

Locutionary Act: These are the real utterances or words which the speaker uses in communication. These are real meaningful linguistic expressions.

Illocutionary Act: It is a desire or intention of the speaker. This is a real type of action that which speaker has in his mind before using in words.

Perlocutionary Act: this is the result of the Locutionary act. It is the effect of utterance on hearer in given context.

Conversational Principles

According to Svenneving, the conversation is a multi-person activity (1999). They each get a chance to speak in turn in a predetermined order before receiving feedback. Alternating turns are managed sequentially in this manner.

Any spoken exchanges or interactions between people that involve language are considered conversations. According to Wardaugh, the languages of many groups are always distinctive (1998). If a researcher wants to move from one group to another and study different languages in California, he or she must be familiar with the most recent rules and procedures for creating language and policing discourse among various groups. The conversational style always differs between formal and informal settings. Communicative competence in pragmatics is the ability to interact with people according to their status and relationship to you.

Politeness Principle

The theory of politeness was developed by Brown and Levinson in 1987 after being first introduced in 1978. Everyone has an image based on their status and social connections, and they rely on other people to uphold this image through their language use, according to Brown and Levinson (1987). According to Thomas (1995), being polite satisfies everyone's desire to be treated with kindness and respect by others.

G. Yule (1997) asserts that everyone participates in society by using their language skills. Because of this, it is crucial for conversation participants to adhere to social norms. According to Mey, using the proper language can assist interlocutors in managing their socio-cultural distance from one another (2001).

Brown and Levinson's Face- Management Approach

In repeated interactions, "face" can support, enhance, or detract from the emotional social image, so according to Brown and Levinson (1987). They explore how one's face impacts the other's by fostering collaboration between interlocutors (Brown & Levinson, 1987). Brown and Levinson classified the concept of a face using two faces.

- **Positive Face:** The desire to be liked by other people in social groups and accepted as a subservient member is known as having a positive face. It is the desire for other people's approval and gratitude. The need to connect with the social group in order to fulfil requirements is a positive facet.

- **Negative Face:** Negative face displays independencies. It is a desire of liberty for movements and not to be dependent on others. Negative face wants liberty from imposition. This is the desire not to be connected or reliant on other members of the group.

Cooperative Principles and Maxims

In 1983, Leech used it in pragmatics for his verbal Approach to communication, building on Grice's 1975 initial presentation of his CP theory. He thinks that for communication to be successful there should be some guidelines that everyone must abide by.. Grice's four Speaker Hearer Cooperation tenets, which form the basis of his Cooperative Principles of dialogue, were outlined by Lindblom (2001).

The Maxim of Quality (QLM): Try to make your contribution true with enough evidence. There must be less chances of deception

The Maxim of Quantity (QNM): Try to give enough information which is required. Neither less or nor more than need.

The Maxim of Manner (MNM): Try to be prosperous. Don't be unclear and confusing. Talk in an orderly way.

The Maxim of Relation (RLM): Try to stick to the topic. Don't make your contribution irrelevant.

The Grecian conception of conversational implicature

Implicature as part of what is meant According to Grice, the full message that a speaker intends to convey when making an utterance is what she means by that utterance (see also article 2 Meaning, Intentionality and Communication and article 5 Meaning in Use). What is said is a part of what is intended; it is roughly the truth conditional content that is linguistically encoded in the utterance. Grice refers to the remaining portion as implicature, or what is intended but unsaid. Contextual and conversational are the two main subcategories of implicature.

The Theory of Conversational Implicature

Grice suggests that there are some norms of conversational behavior, norms that are both mutually known and typically followed by conversational participants, in order to explain the occurrence of implicature. These norms prohibit conversation from being "a succession of disconnected remarks" and declare certain potential conversational efforts "unsuitable" at each stage of a conversation (L&C 26). The Cooperative Principle, which Grice identifies as the lone general idea that sums up the influence of these standards, is as follows:

Make the conversational contribution that is required by the agreed-upon goal or course of the talk exchange in which you are participating at the time when it occurs.

