

**THE FLOUTING MAXIMS IN "THE LORAX" MOVIE
SCRIPT**

THESIS

**BY:
ABIDAH
0911113073**

UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA

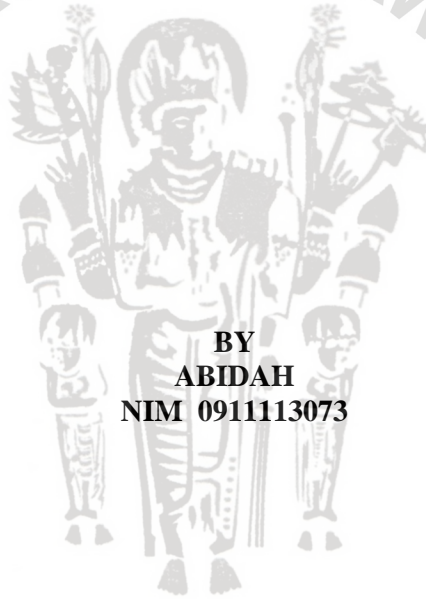


**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA
2013**

THE FLOUTING MAXIMS IN “THE LORAX” MOVIE SCRIPT

THESIS

**Presented to
Universitas Brawijaya
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra***



**BY
ABIDAH
NIM 0911113073**

**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA**

2013

DECLARATION OF AUTHORSHIP

Herewith I,

Name : Abidah

NIM : 0911113073

Address : Kauman 276 Bangil, Pasuruan.

declare that:

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Malang, July 2013

Abidah
NIM 0911113073

This is to certify that the *Sarjana* thesis of **ABIDAH** has been approved by the
Board of Supervisors

Malang, July 2013

Supervisor

Dr. Indah Winarni, M.A

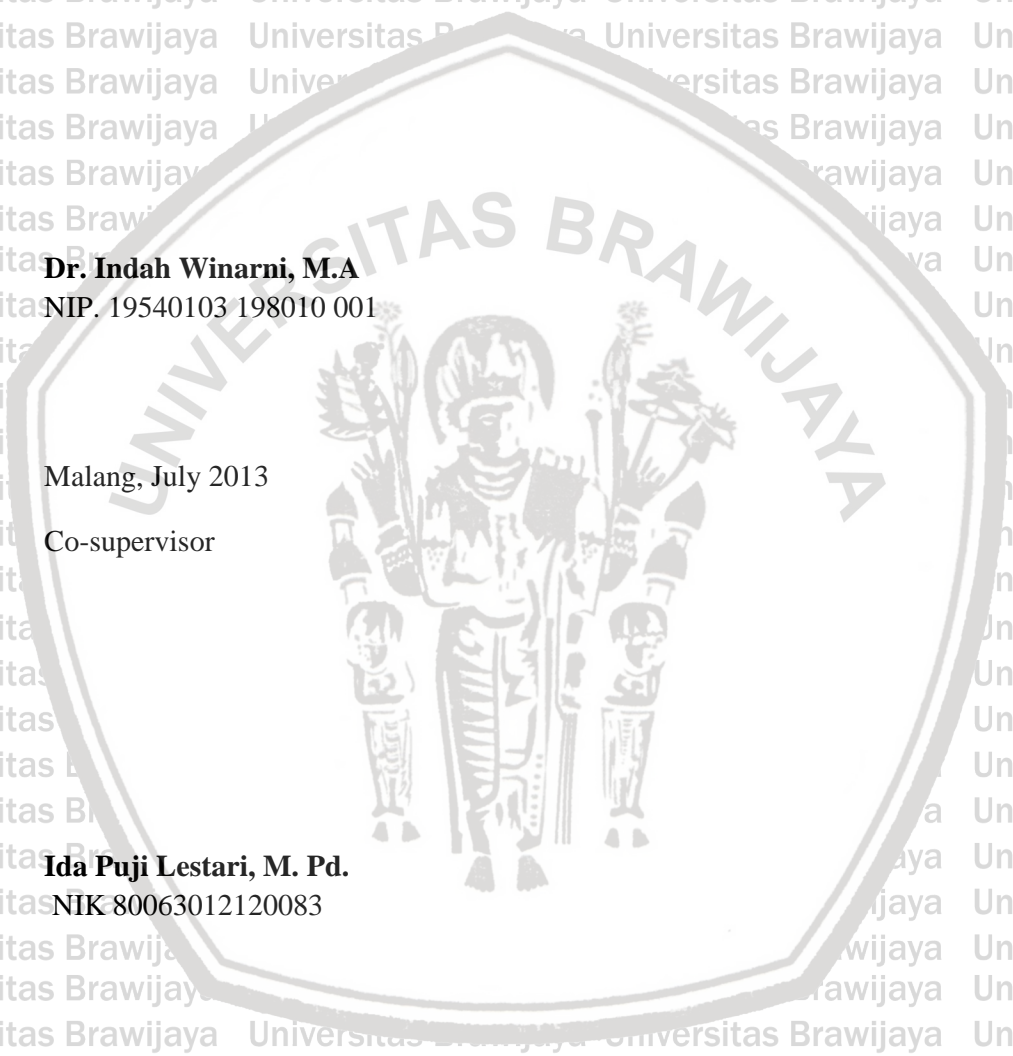
NIP. 19540103 198010 001

Malang, July 2013

Co-supervisor

Ida Puji Lestari, M. Pd.

