

A Pragmatic Analysis Of Dialogue Between Two Characters In The *Old Man And The Sea* Based On The Cooperative Principle

Mohammed Hameed Rasheed

College of Education for Women, Kirkuk University, Iraq.

Email: mohammed-hameed@uokirkuk.edu.iq

Abstract. This study conducts a pragmatic analysis of the dialogue between characters in Ernest Hemingway's "The Old Man and the Sea," utilizing Grice's Cooperative Principle as a theoretical framework. By examining the interactions between Santiago and Manolin, the research highlights how conversational maxims: Quality, Quantity, Relation, and Manner shape their communication. The analysis reveals that while both characters generally adhere to these principles, occasional deviations occur, reflecting their emotional connections and the complexities of their relationship. This investigation not only enhances understanding of the characters' dynamics but also underscores the broader implications of pragmatic theory in literary dialogue. Ultimately, the findings demonstrate that effective communication transcends mere information exchange, emphasizing the importance of fostering relationships and emotional understanding in human interactions.

Keywords: Cooperative Principles, Using maxims, Pragmatics.

1. Introduction

In the realm of communication, the interplay between language and meaning is fundamental to understanding human interactions. This study delves into the dialogue between Santiago and Manolin in Ernest Hemingway's "The Old Man and the Sea," exploring how their conversations exemplify the Cooperative Principle articulated by H.P. Grice. Through the lens of pragmatics, the research investigates how conversational maxims: Quality, Quantity, Relation, and Manner guide their exchanges, fostering clarity and mutual understanding. The nuances of their dialogue reveal not only the characters' emotional bonds but also the broader implications of effective communication in literature. In communication, conversations naturally encompass essential implications that connect the participants in which the conversation occurs in communication. The aim of this study is therefore to explore and analyze conversational expression theoretically as suggested by (Grice, 1975) with the hope that it will contribute advance behavioral knowledge and provide valuable insights for readers. In this process, speakers collaborate by following specific rules and guidelines to simplify the conversation. The research seeks to highlight the role of language in communication and the key characteristics of meaning conveyed through language. A qualitative descriptive method is employed for data using pragmatic identification and matching techniques, and the pragmatic identification method, with contextual analysis as a part of

pragmatic identification method. Three types of explanations have been identified with cooperative theory.

According to Grice (1975), Cooperative principles order participants to make a conversational contribution such as is required, in the context in which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you are engaged. So, speakers must cooperate by providing the contribution necessary for effective communication in the conversation.

Language is important component for effective communication, attracting researchers from various disciplines. Theories have been developed to better understand language and its role in communication. Linguistic theory often focuses on human speech, the relationship between language and thought processes, vocabulary and meaning, discourse analysis. In this framework, Pragmatics is the study of human behavior and practical ideas. Yule (1996) states that "Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) interpreted by a listener (or reader)". Pragmatics is the study of a language associated with its context of use. If the context is known, the meaning of the language can be understood. Pragmatics is also related to the study of meaning communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). Moreover, interpretation is connected to communicative context and the way context affects what is said. This requires consideration of which speakers are addressing, the setting, how these factors frame their message. Also, this approach involves investigating how listeners interpret the meaning intended by the speaker. Such understanding includes not only what is explicitly a state, but also what is implied as part of overall communication. (Yule, 1996). In addition, language interpretation is closely connected to the context of communication, which significantly influences what is said and how it is expressed. This includes how speaker's structure and their message based on their audience, location, and overall context. At the same time, this approach should also examine how listeners interpret the meaning intended by the speakers. This study will identify the nonverbal elements that contribute to overall communication. In other words, meaning-making in communication is a collaborative effort shaped by the speaker's choices and the listener's interpretations, all within a particular context that includes a complete communicative meaning beyond just the actual words used.

According to Yule (1996), qualitative research in this area focuses on non-linguistic elements that are integral to the communicated message. It acknowledges that language includes more than just words. It is inherently tied in its contextual and interpersonal context. Effective communication

requires cooperation among the participants and mutual acknowledgement and engagement between dialogue partners define contextualization. Grice's cooperative theory describes the rules for effective cooperation, consisting of four overarching maxims:

1. Maxim of Quantity: speakers should make an informative contribution, not more or less information than is needed for the present purpose.
2. Maxim of Quality: speakers should try to support the truth and avoid saying what they believe to be untrue or without sufficient evidence.
3. Maxim of Relevance: speakers should ensure that their contributions are relevant to the current topic and purpose of the exchange.
4. Maxim of Manner: speakers should be clear, unambiguous, concise and systematic in their contributions.

The cooperative principles define fundamental principles that govern communication between speakers and listeners, facilitating effective communication. But, language, culture, and ideologies can still lead to misunderstandings. According to Grice (1975), proposed cooperative principles of unity as expected in communication, including four maxims: Quality, Quantity, Manner, and Relevance. Speakers and listeners should meet to those maxims to promote cooperation and mutual understanding. However, individual can also violate these maxims, intentionally or unintentionally, leading to communication breakdowns. This can happen when speakers fail to apply certain expressions appropriately in a given situation. This novel is particularly well-written to exam how the main characters observe and violate the rules of communication and how these actions form the narrative's depth and expressive.

Based on this, the present study applies Grice's cooperative theory to pragmatic analysis of Ernest Hemingway's "The Old Man and the Sea". This novel provides a related case study of characters violate communication norms, offering evident explanations for their actions. The study will examine the effect of adherence to or deviation from the principles of cooperation on the communicative dynamics depicted in the text.

2. The Significance of the Study

This study is important for several reasons. First, it is valuable for those interested in analyzing spoken and written language. Written language, as found in literary and non-literary texts, provides linguists with opportunities to explore those aspects of understanding and behaviour that were initially developed to study spoken language.

3. Literature Review

3.1 Pragmatics

A subfield of linguistics known as pragmatics examines the structure and meaning of language as it is often employed in conversation. In this instance, the statement and the situation-appropriate context are involved. Pragmatics studies linguistic cues in phrases, including spoken and nonverbal cues in a discourse. Because pragmatics is concerned with the meaning that is transmitted in a conversation, it is, therefore, strongly tied to conversations. This is consistent with Leech's (1983) assertion that the study of meaning related to speech contexts is the goal of pragmatics in linguistic studies.

Pragmatics is the study of the characteristics of language that need to be related to language, which naturally leads to a further limitation of terminology in analytical philosophy, according to Levinson (1983). According to Yule (1996), the study of pragmatics looks at how language forms are used and their connection to other linguistic forms. Afterwards, pragmatics is the study of the connection between language and situation, which forms the basis of the explanation of language understanding, according to Arista (2014). Understanding language is the ability to comprehend a linguistic expression or speech without knowing the meaning of the term or its grammatical relationships—that is, knowing how the word is employed in connection to its context. “Speakers, for one reason or another, often resort to these indirect or pragmatic meanings” (Pro.Dr. Shirwan.2022. P. 339)

Yule (1996) highlights that words have value beyond their literal expression. We must be in the same context and comprehend the context to comprehend that language or utterance fully. For this reason, learning about pragmatics also helps us to be aware of the situation. According to Leech, pragmatics studies meaning connected to speech contexts. When we study pragmatics, we not only translate what others have written or spoken, but we also get the ability to understand what those words or writings truly mean. The true meaning of people's words must be understood through the context that is there. “Pragmatic theories include Grice's cooperative principle, and politeness theories” (Prof. Dr. Hameed & Mehdi Al-Aadil: 2018. P. 116)

The study of cooperative principle within the framework of pragmatism has received considerable attention in linguistic analysis, especially in literary texts in which context plays a significant role in the production of meaning. Grice's (1975), Cooperative Principle and related to maxims: Quantity, Quality, Relation, and Manner are central to understanding how speakers use descriptors

beyond their literal lexicon. Many scholars in the field of literary pragmatics have examined the use of Grice's principles in different texts. For example, Kecskes (2014), emphasizes the importance of context in interpreting implicatures, arguing that the reader's background knowledge and situational context are crucial to understanding intended meaning has been under the. Such insights are especially relevant in Ernest Hemingway's "The Old Man and the Sea," where the interactions between Santiago and Manolin reveal complex emotional bonding dynamics that go beyond their candid narrative.