Conversational Maxims Quality Supermaxim:

Make an effort to provide a genuine contribution.

1. Don't say anything you think is false.

2. Don't make claims for which you lack sufficient justification.

Quantity

1. Provide the necessary information in your contribution (for the current purposes of the exchange).
2. Don't include more information in your contribution than is necessary.

Relations

1. Be relevant Manner Supermaxim.

Exercise discretion

1. Avoid using cryptic language
2. Prevent ambiguity
3. Be concise (avoid unnecessary prolixity)
4. Be systematic

Material and Methods

The majority of this study's methods are qualitative. However, the researcher used both quantitative and qualitative approaches to analyse the data and come to conclusions. In order to conduct quantitative research, the phenomenon under study must be given a numerical value.

Vanderstoep and Johnson (2008), qualitative research produces textual or narrative descriptions of the phenomenon being studied. For this study, the researcher has purposefully manipulated both quantitative and qualitative methods by utilizing only certain aspects of each. Both quantitative and qualitative methods were used in this study. Quantitative techniques are used in science to produce findings that are more objective, predictive, and generalizable. The conclusions are illustrated with numbers, graphs, and statistical analysis. Vanderstoep and Johnson (2008) assert that the aim of qualitative research is more descriptive than prescriptive. The research study used a prototype of conversational implications to evaluate and assess a few of the dialogues among two characters because the main aim of this study is qualitative.

Data Collection

The data collection tool for this research content Analysis in which the novel of *The Murder of Aziz Khan* was read deeply and after that the selected Dialogues were taken and their dialogues were analyzed according to the framework of Analysis.

Selection of Samples

This study is based on textual analysis so the whole text of the play –*The Murder of Aziz Khan* has been used in sampling for content analysis. Bungin (2007) says that the data for qualitative research must be in form of utterances, sentences or even in short stories. The researcher has purposefully selected the data from the whole play for the present research. As Melong (2001) Sastra (2015) says that the quality of qualitative research is that the researcher himself/herself becomes designer, data collector or selector and analyst of the research. Some other points have also been followed to select the data are as mentioned below.

- Dialogues/conversations which are more appropriate for analysis of conversational Implicature.
- Dialogues/conversations with other influencing characters of the Novel.
- Dialogues which through light on the characters portrayal.
- Dialogues from all the parts of the Novel start, middle and end.

Framework of Data Analysis

Table 1

	Cooperative Principles	Conversational Implicatures
Text	Maxim of Quantity	Violating
	Maxim of Quality	Opting out
	Maxim of Manner	Avoiding a clash
	Maxim of Relation	Flouting

The researcher has allotted the symbols to the Grecian conversational maxims by random selection of symbols. The flout on any maxim has been mentioned in the text by its particular symbol.

Table 2

Symbols given to the respective maxim

Quality	Q
Quantity	Δ
Manner	I
Relation	Ω

Grice's model of Conversational Implicatures

Maxims are as follows:

1. Maxim of Quantity: speak as much as required. No more than needed or less.
2. Maxim of Quality: speak what you believe to be true. No false statement or lack of evidence
3. Maxim of Manner: speak clearly. No ambiguity about what you say
4. Maxim of Relation: speak about what is relevant to the topic. No irrelevant stuff.

Grice described four ways in which participants break the maxims.

- Violating
- Opting out
- Avoiding a clash
- Flouting

Any sort of deviation of conversational maxims leads toward Implicatures. Implicatures can be identified through context and background assumptions.

Results and Discussion

The Argument appears at the beginning of "The Murder of Aziz Khan." The author provides a brief description of the Shah Brothers in this section. The author describes the Shah Brothers' mills, stating that they built two textile mills and that the majority of the Punjabi landlords were happy to sell their land to the Shah Brothers.