NIK 80063012120083



This is to certify that the *Sarjana* thesis of Abidah has been approved by the Board of Examiners as one of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra*

Dr. Indah Winarni, M.A, Chair
NIP. 19540103 198010 001

Dra. Endang Sasanti, M.A, Member
NIP. 19510624 197903 2 002

Ida Puji Lestari, M. Pd., Member
NIK. 80063012120083

Acknowledged by,
Head of English Study Program
Department

Sighted by,
Head of Language and Literature

Yusri Fajar, M.A
NIP. 19770517 200312 1 001

Syariful Muttaqin, M.A
NIP. 19751101 200312 1 001

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Praise be upon God, as through His blessing and mercy, I am able to complete this thesis in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana* in English Literature at English Department, Faculty of Cultural Studies, Universitas Brawijaya.

In accomplishing this thesis, I know and feel that without supports from the advisor, family, and friends, I will not be able to finish it. Many obstacles were found because it was my first time writing a thesis. For these reasons, I address my sincere and deepest gratitude for those who have helped me, especially to:

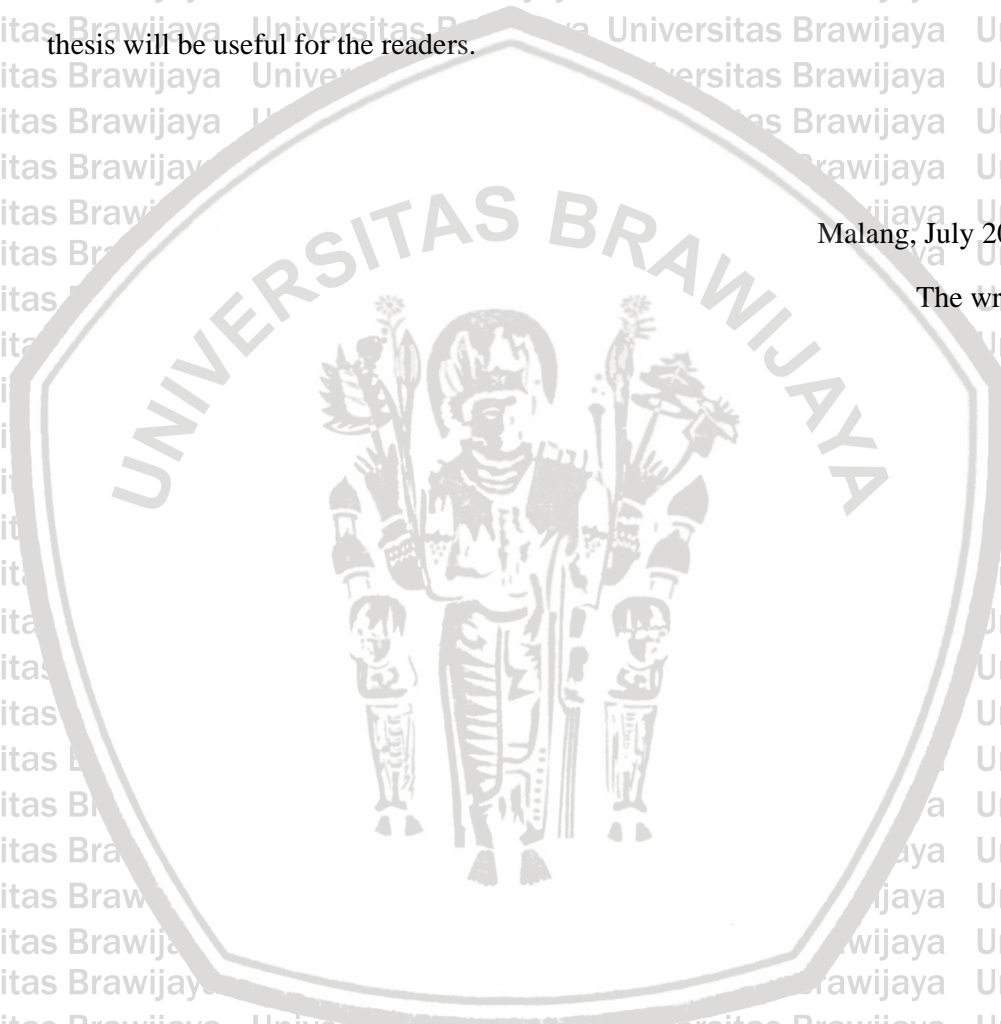
1. My thesis supervisor and co-supervisor, Dr. Indah Winarni, M. A and Ida Puji Lestari M. Pd. who have spent their time to guide me in completing this thesis.
2. The Board of Examiner, Dra. Endang Sasanti, M.A, who has approved and given suggestions for the completion of this thesis.
3. My beloved parents, H. Harisun A.R, and Hj. Nur Hidayati, who always give their warm hugs to support me in completing this thesis.
4. My brothers, Hamzah, Usamah, Abdur Rohim, for the support, laugh and fun.
5. All my friends in English Department, especially Intan Kusumawardhani, Chacha, Ifon, Arum and friends, Linda, Ditta, Lya, Resty, Elin, and others

whom I cannot mention one by one. Thank you for the laugh, the story, the joy, and time we have spent and shared together.

This thesis is still far from perfect, so that I gladly accept any developmental criticism and suggestions to improve this thesis. At last, I hope this thesis will be useful for the readers.

Malang, July 2013

The writer



ABSTRACT

Abidah. 2013. **Flouting Maxims in “The Lorax” Movie Script**. English Study Program, Universitas Brawijaya. Supervisor: Indah Winarni; Co. Supervisor: Ida Puji Lestari.

Keywords: Flouting Maxims, The Lorax Movie Script.

Humans do a conversation to express their feelings, ideas, and share information with others. In a conversation, they must follow certain principles in order to make the conversation run smoothly. That is why, Grice offers to use theory of cooperative principle to avoid misunderstanding and misinterpretation between the speaker and the listener. The cooperative principles consist of four maxims, which are maxim of quality, maxim of quantity, maxim of relation, and maxim of manner. However, some people do not fulfill those maxims to be used in the conversation for certain reasons, and when they violate the maxims it is called flouting maxims. Flouting maxims also cause the sentence has some implied meanings and sometimes it is difficult to understand. The research problems in this thesis are (1.) What maxims are flouted in “The Lorax” movie script? (2.) What are the reasons of flouting the maxims in “The Lorax” movie script? (3.) What are the intended meanings of the flouting maxims in “The Lorax” movie script?

A descriptive qualitative approach is used for this study because the data are in the form of words rather than of numbers and statistics. The data are taken from the utterances based on the 18 scenes in “The Lorax” movie script, starting from scene 12 up to 29. After the data are collected, they are classified and analyzed based on Grice’s Cooperative theory.

This study reveals that based on Grice’s Cooperative theory, there are three maxims which are flouted by the characters of “The Lorax” movie script. Those flouting maxims are flouting maxim of quality, flouting maxim of quantity, and flouting maxim of relation. The characters of “The Lorax” movie script flouted the maxims because they wanted to switch the conversation into another topic, they wanted to hide their secret, or they wanted to defend themselves from danger. The intended meanings of the maxims which were flouted by the characters were that the characters wanted to make sure that their secret was safe by ensuring the listeners that they do the opposite things instead of the truth, and they expected the listener not to get angry with what they did. The writer suggests the future researchers to do research in a movie that has flouting maxim in sequence scenes and also concern with the function of flouting maxims related to the context. The future researchers are also suggested to conduct further research concerning with the study of flouting maxims that is used not only in the movie but also other literary works.

ABSTRAK

Abidah, 2013. **Pelanggaran Maksim yang Ditemukan di Skrip film “The Lorax”**. Program Studi Sasra Inggris, Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing: (I) Indah Winarni (II) Ida Puji Lestari.

Kata Kunci: Pelanggaran Maksim, Skrip Film The Lorax.

Manusia melakukan percakapan untuk mengekspresikan perasaan mereka, berbagi ide, dan juga informasi dengan sesamanya. Dalam sebuah percakapan, mereka harus mengikuti beberapa prinsip agar percakapan mereka dapat berlangsung dengan baik. Karena itu, Grice menyarankan untuk menggunakan teori Prinsip Kooperatif untuk menghindari adanya kesalahpahaman dan salah pengertian antara pembicara dan pendengar. Prinsip kooperatif terdiri dari empat maksim, yaitu: maksim kualitas, maksim kuantitas, maksim relevansi, dan maksim cara. Bagaimana pun juga, dalam percakapan, beberapa orang tidak dapat memenuhi keempat maksim tersebut dikarenakan beberapa alasan, dan ketika maksim-maksim tersebut dilanggar maka hal ini disebut dengan pelanggaran maksim. Pelanggaran maksim juga menyebabkan adanya makna tersirat dan juga terkadang menjadi sulit dimengerti. Adapun rumusan masalah dalam skripsi ini adalah (1.) maksim apakah yang dilanggar dalam skrip film “The Lorax”? (2.) Apakah alasan para karakter melakukan pelanggaran maksim dalam skrip film “The Lorax”? (3.) Apakah maksud arti dari maksim yang dilanggar dalam skrip film “The Lorax”?

Studi ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif karena data dari studi ini berupa kata-kata, bukan berupa angka maupun statistika. Data dari studi ini diambil dari kata-kata dalam 18 adegan pada film “The Lorax”, 18 adegan tersebut dimulai dari adegan 12 sampai dengan adegan 29. Setelah data terkumpul, data tersebut di klasifikasi dan di analisis sesuai dengan teori Grice.

Hasil studi menunjukkan bahwa sesuai dengan teori kooperatif menurut Grice, terdapat tiga maksim yang dilanggar dalam skrip film “The Lorax”. Maksim tersebut adalah maksim kualitas, maksim kuantitas, dan maksim relevansi. Karakter-karakter dalam skrip film “The Lorax” melanggar ketiga maksim tersebut karena mereka ingin mengubah topik dalam pembicaraan, mereka ingin menyembunyikan rahasia, atau mereka ingin melindungi diri dari bahaya. Maksud arti dari maksim yang dilanggar oleh karakter-karakter dalam skrip film “The Lorax” adalah karakter-karakter tersebut ingin memastikan rahasia mereka tidak terbongkar dengan cara meyakinkan lawan bicaranya bahwa mereka tidak melakukan apa yang dituduhkan, dan mereka berharap pendengar mereka tidak marah dengan apa yang telah mereka lakukan. Penulis menyarankan kepada peneliti selanjutnya untuk meneliti film yang terdapat pelanggaran maksim secara berurutan di setiap adegannya dan juga memperhatikan fungsi dari pelanggaran maksim dilihat dari konteksnya. Peneliti selanjutnya juga disarankan untuk melakukan penelitian tentang pelanggaran maksim yang terjadi tidak hanya didalam film tetapi juga karya sastra lainnya.

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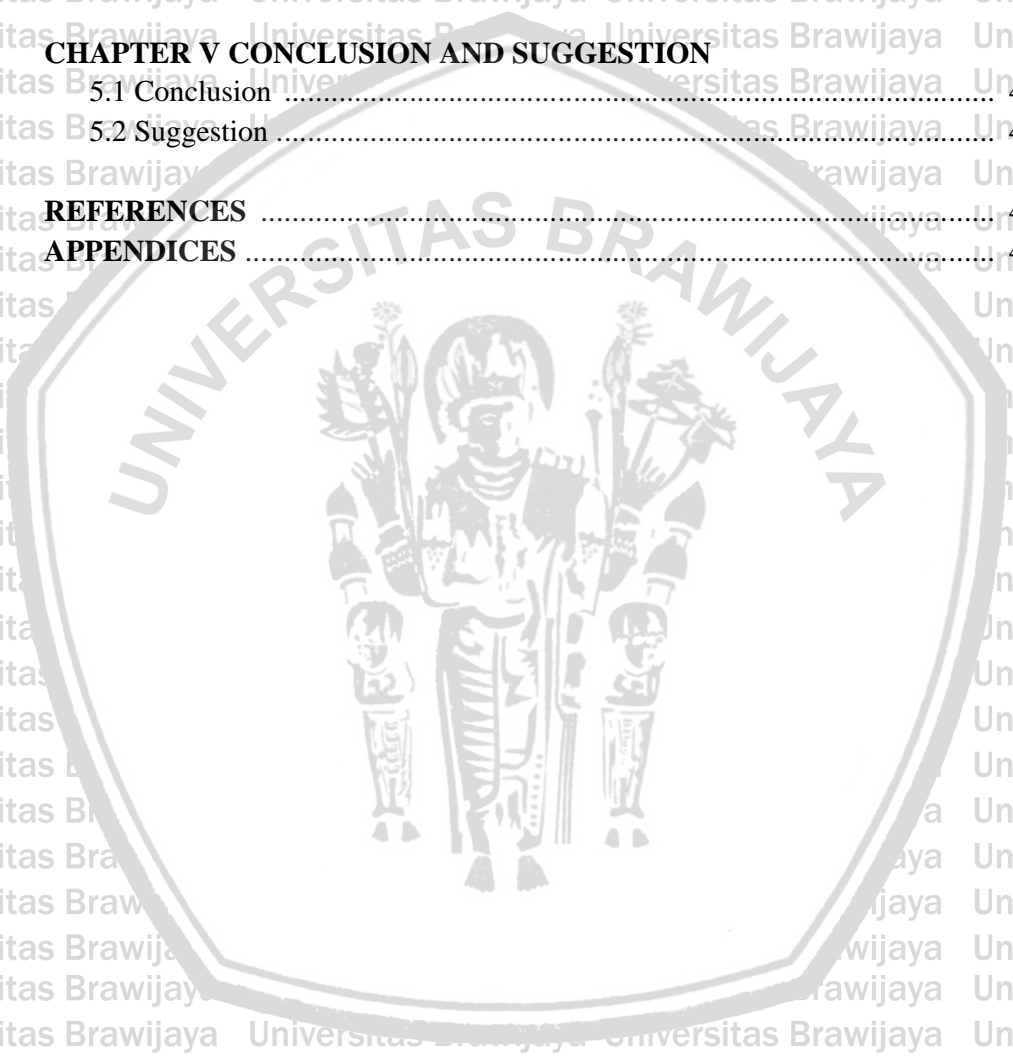
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This thesis is written to describe the flouting maxims that are found in “The Lorax” movie script. This chapter presents and discusses background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study, and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of study

Communication is really needed in a human’s daily life. Because human beings are social creatures, they need to interact with others. The most common interaction is through a conversation. They do a conversation to express their feelings, ideas, and share information with others. In a conversation, a human needs to use a language which can be understood by the speaker and the listener.

Both of them should understand what each other means because the main point of having communication is to deliver information to be understood by each other.

Since a conversation is one of the ways in which human can gain information, the conversation is something that has a cooperative venture. There is a risk that one can misunderstand what other speaker means. To avoid misunderstanding that can occur in the conversation, the conversation should follow certain principles.

Written by Grundy in his book pragmatics (2000), according to Grice (1967), there are four maxims in cooperative principle; 1. Maxim of Quantity (be informative), 2. Maxim of Quality (be honest), 3, Maxim of Relation (be interconnected), 4. Maxim of Manner (be clear). To be cooperative, people must

respect the four maxims in communication because by fulfilling the four maxims, the communication will be understood easily.

However, some people do not fulfill those maxims to be used in the conversation for certain reasons, for instance, they do not like the topic they are talking about or they do not want to answer the question. When they violate those maxims, then the implicature happens. The speaker does not want to respond clearly to the conversation that occurs. When the implicature happens, it means that there is a maxim which is flouted. The flouting maxims do not only happen orally but also in the written form. The existence of flouting maxims in novels or movie scripts can be the example of flouting maxims in the written form. In the novel or the movie script, the characters of the actors or actress quite often flout the maxims in their conversations.

“The Lorax” is a movie which was released by Universal Pictures on March 2, 2012 based on Dr. Seuss' children's book in the same title. It tells about twelve-year-old Ted who lived in "Thneedville", a walled city that aside from its citizens, was completely artificial — everything that could be found there was made of plastic, metal, or synthetics. Ted would do everything to find a real living Truffula Tree in order to impress the girl in his dream. As he embarked on his journey, Ted discovered the incredible story of the Lorax, a grumpy but a charming creature who spoke for the trees.

The Once-ler is someone who cut the trees in order to be used in his business in making a thneed. It caused the coming of the Lorax, the guardian of the trees. The Lorax tried to stop Once-ler to cut down the trees, but he did not

make it. Once-ler kept cutting down the trees until there were no more left.

Because there were no more trees left, people did not have any chance to see the trees. Without trees, pollution was everywhere. To cover it, they used air gallon, they had to buy for getting the fresh air. Furthermore, in order to replace the trees, they had to buy plastic trees. They had no ground because it was already replaced by the carpet. This movie has a good moral value for all people especially for teenagers, if they do not want to live with the plastic trees their whole life, they should not cut down the trees. The trees are also good for health because trees are the important things that can produce clean and fresh air.

There are 30 scenes in “The Lorax” movie. In this study, the writer takes 18 scenes of it. Those 18 scenes started from scene 12 up to 29. The writer chooses those 18 scenes because it contains lots of flouting maxims. With the grumpy characters of The Lorax and Once-ler, and also the curious boy Ted, it makes the possibility of producing flouting maxims increased. Based on the previous explanation, the title **The Flouting Maxims in “The Lorax” Movie Script** is raised.

1.2 Research Problems

In general, the research problems to be answered in this study are:

1. What maxims are flouted in “The Lorax” movie script?
2. What are the reasons of flouting the maxims in “The Lorax” movie script?

3. What are the intended meanings of the flouting maxims in “The Lorax” movie script?

1.3 Objectives of study

By the research problems of study which are stated above, the objectives of the study are:

1. To identify the flouting maxims used in “The Lorax” movie script.
2. To find out the reasons of flouting the maxims in “The Lorax” movie script.
3. To describe the intended meaning of the flouting maxims in “The Lorax” movie script.

1.4 Definition of key Terms

In order to avoid misinterpretation that might arise, the terms used in this study were defined as follows:

1. Cooperative Principle: Principle in order to make your conversational contribution such as is required, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you are engaged. Within this principle, Grice suggested four maxims; they are quantity, quality, relation and manner. (Grundy, 2000)
2. Flouting Maxim: A flouting maxim is a particular silent way of getting an addressee to draw inferences and hence recover an implicature (Grundy, 2000:78). When the speaker flouts the maxims

by giving less or too much information from it is required, being dishonest, saying something wrong, being ambiguous or giving information not orderly, the listeners should conclude that the floating maxim done on purpose and there must be implicit meaning on it.

3. The Lorax movie: A movie which was released by Universal Pictures on March 2, 2012 based on Dr. Seuss' children's book of the same name. (<http://www.imdb.com/title/tt1482459/synopsis>)



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter is aimed to present the related theories. It covers the theories of Implicature, Cooperative Principle, Flouting Maxim, and Previous Studies.

2.1 Implicature

Implicature is the implicit meaning of the utterances which is said by the speaker. When the speaker has a conversation with the hearer, the speaker gives an absurd comment, it shows that the speaker is doing an implication. By giving an absurd comment, it means that there is something that the speaker does not want to talk about. In the book “Doing Pragmatics,” Grice explains that implicature is the speaker deliberately chose the word of his own coinage to cover any meaning that is implied, in the example, conveyed indirectly or through hints, and understood implicitly without ever being explicitly stated.

Mey states on his book entitled Pragmatics (2001:45) that originally, ‘to imply’ means ‘to fold something into something else (from the latin verb *plicare* ‘to fold’); hence, that which is implied is ‘folded in’, and has to be ‘unfolded’ in order to be understood. In implicature, when the speaker flouts the maxim, doesn’t mean that he or she is not cooperative. The listener must guess what the implicit meaning of the speaker’s utterances, like what Bilmes states in L. Mey’s book “in everyday talk, we often convey proposition that are not explicit in our utterances but are merely implied by them.”

2.2 Cooperative Principle

In a conversation, the listener should understand what is meant by the speaker. According to Grice (1967), to make a good communication, both of the speaker and listener should obey the cooperative principle which consists of four maxims, namely: quantity, quality, relation, and manner.

2.2.1 Maxim of Quantity

In maxim of quantity, the participants of the language give a contribution as informative as it is required, not more or less informative than it's required.

Example:

Teacher : "Why are you late?"
Student : "It's because the traffic jam".

In this conversation, the student is doing the maxim of quantity because the student gives appropriate information to the teacher's question.

2.2.2 Maxim of Quality

The participants of the language make a statement or comment which they believe it is true, and they may not say something because they lack adequate of evidence.

Example:

A : "Where is Eifel Tower?"
B : "It's in Paris."

In this conversation, B is doing Maxim of Quality because B gives the truth answer about “Where is Eifel Tower?”.

2.2.3 Maxim of Relation

The participants of the language tend to make their utterance interconnected each other, because if it is not, their utterances will not be understood.

Example:

A : “Where is your book?”

B : “It’s on the table.”

In this conversation, B’s answer is interconnected with A’s question, so, in this conversation, B obeys Maxim of Relation.

2.2.4 Maxim of Manner

In this maxim, the participants of language are perspicuous by avoiding obscurity of expression, avoiding ambiguity, being brave, and being orderly.

Example:

A : “How to make a paper seminar?”

B : “Very easy, ask the approval from your advisor, and then present your paper”.

In this conversation, B obeys maxim of manner because B gives an orderly answer about how to make a paper seminar which is asked by A.

2.3 Flouting Maxims

Grice (1975) says that in the conversation, people sometimes flout the maxims in order to create implicature. It means, when the speaker flouts or disobeys some maxims, so obviously that the hearer must conclude that the flouting maxims is done on purpose. Grundy (2000) states that whenever a maxim is flouted there must be an implicature to save the utterance from simply appearing to be faulty contribution to a conversation. Moreover, flouting maxims are when the speakers violate or disobey some maxims in producing the utterances. Flouting maxim is a particular silent way of getting an addressee to draw inferences and hence recover an implicature (Grundy, 2000:78).

2.3.1 Flouting Maxim of Quantity

Flouting maxim of quantity is represented by much or less contribution than what is required, as shown in the following example:

A : “Where did you buy this book?”

B : “I went to the mall last week, I met my friends and hung out with them, we were gossiping, and we went shopping. After that we entered bookstore, and I found this interesting book, so I bought it.”

B is flout maxim of quantity because he gives long and complicated answer to A's question.

2.3.2 Flouting Maxim of Quality

The flouting maxim of Quality is happen when the speaker tends to say something wrong or anything for which they lack of evidence, for example:

A : “Where is New York?”

B : “New York is in Indonesia.”

In the conversation above, B is doing flouting maxim of quality because B is giving wrong information by saying that New York is in Indonesia, in fact, New York is in U.S, not in Indonesia.

2.3.3 Flouting Maxim of Relation

The flouting maxim of relation happen when the conversation between the speakers is not interconnected each other, for example”

A : “Where did you buy that beautiful dress?”

B : “I’m really hungry today.”

In the conversation, B’s answer is not interconnected with A’s question, A’s question is about the dress, and B’s answer about his hunger at that time. In this case, B is doing flouting maxim of relation.

2.3.4 Flouting Maxim of Manner

The flouting maxim of manner is found when the speaker makes ambiguous and not orderly statement which makes the hearer does not understand.

Example:

A : “How to make a paper seminar?”

B : “Very easy, just present your paper, and then ask the approval from your advisor.”

In that conversation, B is flouting maxim of manner because B answers A's question not orderly. In making a paper seminar, the first step should be asked the approval from advisor after that present the paper.

2.4 Previous Studies

The study of implicature has been investigated by some of university students from many different perspectives. One of them is Taufiqillah (2010) with the title “Flouting And Hedging Maxims in Ratatouille film”. He investigated the flouting and hedging maxims in Ratatouille film. In his study, he found that flouting the maxims may intentionally or unintentionally be employed in both spoken and written language. He also found that the function of hedges was for helping speakers and writers to communicate more precisely based on the degree of accuracy and truth in assessments.

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Next is Mustaqim (2010), he investigated the Flouting and Hedging Maxims in Kung Fu Panda Movie. He found that the maxims were flouted when the maxim was overtly broken by main character in Kung Fu Panda Movie, such as by producing the utterance in the form of rhetorical strategies, namely tautology, metaphor, overstatement, understatement and rhetorical question. In addition, he found that not all the messages of flouting and hedging maxims in this movie were successfully communicated to the hearers, although most of the flouting and hedging maxims were successfully communicated to the hearers.

Related to this study, the writer concludes that this research has similar topic with previous studies, it discusses about the flouting maxims, even though the writer does not discuss about the hedging maxims, but, although each of the previous studies identifies instances of flouting. This research is different from the previous researches. In this research, the writer tries to find the kinds of flouting maxims in “The Lorax” movie representing Grice’s theory and finds out the intended meaning of the flouting maxims. The writer only focuses on certain scenes in “The Lorax” movie which consist more flouting maxim than other scenes in the movie, while the two previous studies only focus on the main characters’ utterances in the movie which they analyzed.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses the research method which includes research design, data sources, data collection, and also data analysis. All of these sections are discussed as follows.

3.1 Research Design

The type of research that is used in this study is descriptive qualitative approach. Ary, et al (P: 29,2002) states that, there are many different types of qualitative research; we consider briefly eight of the most widely used approaches: basic interpretative studies, case studies, document or content analysis, ethnography, grounded theory, historical studies, narrative inquiry, and phenomenological studies. For this research, the writer applied document or content analysis because this research tries to describe kinds of cooperative principle found in “The Lorax” movie script, and all of the data will be in the form of words, then qualitative approach was appropriate one to apply this study.

According to Ary et al., content analysis focus on analyzing and interpreting recorded material within its own context. The material may be in the form of public records, textbooks, letters, films, tapes, diaries, themes, reports and other documents.

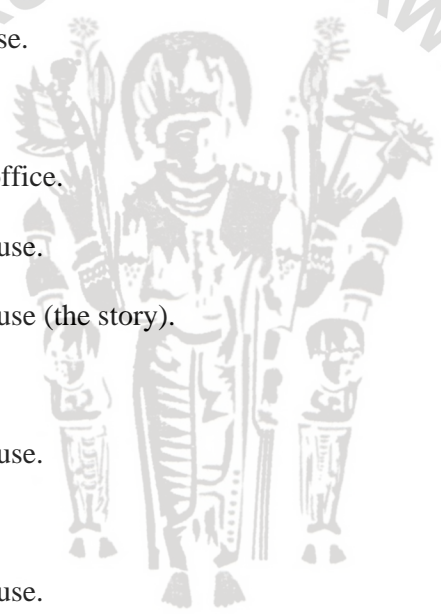
3.2 Data source

The data of this study are utterances of the characters in “The Lorax” movie script. The data source of this study is the movie script of “The Lorax” itself. The script was taken from the website www.opensubtitles.org.

3.3 Data

There are 30 scenes in “The Lorax” movie, they are:

1. The opening by the Lorax.
2. Audrey’s house.
3. Ted’s house.
4. Mr. Ohare’s office.
5. Once-ler’s house.
6. Once-ler’s house (the story).
7. The forest.
8. Once-ler’s house.
9. The forest.
10. Once-ler’s house.
11. Ted’s house.
12. The street.
13. Once-ler’s house.
14. Once-ler’s bedroom.
15. At the river.
16. Once-ler’s bedroom.



17. At the market.

18. The forest.

19. At the market.

20. Once-ler's house.

21. The forest.

22. Once-ler's bedroom.

23. Once-ler's office.

24. At the street.

25. Once-ler's bankrupt company.

26. Once-ler's house.

27. Audrey's front yard.

28. Ted's house.

29. Ted's bedroom.

30. At the town square.

From the 30 scenes, the writer takes the utterances from 18 scenes of it, and it starts from scene 12 up to 29. The writer chooses those 18 scenes because in those scenes the utterances that contain lots of flouting maxims identify rather than in other scenes.

3.4 Data collection

There were three steps in collecting the data. First, watching the movie.

The writer watches the movie to find out the story of the movie and also to listen

carefully the utterances produced by each character. Second, reading the data. The writer reads the data which is the script of the movie, and then matches the script with the movie. Third, selecting the scenes. The last step that the writer does is selecting the scenes in which the frequent occurrence of flouting maxims could be identified.

3.5 Data analysis

After the data has been collected, the next step is analyzing the data which is done based on these following steps:

1. Verifying utterances with flouting maxims,
2. Determining the cooperative principle involved in the data (Classifying types of flouting maxims),
3. Drawing conclusion of the analysis.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the writer presents research findings and discussion of flouting maxims in “The Lorax” movie script. This chapter contains research finding and discussion.

4.1 Findings

In this sub chapter the writer presents the findings derived from the three research problems in which the first question concerns with the flouting maxims in “The Lorax” movie. The second question concerns the reason of doing flouting maxims in “The Lorax” movie, and the third question is concerned with the intended meaning of flouting maxim in “The Lorax” movie.

4.1.1 Data Description

There are 20 utterances in “The Lorax” movie containing the floating maxims. Those utterances are obtained from the 18 scenes respectively in “The Lorax” movie which starts from scene 12 up to 29. However, from those scenes there are several scenes which not contain flouting maxim. Those scenes are scene 14, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, and scene 26. The data are presented in the following table.

Table 4.1 Utterances Containing Flouting Maxim in “The Lorax” Movie Scrip

No	Scenes*	Utterances**	Flouting Maxims***
1	12 th (The street)	Ted: Oh. Um...Where did you hear that?. (1)	Flouting maxim of relation
		Ted: I don't even know what you're talking about. (2)	Flouting maxim of relation
		O'hare: You listen to me, boy. Don't go poking around in things you don't understand or I'll be your worst nightmare. I'm Frankenstein's head on a spider's body! (3)	Flouting maxim of manner
		Ted: Yeah, um... Okay, my mom is expecting me. So, I'm just going to...(4)	Flouting maxim of quality
2	13 th (Once-ler's house)	Ted: What? (5)	Flouting maxim of relation
		Ted: What? No! (6)	Flouting maxim of quality
3	15 th (At the river)	The Lorax: Hey! We got trouble, and it's coming up fast! (7)	Flouting maxim of relation

Notes: *The scenes which the datum exists.

**The utterances that contain flouting maxim that can be found in the data.

*** The type of maxims flouted

Continued Table 4.1 Utterances Containing Flouting Maxim in “The Lorax” Movie Script.

No	Scenes*	Utterances**	Flouting Maxim***
4	16 th (Once-ler’s bedroom)	The Lorax: Well, after the incident last night, we found one of your socks and came here to return it. But when we got here, you were asleep. (8)	Flouting maxim of relation
		Once-ler: Okay, that’s it! (9)	Flouting maxim of relation
5	19 th (At the market)	Ted :Grandma! Stop making things up. (10)	Flouting maxim of relation
6	23 rd (Once-ler’s company)	Once-ler: What are you doing here? (11)	Flouting maxim of relation
		The Lorax: Happy yet? You fill that hole deep down inside you? Or do you still need more? (12)	Flouting maxim of relation

Notes: *The scenes which the datum exists.

**The utterances that contain flouting maxim that can be found in the data.

*** The type of maxims flouted

Continued Table 4.1 Utterances Containing Flouting Maxim in “The Lorax” Movie Script.

No	Scenes*	Utterances**	Flouting Maxim***
6	23 rd (Once-ler's company)	The Lorax: Why? Do I make you uncomfortable? (14)	Flouting maxim of relation
		Once-ler: Look, if you've got a problem with what I'm doing, why haven't you used your quote-unquote powers to stop me? (13)	Flouting maxim of relation
		Once-ler: You know what? You can just shut your mustache. My conscience is clear. I have done nothing illegal. I have my rights, and I intend to keep on biggering and biggering, and turning more Truffula trees into Thneeds. And nothing is going to stop me! (15)	Flouting maxim of relation
7	27 th (Audrey's backyard)	Ted : Meet me at my house. (16)	Flouting maxim of relation
		Ted : My house, okay. (17)	Flouting maxim of relation

Notes: *The scenes which the datum exists.

**The utterances that contain flouting maxim that can be found in the data.

***The type of maxims flouted.

Continued Table 4.1 Utterances Containing Flouting Maxim in “The Lorax” Movie Script.

No	Scenes*	Utterances**	Flouting Maxim***
8	28 th (Ted’s house)	O’hare : You know what I would love right now, Mrs. Wiggins? A delicious cookie. Wonderful. Teddy and I’ll stay here and talk. (18)	Flouting maxim of relation
		Ted : I’m sorry... I don’t know what you’re talking about. (19)	Flouting maxim of relation
9	29 th (Ted’s bedroom)	O’hare : This doesn’t involve you! Get back downstairs! (20)	Flouting maxim of relation
		Mrs. Wiggins : Excuse me, down there! I don’t care who you are, you little crazy baby-man! Get out of my house now. This is outrageous. (21)	Flouting maxim of relation

Notes: *The scenes which the datum exists.

**The utterances that contain flouting maxim that can be found in the data.

*** The type of maxims flouted.

4.1.2 Data Analysis

The writer describes and identifies the flouting maxims in “The Lorax” movie. The data are presented in utterances, and they are categorized and analyzed based on the theory of flouting maxim proposed by Grice to answer the research problems of this study. The process of data analysis is presented based on dialogues among characters in the scenes of the movie which starts from scene 12 up to 28, as follows:

Datum 1

Scene 12th (at the street)

O'hare : “So, I hear you have become interested in trees.
What's that all about?”

Ted : “*Oh. Um...
Where did you hear that?*”

Ted and Mr. O'hare's conversation takes place in the street when Ted expects to get out from the town to meet The Once-ler. The flouting maxim is done by Ted. Mr. O'hare asked Ted why he is interested in Trees, and Ted answers that question by saying “*Where did you hear that?*”. In this case, Ted flouts the maxim of relation because Ted's utterance is not interconnected with Mr. Ohare's utterance. Ted flouts the maxims of relation because he is afraid of Mr. O'hare's power because Mr. O'hare is someone who controls the city. He has

business in making fresh air which is needed by the people, Ted knows that trees produce fresh air, and it will ruin Mr. O'hare's business.

The intended meaning of flouting maxim of relation which is done by Ted is Ted pretends that he does not know what Mr. O'hare is talking about. By flouting the maxim, Ted does not want Mr. O'hare to know that Ted really wants to know about trees and wants to have a real tree.

Datum 2

Scene 12th (at the street)

O'hare : "Teddy, there's not much that goes on in Thneedville that I don't know about. Here's the deal, I make a living selling fresh air to people. Trees? They make it for free. So, when I hear people talking about them, I consider it kind of a threat to my business".

Ted : "*I don't even know what you're talking about*".

This conversation takes place in the same setting as the datum 1. Here, Ted flouts the maxim of relation by saying "*I don't even know what you're talking about*". In the conversation, O'hare is talking about how the trees will threaten on his business, but Ted replies by saying "*I don't even know what you're talking about*". Ted flouts the maxim of relation because his utterance is not interconnected with O'hare's utterance before. The reason why Ted flouts the maxim of relation is Ted feels insecure in facing O'hare. The intended meaning of

Ted flouts the maxim of relation is that Ted does not want to talk about his intention to get the real tree, because if O'hare knows about that, O'hare will stop

Ted.

Datum 3

Scene 12th (at the street)

O'hare : "You listen to me, boy.

Don't go poking around in things you don't understand or I'll be your worst nightmare. I'm Frankenstein's head on a spider's body!"

Ted : "Yeah, um...

Okay, my mom is expecting me. So, I'm just going to.."

This conversation takes place in the same situation as that in datum 1 and datum 2, at the street where O'hare threatens Ted to stop him looking for the real tree. In this conversation Ted flouts the maxim of quality by saying "*Yeah, um...*

Okay, my mom is expecting me. So, I'm just going to..", because in that situation

Ted does not tell the truth, because after his conversation with O'hare, instead of going home, Ted goes to Once-ler's house to listen the story about the tree. Ted

flouts the maxim of quality because he is afraid of O'hare. The intended meaning of the maxim which is flouted by Ted is that Ted wants to go away from O'hare and quickly goes to Onceler's house.

Datum 4

Scene 13th (Once-ler's house)

Once-ler : "Oh, you missed me."

Ted : "What?"

Once-ler : "You're already back. Clearly, you missed me a little, right?"

The conversation takes place in the Once-ler's house, when Ted comes back to Once-ler's house to listen to the story about how the trees have gone. In this conversation, Ted flouts the maxim of relation by saying "What?" when Once-ler says "Oh, you missed me". The reason why Ted flouts the maxim of relation is that Ted does not expect Once-ler will say that utterance because Once-ler is a typical grumpy person and Ted comes to him only to listen the continuity of the story. The intended meaning of Ted Flouts the maxim of relation is that Ted does not miss the Once-ler, Ted comes back because he wants to listen to the story of how the trees have gone.

Datum 5Scene 13th (Once-ler's house)

Once-ler : "Huh? It's a girl, isn't it?"

Ted : "*What? No!*"

Once-ler : "Really? Because when a guy does something stupid once, well, that's because he's a guy. But if he does the same stupid thing twice, it's usually to impress some girl".

This conversation takes place in Once-ler's house. Once-ler tries to find out what reason that makes Ted really wants to know about trees. In this conversation, Once-ler asks Ted what makes him interested in trees by saying "It's a girl, isn't it?", but Ted surprisingly replies by saying "*What? No!*". In this case, Ted flouts the maxim of quality because Ted does not tell the truth about his reason why he is interested in trees. The reason why he is interested in trees is Audrey, his girl friend.

The reason why Ted flouts the maxim of quality is because he does not want Once-ler to know about his true reason why he does all of that. Actually Once-ler is right, Ted does all of that to impress the girl that he likes, but Ted does not want Once-ler to know that. The intended meaning of Ted flouts the maxim of quality is that Ted does not want Once-ler to know about Audrey. So, he keeps it as his secret.

Datum 6

Scene 15th (At the river)

The Lorax :” Oh, that’s bad.

Hey, Beanpole, wake up!”

Once-ler : “What’s happening?

Where am I?”

The Lorax : “*Hey! We got trouble, and it’s coming up fast!*”

This conversation takes place in the forest, where The Lorax tries to float

Once-ler away from the forest, so he cannot chop down the trees anymore. But

unfortunately one of a little bears floats away with Once-ler, and in front of them

is a waterfall, so The Lorax tries to wake Once-ler up to make them easier get out

from the river. The Lorax flouts the maxim of relation by saying “*Hey! We got*

trouble, and it’s coming up fast!”. His utterance is not interconnected with Once-

ler’s utterance before, which is “What’s happening? