



The violations to Grice in the comic "Turma da Mônica".

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a study of the violation of the maxim conversational proposal by the theory of the implicature of Grice, which foresees the observation of four categories of analysis: Quality, Quantity, Relation and Manner. Can affirm, with the results of the analysis, that the violation of the maxim, sometimes causes damages to the conversational understanding, then, many times, the dialogue remains dark and needs of extralinguistic elements (neither always reached by the speaker) to be contextualized.

II - GRICE THEORY

The theory of the implicature conversational, so important for the understanding of the acts of speech, has origin with the article of Paul Grice, "*Logic and Conversation*", presented for the first time in the University of Harvard conferences in 1967. The author achieved to unchain one of the greater theoretical impacts in the history of the investigations on pragmatics. Published in 1975, this text of less than twenty pages presents a conceptual system extremely effective for the treatment of the complex questions that wrap the problem of the significance in the oral language.

I - INTRODUCTION

This investigation proposes an analysis of the for real developed value from the dialogue in conversational structures and the implicatures from the violation of Grice's maxim in Mauricio de Souza's comic *Turma da Mônica*. The aims are to verify the importance of the theory of the implicatures for the process communicational and study the violation of the maxim like a recurrent strategy in the oral language. This analysis will give the by the pragmatic approach with base in the theory of the implicatures conversational conceptualized by Grice, following the principle that the participants of the oral communication have to do that this process was the most efficient, cooperative and rational.

The conversational interaction does to realize innumerable implicatures so that the process was, in fact, cooperative. With base in this affirmation, the work will detain to do

Grice's greater concern was to find a form to describe and explain the possible meaning that can appear more advanced than what is said, that is to say, like justifying that an enunciated can mean more than what is literally expressed. Grice thought in developing some type of rule that allowed to a speaker:

- (A) Transmit something in addition to the sentence and to a listener.
- (B) Understand this extra information (the implicit information).

The conversational postulate of Grice is a type of pragmatic inference that does not base in the semantic content of the linguistic enunciated but in the designated general principle of interactive cooperation and in the others maximum rational that guides the behaviour in all conversation (the maxims of quality, quantity) (Problet, 1998:56).

From this theory, can quote two major assets to the enunciated understanding; first: the implicature set as a paradigmatic example about the nature and strength of the linguistic phenomena's pragmatic explanation. A second contribution was the fact that the notion of implicature gives a to some extent explicit explanation of as it is possible to want to say more than sure enough is said, this is, more than expresses literally in the enunciated.

The theory of P.H. Grice is, like this, an attempt to explain - assuming that the expressions of the natural language have a stable and conventional meaning- as it produces an efficient communication still when the speakers do not attribute a conventional meaning to the content of his statements (Problet, 1998:56).

Grice (1975) in the maximum of Quality, that has like basic principle the "truth" (do not inform that that you believes to be false, - do not inform that for what cannot supply sufficient evidences), the violation gives by the fact of the figures of language be related to a language that speaks of another thing, showing many times a speech wander. There is a violation ostentosa of this maxim. The tenor for real cannot cooperating so that the interlocution was successful, the figure fixed like an evident lie that is used with communicative intention, that wishes to be true.

In one of the more maxims, in the Quantity one, that relates with the quantity of information, being sufficient to the understanding of the text (do with that his contribution to the conversation was the most informative possible), as in the maximum of Way (was clear), that configures the clarity of the expression; well as in the maximum of Importance (do with that the information was notable in relation to the argument), that constitutes the relation between the object and fear it tackled; these violations produce a split in the contextual situation, different of that expected, diverting of the straight sense of the language in a linguistic practice.

However, it can occur that the speaker exceed the clear-cut limits by the principle of the cooperation and infringe, intentionally or necessarily, one of the maxims, fitting, then, to the speaker "do a series of mental calculations to end to look for an interpretation for such enunciated" (Dascal, 1982 apud, Oliveira, 2006), and discover, thus, which was the reason of the violation. The those infringements, committed in the act of the speech, Grice designated from implicatures, that is to say, attributions or

insinuations done by the speaker or inferred by the listener and they aren't expressed in the enunciated.

According to Grice, exist two types of implicatures: the conversational and the conventional. The implicatures conversational are those unchained by principles related to the communication and to the context in what they are.

Already the implicatures conventional are caused by some linguistic expressions related to the literal sense of the words:

The implicatures conventional or lexicalizes are leashed to the linguistic forms of the enunciated, that is to say, to the lexicon, to the conventional meaning of the words. The insinuation of the speaker finds support in the convention. Like inherent properties, the implicature conventional is no annullable by the textual sequence, possesses independence of the context (except when it did necessary election between implicatures lexicalizes possible inside the context) and no subsisted in the replacement of synonymous expressions ^(Dascal, 1982).

Then, when the reader or listener do not understand what the words of the speaker want to say, meaning, when they can't comprehend what was said, the maxim of Grice can be violated, appearing thereby a conversational implicature.

The theorist presents his concept of "implicature" and his concept of Principle of Cooperation, showing that there are laws that direct a conversation and that, when respected or violated, cause some specific inference. For the author, the implicatures are split constituents of the said, that is to say, the inferences are caused by what is expressed.

Grice distinguishes the said from the involved. Said is what is expressed, would be the semantic with his conditions-of-truth. The involved remits to the sense that exceeds the limit of the expressed and is confiscated through the process inferential realized by the listener.

III - COMIC

The comics analyzed narrate *Turma da Mônica* episodes, characters of Mauricio de Sousa who, according to Eguti⁽²⁰⁰¹⁾, had been inspired by his first daughter and her gang of friends. This gang is constituted by the characters *Mônica*, *Cebolinha*, *Cascão*, *Magali*, *Franjinha*, *Anjinho* amongst others, and they are in the preschool age around the seven years old.

In all Maurício's groups it can be found strong examples of metalanguage. For example: the artists are portrayed, frequently, illustrating their own stories and, eventually, inside the plot, the characters "bounce off the template" from the designers and interact with them. These plots are isolated stories – meaning, they do not integrate plots elaborated and/or related to other – and also in comics published in newspapers. There is not big concern about the exaggerated characterization, which can integrate even the same *sit-com* gags within the stories.

Therefore, to quote an example, there is not any problem about the fact that some characters always walk barefoot and have not fingers in the feet, while others, like *Cebolinha*, have them (just occasionally seen, when himself takes off the shoes). And the characters do not ignore these characteristics, on the contrary what they can think, it does not cause conflicts of itinerary. In truth, they explore them, transforming them in parallel leading storylines.

In *Mauricio de Souza's* comics, do not have big concern about reality. Better saying: The "reality" has to bend the fluidity of the plots, which radicalized along the time; previously, such characteristics were mere narrative supports, but currently are each character's dogma, and practically confer them superpowers, trend observed almost solely in the main core of enfant comics and in some coadjutants.

A - Some characters

- **Cebolinha:** who initially was a simple cartoon representation, today is radicalized as the thing itself: he is five straight pins of hair, so skewed that can even pierce a soccer ball.
- **Mônica:** she is stronger than a superhero.
- **Magali:** achieves to eat tones of food without fattening at a supersonic speed.
- **Cascão:** survives without ingest a single drop of water, and when he attempts to escape from it, displays latent supercapacities, such as just fly by tapping the arms.
- **Franjinha:** is a child inventor so cool that he is able to make a time machine with pieces found in salvage.
- **Angelinho** he is just a guardian angel properly said (who, in spite of official genderless, is a boy, and connive with others).

IV - THE ANALYSES

The meaning of a text is built by the listener/reader of the speech, not being subordinated to the code, can be inferred by processes differentiated of the grammatical decoding and lexical. In this sense, is central the concept of implicature: an inference on the intention of the speaker, that results of the decoding of meanings and of the application of conversational principles, that is to say, the implicatures of the conversational type are inferences no conventional and no marked discursivamente, therefore they are unchained from the situational context and of the quantity of information's that the receptor has to generate an implicature with value for real.

A - Comic 1



**Original language Portuguese*

In this comic the father of Cebolinha reads the news of the newspaper that speaks on the chaos in the aviation in Brazil, his problems with falls of airplanes, bad airports instrumented and personnel without prepare professional, added to this the high degree of distension of the Brazilian government in resolving this problematic that day the pos day comes causing worry to the society by general rule. Cebolinha uses the violation of the maximum for proffer his speeches to produce a criticism of ironic form. As any textual gender, the comics of humor arise in a context partner-historical, thus they obey to some purposes and try to reach some aim. In the specific case of the comics of the Turma da Mônica, can observe the conflicts of the period and the frustrations of the human life.

For treating of a mechanism of rejection discursive, the irony designates the act to say bet to that that had formulated. Based in Grice ⁽¹⁹⁸²⁾, the irony is precisely the violation to the Maximum of Quality, that is to say, not saying that that believe to be false. It is a resource that it uses the enunciator discursive to "assault" or "satirize" the speaker without engaging totally.

The analysis of the implicature suggests the following implicit: that it cannot believe in the government, as well as, does not believe in Santa Claus. This idea is reached from the knowledge of world, once that there is the popular belief that the rulers do not realize at all during the mandates, that is to say, do not contribute for the growth / develop of the country, because simply they do not exist serious politicians that can believe and neither Santa Claus. The implicature by failure of the maximum of quality can be considered because Ceboliinha does use of irony. The character speaks a thing, wanting to mean another. When saying that the father believes in Santa Claus he says that this never goes to become because Santa Claus does not exist.

The implicature external generated by the author aims for a criticism in relation to the exert of the rulers during his mandates, that is of absolute lie, illusion and hovered of lies

B - Comic 2



* Original language Portuguese

Inspired by the election and possession of *Obama*, first black president of United States, the *Turma da Mônica* also presented one comic in cadre that revealed the similarity with the real and daily.

From his creation, the character Cebolinha kept the charge of presidency of the club of the group of the boys in his histories and in the most recent edition (of June 2009), a new vote is done and Jeremias is chosen to chair the club of the boys.

Jeremias Is the black character of the comics and in his speech of possession uses a speech seemed with that Obama did in his electoral campaign doing inference with sentences like "Me have a dream..." ("*I have to dream...*") and arguments of change, union, cooperation and prosperity, bringing other inferences to the speech that the richest country of the world is governed by a black president and with him a wave of optimism invades all type of mass half and until same the behavior of the society.

It remains evident that the implicit communicate much more of the that the said, revealing innumerable social and political criticisms, well as questioning behaviors and human attitudes. The understanding of these implicit is indispensable, as the development of the histories gives from the chaining of the same registered in the speech of the characters. The implicit are generated by the failure of the maximum conversational.

V - CONCLUSIONS

The Pragmatic search explain scientifically the properties of the natural language and understand what there is by after all that it is said, by after a proposition with conditions-of-truth. It remains clear that such area depends on the properties of the sentences, revealing like this the importance of an interface between the semantic of the conditions-of-truth and the semantic of the use. The relation between the two areas provides a better understanding of the complete meanings of the enunciated.

Grice revolutionizes the study of the Pragmatic with his studies on the sand and the effects of sense that go in addition to the meaning expressed lingüisticamente.

The pragmatic inferences form part of the human communication. When the speaker, for example, says something "in the interlines", the listener needs to infer the information that was not said, but suggested by the said. That is to say, there is an implicature by behind that it is expressed by the speaker. Many times the information's are not said, propositadamente, for generate implicatures diverse, without engaging the one who produces them. If the speaker wants to criticize something, but does not want to do this knowingly, not to engage, is possible to use the irony, for example, since it can cancel case somebody the criticize.

Analyze The comics under the point of view of the Pragmatic, embossed in Grice, explicit that it is possible to expand saying that the implicatures are propositions that are involved by the enunciated of a sentence in a given context, although such proposition was out of the said, the author produces a theory communicational innovative.

As aforetold, in the comics the implicit communicate much more of the the said, teaching critical social and political, well as questioning the human behaviors. The understanding of these implicit is indispensable, as the development of the stories gives from the chaining of the same registered in the speech of the characters, the implicit are generated by the failure of the maxims conversational.

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