Table 3

Frequency of Flouting in Sample 01

Grecian Maxim	Symbol	Flout Frequency
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Quantity	01
Quality	01
Relation	01
Manner	02

The maxim of manners has been flouted twice, as shown in the table, which is the highest ratio. The maxims of quantity and quality have both been flouted once, and the maxim of relationship has not been flouted.

Table 4

Flout on Maxims and Implicature in Sample1

Page/line	Flout on maxim	Implicature
13/4-6	Quality (Clarity) Manner(obscurer)	No clarity, Obscurity can be clearly seen
13/7-10	Quantity (Exaggeration)	Giving excessive information
13/1-3	Relation (extra information)	The extra flow of information can be seen.

As we can see, lines 1 through 3 on page 13 provide a clear illustration of a Flout on the Maxim of Relation. According to the information provided in these lines about the Shah Brothers, who had already established two textile mills in the small but rapidly growing town of Kalapur, most of the landlords in this region of Punjab were eager to sell.

The line from 7 to 10 on page 13 violates the quantity maxim. The availability of equipment for the production of cotton is the topic of discussion.

Sample #2

Text Analysis

Context:

The book "The Murder of Aziz Khan" contains an argument about the statistics the economist and accountant produced showing the excellent harvest but decline in profits. The Shah Brothers argue that while executive salaries have increased, wages have remained the same, and output is consistent, no real growth has occurred. Akram is in favor of opening mills at night to increase production, but Akram is opposed due to the demand on electricity.

Table 5
Frequency of Flouting in Sample 02

Grecian Maxim	Symbol	Flout Frequency
Quantity	Δ	02
Quality	\varnothing	02
Relation	Ω	01
Manner	I	02

Maxim of quality has been flouted two times which is the highest ratio in the sample. Quantity maxim has been flouted two times for lengthening conversation. Flouts of the maxim of Manner also take place two times in the sample. One flout is being observed on maxim of relation.

Table 6

Flout on Maxims and Implicatures in Sample 2

Page/line	Flout on maxim	Implicature
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32/25-26	Quality (Clarity)	No clarity,
32/26-27	Quality (no evidence) Quantity (irrelevant)	Lack of evidence in Ayub's statement Provided with irrelevant information.
32/32-35	Manner (ambiguity)	No clear information is provided by Afaq.
33/01	Relation (irrelevant)	Unnecessary statement.
33/6	Quality (can be false)	The statement of an economist can be true or false
33/28-31	Manner (ambiguity) Quantity (speak less)	Economist did not complete the sentence.

In lines 25 to 26 Ayub violates the quality maxim while speaking because he doesn't know how to increase the growth of their mills. In lines 26 to 27 Ayub advocated for the night shift as soon as possible, violating the maxims of quality and quantity. He also provided unnecessary information about the necessity of mills operating during the night. . Line 01 on page 33 demonstrates how Afaq tries to violate the basic rule of manner as he gave an irrelevant statement out of a desire just to join the conversation.

In line 6 on page 33. Akram is violating the quality maxim. In line 28 to 33 on page 33. The economist is breaking the maxim of manner and the rule of quantity by speaking sparingly to build suspense.

Sample 3

Text Analysis

Afaq expresses his frustration and lustful desires towards his sister-in-law Razia, as well as his conversation with Rafique and Javed. Throughout, there are numerous instances where maxims are broken.

Table 7
Frequency of Flouting in Sample 3

Grecian Maxim	Symbol	Flout Frequency
Quantity	Δ	02
Quality	\varnothing	Nil
Relation	Ω	03
Manner	I	01

The most important details in this text are that Afaq has used rhetoric language to flout the Maxim of Relation three times, and that the Maxim of Quantity has been flouted two times in two utterances. Afaq also gave too much length to the turn to pass the time, showing her inability to keep herself relevant.

Table 8
Flout on Maxims and Implicatures in sample 3

Page/line	Flout on maxim	Implicature
35/36-76	Relation (Irrelevant)	Afaq just wants to be a part of the conversation
36/12	Quantity (Speak less)	Akram enters the conversation but speaks less so he is not clear
36/16-25	Relation (irrelevant)	Afaq asked too many questions, irrelevant to the topic
37/28	Quantity (too short)	Incomplete statement
38/15-17	Manner (ambiguity)	Ayub answer seems ambiguous
42/2-3	Quantity (speak more)	Rafiq answered more

		than required
42/12-15	Relation (irrelevant)	Rafiq's answer seems irrelevant to the question

Lines 36 and 37 on page 35, Aaq's statement that Aziz Khan only has seventy acres violates the Relation maxim, as it is not necessary for the conversation.

On line 12 of page 36, Ayub, and Afaq are talking, but Ayub interferes and violates the quantity maxim by saying "there is talk". This indicates that Ayub is incoherent and cannot express his intentions clearly.

Line 28 on page 37 illustrates the disagreement between Afaq and Ayub's opinions, and the statement he makes there may violate the quantity maxim because it is too brief and does not make sense.

Sample #4

Text Analysis

Zakiya, the wife of Aziz Khan, is in debt and sends her son Javaid to Muhammad Hussain to ask for a loan. Hussain gives Javaid money in exchange for a promise to seize his 70 acres should the money not be returned. Razia, Ayub's wife, travels to England in anticipation of seeing Afaq.

The violation of maxims can be seen throughout the chapter.

Table 9
Frequency of Flouting in Sample 4

Gricean Maxim	Symbol	Flout Frequency
Quantity	Δ	02
Quality	\varnothing	01
Relation	Ω	02
Manner	I	01

Two times floats on Relation Maxim and Maxim of Quantity show the character's disturbed soul. Javed has used fustian language. Maxim of Quality has been flouted one time in one utterance by giving too much length to the utterance. In giving length to the turn to pass the time characters could not keep themselves relevant and flout the Maxim of Manner one time.

Table 10
Flout on Maxims and Implicatures in Sample 4

Page/line	Flout on maxim	Implicature
127/21-22	Quantity (speak less)	Javed speaks less often than necessary
128/28-29	Relation (irrelevant)	Habib spoke without context because he was afraid.
129/04-05	Relation (irrelevant)	Habib Malik expressed himself incoherently out of fear.
131/31-32	Manner (no clarity)	Ali didn't give a definitive response for the judge to consider.
133/8-13	Quantity (speak more) Quality (no evidence)	In his response, Ali uses more words than necessary. Ali's claim is unsupported by any evidence.

Lines 21 and 22 on page 127. Javed, the defendant charged with killing Jumila Bano, is unable to properly respond to the judge's questions due to his disturbed state. The judge asks him if he has been married for between two and three years, to which he replies "I guess so" and breaks the quantity maxim.

Page 128's lines 28 and 29 show Javaid, the defendant accused of killing Jumila Bano, was questioned by the judge about what Javed had asked Habib Malik when he visited his store. Habib Malik gave the judge irrelevant answers due to his illegal business, violating the relational maxim.

Page 129, line 4, depicts. The judge asked Habib Malik what else Javed wanted in addition to alcohol, and he responded "Lady". He appeared scared, violating the rule of maxim of relation.

Page 131's line 31 shows Judge questions Muhammad Ali about his daughter's whereabouts, and Javed responds by glancing at them.

Page 133, lines 8 to 13, illustrate Ali responded that if there were other towns or villages close to Kangra, he would infer that the man riding a horse was from Aziz Khan's house, violating the quantity and quality maxims.

Sample # 5

Text Analysis

In "Murder of Aziz Khan," Zakiya, Aziz Khan's wife, is referred to a qualified doctor after receiving a kidney-related diagnosis. Aziz is in debt and sends his son Javaid to Muhammad Hussain to request a loan. Hussain gives Javaid money in return for a promise to take Javaid's 70 acres if the money isn't returned. While returning to his house, bandits stabbed Javaid and made off with his money.

Afaq kidnaps a 13-year-old girl and rapes her until she dies, resulting in Rafiq being arrested and hanged.

Table 11
Frequency of Flouting in Sample 5

Grecian Maxim	Symbol	Flout Frequency
Quantity	Δ	01
Quality	\varnothing	03
Relation	Ω	02
Manner	I	01

The Maxim of Relation and Maxim of Quality have been flouted with the highest ratio in the sample. Javed has used fustian language and the Maxim of Quantity has been flouted by giving too much length to the utterance. Characters have also failed to keep themselves relevant and flout the Maxim of Manner one time.

Table 12
Flout on Maxims and Implicature in Sample 5

Page/line	Flout on maxim	Implicature
139/26-28	Relation (irrelevant)	Javed asked a question from Aziz but he gave an irrelevant answer.
139/33-35	Quantity (speak less)	Javed asked Aziz a question he did not reply and bowed his head.
140/10-11	Quality (False statement)	Akram feels sorry on the condition of Aziz Khan's family.

131/18-24	Quality (False statement) Relation (irrelevant)	Ayub feels sorry on the condition of Aziz Khan's family. Akram provided Javed with the irrelevant answer.
140/34-37	Manner(ambiguity) Quality (False statement)	Akram replies with ambiguity and gave a false statement.

Page 139, lines 26 to 28; illustrate, Afaq abducts a 13-year-old girl, rapes her, and is implicated in a murder investigation. Javed asks his father to sell the land to the Shah Brothers due to the unstable state of Aziz Khan's family.

Page 139, lines 33 to 34. Aziz Khan violated the principle of quantity by not going to the Shah Brothers and telling them to accept their offer. Lines 10 and 11 on page 140, Javed lied to Akram Shah when he said he was sorry, violating the quality maxim.

Lines 18 to 24, page 140 illustrate, the maxim of quality has been broken due to a false statement made by Ayub. Javed went to Akram Shah to sell his land, and Ayub made a false statement when he said he was sorry.

Page 140, lines 34 to 37. Ayub's statement that he has never been to his land is false, as he is aware of its location. This makes the quality of maxim violation obvious.

Sample # 6

Text Analysis

The Shah Brothers' marriages lack genuine love and affection. Razia, Ayub's wife, views Ayub as an "ordeal" that she must endure in order to advance her dynastic planning. She is having an affair with Ayub's younger brother, and Akram does not truly love or care for his wife. They employ assassins to kill Javed, Aziz's second son, as the system's corruption spreads.

The Shah Brothers invade Aziz Khan's fields due to his inability to pay back Muhammad Hussain's debt. Aziz Khan visits his cousin Shahid in Lahore in hopes of recovering his fields, but disrespects and degrades the police officer when he consults with him. He returns to Kalapur and visits a nearby cascade to commit suicide when he is depressed.

Table 13
Frequency of Flouting in Sample 6

Grecian Maxim	Symbol	Flout Frequency
Quantity	Δ	02
Quality	Φ	01
Relation	Ω	01
Manner	I	01

The most important details in this text are that the Maxim of Quantity has been flouted twice, showing the character's disturbed soul. The Maxim of Quality has also been flouted once, as characters used too much length to pass the time and the Maxim of Relation was also flouted once.

Table 14
Flout on Maxims and Implicatures in Sample 6

Page/line	Flout on maxim	Implicature
246/9-11	Quality (no evidence)	Lack of evidence in Fazal Elahi's statement
253/32-35	Relation (irrelevant)	Provided with irrelevant information.

255/25-27	Quantity (speak less)	Razia answers the phone. Pamela was speechless because she was startled by a female voice.
256/4-5	Manner (ambiguity)	Ambiguity is visible in the conversation between Pamela and Razia
256/8-10	Quantity (speak less)	When Pamela inquired about Afaq, Razia put down the phone.

Lines 9–11 of page 246 mark, the final chapter of the novel follows the passing of Javed, Aziz Khan's younger son. Both of Aziz's sons die as a result of systemic corruption, while one ends up in jail.

Line 25 to 27 of page 255. Ghose demonstrates how the Shah Brothers' marriages lacked genuine love and affection. Razia, Ayub's wife, views Ayub as an "ordeal" that she must endure in order to advance her dynastic planning.

On page 256, lines 4 and 5. Pamela and Razia, Afaq's sister-in-law, are having a conversation when Pamela is caught off guard by a female voice. When Razia asks who is on the phone, Pamela responds with "I'm Afaq" flouting the maxim of manners. Lines 8 through 10. The obvious violation of the quantity principle.

Findings

Zulfikar Ghose's *The Murder of Aziz Khan* was chosen as the text to be examined using Grice's Cooperative Principles modal. Analyses of the results, both quantitative and qualitative, have been completed. Table 0.16 has been created for quantitative results, and statistical calculations of the flouts frequencies in each sample and on each Maxim have been made. There are some acronyms used in table 15.

Table 15
Flout Frequency with Percentage

01	QTM	Quantity Maxim
02	QLM	Quality Maxim
03	RLM	Relation Maxim
04	MNM	Manner Maxim
05	S	Sample
06	Max	Maxim

Table 16
Flout Frequency with Percentage

Sample No.	QTM	QLM	RLM	MNM	Total No. of Flouts	Max Flouts percentage
01	01	01	01	02	05	13.8
02	02	02	01	02	07	19.4
03	03	00	02	01	06	16.6
04	02	01	02	01	06	16.6
05	01	03	02	01	07	19.4
06	02	01	01	01	05	13.8
Total	11	08	09	08	36	100
Total %	30.5	22.2	25	22.5		

Table 16 shows the flout frequencies in each sample separately. The lines show the flout frequency of all four Maxims (quantity, quality, manner, relation) and their percentage also elaborated with total sum. The columns indicate the frequency of flouting in each sample on each maxim and the overall flouting percentage of each maxim. This table shows

that there are 36 flouts on four maxims out of 6. Out of 35, 11 flouts have been found on the Maxim of Quality with the percentage of 30.5% with highest ratio. Quantity and Manner maxims have been flouted 8 times each with same percentage 22.5% out of 36. 09 flouts have been detected with the percentage of 25% on Maxim of Manner. The flouts have been found on all the four maxims in the text and speaker violates these maxims to implicate the meanings which are hidden.

Conclusion

The current study establishes the suitability of dramatic discourse for the application or examination of Grice's theory of Cooperative Principles. Due to the dialogue format, character conversations resemble human conversations in real life. The lines show the flout frequency of all four Maxims (quantity, quality, manner, relation) and their percentage also elaborated with total sum. The columns indicate the frequency of flouting in each sample on each maxim and the overall flouting percentage of each maxim. This table shows that there are 36 flouts on four maxims out of 6. Out of 35, 11 flouts have been found on the Maxim of Quality with the percentage of 30.5% with highest ratio. Quantity and Manner maxims have been flouted 8 times each with same percentage 22.5% out of 36. 09 flouts have been detected with the percentage of 25% on Maxim of Manner. The flouts have been found on all the four maxims in the text and speaker violates these maxims to implicate the meanings which are hidden. This demonstrates that, as opposed to adhering to conventional literary criticism, statistical and descriptive study of flouts and Implicatures adds a new dimension to understanding dramatic dialogues in an advanced form. To conclude this investigation, the researcher says that the conversational Implicatures found in Murder of Aziz Khan have clarified that meaning does not always appear only on what a speaker literally says; it sometimes goes beyond.

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