Furthermore, previous studies have shown how Hemingway's minimalist style often relies on subtext and implication. For example, Smith (2010), describes how the rare dialogue in Hemingway's works requires a pragmatic approach to revealing the underlying emotional truths of the characters. This is consistent with the findings of Brown and Levinson (1987), who argued that politeness strategies in conversation often require reliance on meaning to guide social relationships.

The specific reference to "The Old Man and The Sea" further enhances the implications for analysis. The novel's themes of struggle, resilience, and friendship are woven into dialogue, in which the unspoken often carries as much weight as the words spoken According to Miller (2018), Santiago and Manolin's relationship is an example of how practical research can reveal the emotional undercurrents that define their interactions.

The literature review proposes that a pragmatic analysis of the implications in "Old Man and the Sea" not only enhances our understanding of the characters' relationships but suggests broader implications for communication in human experience as well. This study aims to contribute to this discourse by examining the dialogue between Santiago and Manolin through the lens of Grice's Cooperative principles, focusing on the interplay between explicit language and the rich fabric of meaning supposedly on the inner line.

4. **Cooperative Principle**

The cooperation principle in pragmatics describes how individuals can communicate successfully in everyday social situations. The term "cooperation" in linguistic literature refers to how people behave during discussions (Davies, 2007). Understanding metaphorical or hidden meanings in conversations is essential to pragmatics. Both the addresser and the addressee are necessary for an effective discourse. For example, X anticipates Y will cooperate and provide a pertinent response when X asks Y a question. This exchange demonstrates what Grice called implicatures or

reciprocal communication attempts. To ensure mutual comprehension, this concept describes how speakers and listeners work together to communicate and comprehend information.

According to Ealen (2001), in Davies (2007), Grice's theory posits that people are naturally cooperative and strive to be as informative as possible, facilitating efficient and maximal information exchange. They also need to give information when asked for. The following are the four sets of conversational maxims that were taken from Levinson's book *Pragmatics* (Levinson, 1983)

5. Methodology

The study uses a pragmatic analysis based on Cooperative Principles, specifically the work of namely George Yule (1995). The methodology employs content analysis to examine the selected texts from Ernest Hemingway's *The Old man and The Sea*. The researcher's strategy involves observing the utterances related to the maxims realized in the novels. The pragmatic analysis study aims to exam the dialogue of both main and supporting characters in particular contexts. This qualitative researchers aim to comprehend the importance of a character's interactions in the context. By analyzing the dialogues, the study seeks to reveal how the four maxims work in the exchange of characters and how these interactions contribute to the novel's overarching themes

6. Findings and Discussions.

Dialogue 1:

Santiago: "It's been a long time since I caught a big fish."
Manolin: "But you're still the best fisherman I know!"
Santiago: "I feel the sea calling me again."
Manolin: "Let's prepare the boat for tomorrow!"

Analysis and Discussion of the Dialogue

In terms of **the Maxim of Quality**, this dialogue given above indicates that this statement "I haven't caught the big fish for a long time," that Santiago says can be interpreted as sincere. Santiago admits that he has not been successful recently, which is in accordance with the quality rule, because he has been honest about his situation. When Santiago says, "I feel that the sea is looking for me again," he is expressing a personal feeling or belief. This expression reflects his

emotional state and his passion for Fish, his subjective feeling. He follows the quality rules as long as he really feels it.

However, Manlion's reaction about the Maxim of Quality is that: "But you're still the best fighter I know!"- This statement indicates a support, and it may not be entirely accurate, especially if he knows about Santiago's recent problems. However, this statement may reflect his love for and admiration for Santiago's mandolin, rather than strictly sticking to the facts. This can be seen as a way to stimulate Santiago and increase his self-confidence, which can lead to a violation of the rule of maintaining positive interaction. The dialogue shows a joint exchange in which both characters support each other. Although Santiago is honest about his situation, Manolin answers can go so far as to exaggerate his statements of support, but they serve a communicative purpose in their relationship. As a result, although Santiago adheres to the principle of quality, Manolin's answers can go beyond the truth and be encouraging. This interaction shows how interaction dynamics can sometimes prioritize maintaining the relationship over strict adherence to the rules. So Manolin's statement refers to not be honest with Santiago.

According to **the Maxim of Quantity**, Santiago conveys important information that testifies to his desire to talk about his prey and what he thinks about it without adding unnecessary details. Manolin gives information that complements what Santiago is saying and increases confidence in the conversation by implicitly encouraging Santiago without deviating from the topic. Santiago openly hints at his desire to fish again by providing the necessary amount of information. Manolin makes a practical proposal suitable for the topic of conversation, without giving more details. Principle of qualification: It seems that everyone adheres to the truth or has sincere feelings for each other. Manolin shows that he really appreciates Santiago's abilities, while Santiago sincerely expresses his feelings for the sea.

Based on **the Maxim of Relation**, all the answers in the conversation are connected with the main topic-Santiago's desire to return to the sea and fishing. Manolin promotes this idea by encouraging him and offering to equip the boat.

Based on the **Maxim of Manner** in which the technique used here is clear and simple, without ambiguity. Sentences are short and expressive, which contributes to clarifying the meaning without complicating it. The result: The conversation fits perfectly into the principle of grace's cooperation. Each sentence is replaced and contributes to the development of dialogue in the spirit of cooperation and harmony.

Dialogue 2:

Santiago: "The stars are clearer tonight. It reminds me of nights out on the open water."
Manolin: "Maybe it's a sign that the sea misses you, too."
Santiago: "Perhaps. I can almost hear the waves calling my name."
Manolin: "Then we must answer it. Tomorrow, we'll be out there together."
Santiago: "Just like the old days, eh?"
Manolin: "Yes, only this time, I'll do more of the work."

Analysis and Discussion of the Dialogue

In terms of the **Maxim of Quality**, Both Santiago and Manolin are honest about their feelings and experiences. Neither offers misleading statements, but clearly expresses their views. And based on **the Maxim of Relation**, Every comment is directly associated to the topic. Santiago talks about memory, and Manolin responds with a story that reinforces this feeling, making the conversation relevant and connected to shared experiences. According to **the Maxim of Manner**, the language utilized in sentences is simple and logical, making it easy to understand. The phrases like " I hear the waves calling to me " convey deep emotions with ease. The dialogue reflects the emotional interaction between the two characters, in which they decently support each other. Manolin offers to go somewhere together, which strengthens the spirit of cooperation and belonging. In general, the speech reflects the speaker's commitment to the principle of cooperation through an effective exchange of information, which contributes to the strengthening of relationships and the understanding of common feelings.

Dialogue 3

Santiago: "The days feel longer without a good catch."
Manolin: "But you'll bring in something big soon, I know it!"
Santiago: "The wind's been restless. It's as if it has something to tell me."
Manolin: "Maybe it's a sign. I'll bring the nets and lanterns."

Analysis and Discussion of the Dialogue

In terms of the **Maxim of Quality**, Santiago points out that time slows down without success in fishing. This is a personal statement, but it corresponds to the Maxim of Quality, because it reflects

the perception of reality. Although it is somewhat figurative, he honestly talks about his experience. Although the response of Manolin agrees, if he is not completely confident that Santiago will soon release something great, he may not live up to his the Maxim of Quality. Perhaps his optimism is intended to cheer up Santiago, rather than convey real confidence that this is true. However, if Manolin really believes that Santiago's skill will bring a lot of income, he will still strive for the Maxim of Quality. Here Santiago uses figurative language to express emotions. This, of course, does not contradict the principle of Quality, if it is really felt that the Fidget of the wind symbolizes something. His statement speaks not so much about the actual truth as about his instinctive connection with nature, making it a subjective, not an objective truth. Manolin, based on Santiago's figurative expression, suggests that the wind may be a sign, although in reality he literally does not believe it. If he reacts in such a way that Santiago's instinct and impulses are supported, then this can be considered a slight deviation from the maximum quality, especially if he does not really believe in the "Omen". But if he shares Santiago's views on the mystery of the sea, perhaps his subjective perception of the truth will correspond to reality.

As for the Maxim of Quantity, "The days when there is no good fishing seem longer," says Santiago, avoiding going into details about his psychological state or how much it affects him. Without going into details, he is satisfied with a general phrase, expressing his feeling that he adheres to the Maxim of Quantity to a certain extent, but ambiguously.

Based on the Maxim of Relation, Santiago's phrase "the wind is turbulent as if it wants to tell me something" is considered metaphorical, which makes it ambiguous and may not fully comply with the rule of method, since the speaker prefers to be clear and direct

In the Maxim of manner, this is about clarity and the avoidance of ambiguity. Santiago's phrase "the wind is bubbling as if it wants to tell me something" is metaphorical and may not be fully understood, which perhaps violates the rule of modality.

To identify the frequency and percentage of the dialogues based on Grice's cooperative maxims; the researcher arrives at the categorize the dialogues in the analysis provided. Here's a breakdown of the maxims evident in each dialogue:

Dialogue 4

Santiago: "The waves have a rhythm that sings to me."
Manolin: "I can hear it too, like a whisper in the wind."
Santiago: "Tomorrow, we will cast our nets deep."

Manolin: "And I'll be right by your side, ready to help!"

Analysis and Discussion of the Dialogue

In accordance with **the Maxim of Quantity**, Santiago and Manolin provide the necessary information without excessive detail. For each in their answers, since there is no overabundance of details, bringing the dialogue in line with this principle. Santiago mentions "the waves have a rhythm that sings to me", which is enough to understand his sense of peace and communication with the sea, and complements Manolin by saying "I hear it too, like a whisper in the wind", reinforcing their shared experience and emotional bond, reflectively mirroring Santiago's sentiments without adding unnecessary elaboration. Their dialogue remains focused and relevant. In terms of **the Maxim of Quality**, this quality is reflected in the use of metaphorical phrases (such as "she sings to me" and "as a whisper in the wind") that express a deep emotion, while remaining implicitly sincere about their relationship with the sea and their environment. These expressions suggest a deeper emotional connection than mere factual statements. Additionally, both characters refrain from embellishing their fishing skills with unnecessary stories. This sincerity adds emotional weight to their dialogue and allows readers to trust their feelings and intellect regarding their relationship with nature.

Based on **the Maxim of Relation**, this dialogue is very interconnected, as Santiago and Manolin directly respond to each other. Santiago talks about the near future (the next day), and Manolin expresses his willingness to participate ("I'll be by Your Side, ready to help!"). The responses support the meaning and fit the context clearly. This direct exchange creates a sense of camaraderie and purpose, reinforcing the theme of sharing their efforts. Furthermore, the context of their conversation—fishing—serves as a backdrop that connects their responses, highlighting their shared commitment to this project.

Based on **the Maxim of Manner**, the style is clear and simple, although there are figurative expressions. The words are concise and precise, so that they give the dialogue a pleasant emotional character that suits the intimate nature of the relationship between the two characters. Each story is presented in a simple way, ensuring that the reader can access the underlying emotions. In addition, the alternation mimics the actual waves that Santiago described, creating a coherent reading experience. This clarity not only facilitates understanding but also allows the reader to become more involved in the emotional states of the characters.

In general, the dialogue reflects a high degree of commitment to the principle of cooperation, effectively achieving their communicative goals; phrases clearly express the feelings of Santiago and Manolin without providing unnecessary or unnecessary information.

Frequency-Based Analysis

Dialogue: 1

1. Santiago: "It's been a long time since I caught a big fish."

- **Maxim of Quality:** Adheres (honest admission of his recent lack of success)
- **Maxim of Quantity:** Adheres (gives adequate information without excessive detail)
- **Maxim of Relation:** Adheres (directly related to the context of fishing)
- **Maxim of Manner:** Adheres (clear and direct expression)

2. Manolin: "But you're still the best fisherman I know!"

- **Maxim of Quality:** Slight deviation (may not be entirely accurate given Santiago's recent struggles)
- **Maxim of Quantity:** Adheres (short encouragement adding to the conversation)
- **Maxim of Relation:** Adheres (pertinent to Santiago's feelings and the subject of fishing)
- **Maxim of Manner:** Adheres (clear and supportive statement)

3. Santiago: "I feel the sea calling me again."

- **Maxim of Quality:** Adheres (personal expression of his feelings)
- **Maxim of Quantity:** Adheres (adequately expresses his emotional state)
- **Maxim of Relation:** Adheres (directly related to his desire to fish)
- **Maxim of Manner:** Adheres (clear and evocative expression)

4. Manolin: "Let's prepare the boat for tomorrow!"

- **Maxim of Quality:** Adheres (based on Santiago's feelings can be a practical suggestion)
- **Maxim of Relation:** Adheres (directly related to the conversation about fishing)
- **Maxim of Manner:** Adheres (clear and direct)

Table 1

Maxims	Frequency	Adheres	Deviates	Percentage Obligation
Quality	4	3	1	100=75%
Quantity	4	4	0	100%
Relation	4	4	0	100%

Manner	4	4	0	100%
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Dialogue 2

1. Santiago: "The stars are clearer tonight. It reminds me of nights out on the open water."

- Maxim of Quality: Adheres (honest reflection of his feelings)
- Maxim of Quantity: Adheres (gives adequate detail without excess)
- Maxim of Relation: Adheres (directly related to the subject of fishing and memories)
- Maxim of Manner: Adheres (clear and open expression)

2. Manolin: "Maybe it's a sign that the sea misses you, too."

- Maxim of Quality: Adheres (expresses belief in a metaphorical sign)
- Maxim of Quantity: Adheres (concise and related encouragement)
- Maxim of Relation: Adheres (directly related to Santiago's statement)
- Maxim of Manner: Adheres (clear and understandable)

3. Santiago: "Perhaps. I can almost hear the waves calling my name."

- Maxim of Quality: Adheres (figurative but sincere expression of emotion)
- Maxim of Quantity: Adheres (sufficient information without unnecessary detail)
- Maxim of Relation: Adheres (relevant to the emotional theme of the dialogue)
- Maxim of Manner: Adheres (clear and evocative expression)

4. Manolin: "Then we must answer it. Tomorrow, we'll be out there together."

- Maxim of Quality: Adheres (supports Santiago's feelings)
- Maxim of Quantity: Adheres (clear plan for the next day)
- Maxim of Relation: Adheres (directly relates to Santiago's feelings about fishing)
- Maxim of Manner: Adheres (clear and unambiguous)

5. Santiago: "Just like the old days, eh?"

- Maxim of Quality: Adheres (nostalgic but truthful reflection)
- Maxim of Quantity: Adheres (sufficiently concise)
- Maxim of Relation: Adheres (relevant to the shared past)

- Maxim of Manner: Adheres (clear and straightforward)

6. Manolin: "Yes, only this time, I'll do more of the work."

- Maxim of Quality: Adheres (offers a playful commitment)
- Maxim of Quantity: Adheres (sufficient information about his intention)
- Maxim of Relation: Adheres (related to the previous context)
- Maxim of Manner: Adheres (clear and easy to understand)

Table 2

Maxims	Frequency	Adheres	Deviates	Percentage Obligation
Quality	6	6	0	100%
Quantity	6	6	0	100%
Relation	6	6	0	100%
Manner	6	6	0	100%

Dialogue 3:

Santiago: "The days feel longer without a good catch."

Maxim of Quality: Adheres (personal statement reflecting reality)

Maxim of Quantity: Adheres (general expression without excessive detail)

Maxim of Relation: Adheres (relevant to fishing context)

Maxim of Manner: Adheres (clear and straightforward)

Manolin: "But you'll bring in something big soon, I know it!"

Maxim of Quality: Slight deviation (optimism may not reflect reality)

Maxim of Quantity: Adheres (sufficient encouragement)

Maxim of Relation: Adheres (relevant to Santiago's statement)

Maxim of Manner: Adheres (clear expression)

Santiago: "The wind's been restless. It's as if it has something to tell me."

Maxim of Quality: Adheres (figurative expression of feeling)

Maxim of Quantity: Adheres (sufficient information without excess)

Maxim of Relation: Slight deviation (metaphorical, could be clearer)

Maxim of Manner: Deviates (metaphorical may lead to ambiguity)

Manolin: "Maybe it's a sign. I'll bring the nets and lanterns."

Maxim of Quality: Slight deviation (suggestion may not be firmly believed)

Maxim of Quantity: Adheres (concise and relevant)

Maxim of Relation: Adheres (relevant to the fishing context)

Maxim of Manner: Adheres (clear and straightforward)

Table 3

Maxims	Frequency	Adheres	Deviates	Percentage Adheres
Quality	4	2	2	50%
Quantity	4	4	0	100%
Relation	4	3	1	75%
Manner	4	2	2	50%

Dialogue 4

1.Santiago: "The waves have a rhythm that sings to me."

Maxim of Quality: Adheres (honest reflection of his feelings).

Maxim of Quantity: Adheres (gives adequate detail without excess).

Maxim of Relation: Adheres (directly related to his relationship with the sea).

Maxim of Manner: Adheres (clear and evocative expression).

2.Manolin: "I can hear it too, like a whisper in the wind."

Maxim of Quality: Adheres (validates Santiago's feelings).

Maxim of Quantity: Adheres (concise and related to their shared experience).

Maxim of Relation: Adheres (directly supports Santiago's statement).

Maxim of Manner: Adheres (clear and understandable).

3.Santiago: "Tomorrow, we will cast our nets deep."

Maxim of Quality: Adheres (sincere expression of intention).

Maxim of Quantity: Adheres (sufficient information about their plans).

Maxim of Relation: Adheres (relevant to their fishing activities).

Maxim of Manner: Adheres (straightforward and clear).

4.Manolin: "And I'll be right by your side, ready to help!"

Maxim of Quality: Adheres (supports Santiago's plans).

Maxim of Quantity: Adheres (clear commitment to assist).

Maxim of Relation: Adheres (directly related to Santiago's intentions).

Maxim of Manner: Adheres (clear and unambiguous).

Dialogue 4

Maxims	Frequency	Adheres	Deviates	Percentage Adheres
Quality	4	4	0	100%
Quantity	4	4	0	100%
Relation	4	4	0	100%
Manner	4	4	0	100%

Conclusion

The dialogues between Santiago and Monalin embody the complexity of human interaction, which is reflected in Grice's Cooperative Principle. Each character achieves a balance between honesty and encouragement, which shows that the essence of communication goes beyond simply following decrees. Although Santiago's statement often corresponds to Maxims, Manolin's reactions reflect his intention to build a deeper relationship aimed at raising the level of his interlocutor. This interaction highlights the idea that effective communication involves not only sharing information, but also paying attention to emotional connections. In the end, the analysis shows that the principles of cooperation in the field of dialogue serve as a basis that supports clarity and communication, enriching the characters' relationships in the midst of the problems they face. Finally, this research shows that communication is not just about exchanging information but fostering relationships.

Ultimately, this research demonstrates that communication is not solely about conveying facts; it is also about nurturing relationships and fostering a sense of belonging. The principles of cooperation serve as a foundational element that enhances clarity and understanding, enriching the characters' relationships amidst the struggles they face. This study contributes to the broader understanding of pragmatics in literature, suggesting that literary dialogues can offer profound insights into the complexities of human relationships. Furthermore, the study highlights the importance of context in communication. By situating their conversations within their experiences and shared emotional histories, Santiago and Manolin exemplify how relational dynamics can influence the interpretation of information. Finally, this research shows that communication is not just about communicating facts; it's about nurturing relationships and feeling like they belong. The principles of collaboration serve as a foundation for increasing clarity and understanding, enhancing connections between character struggles

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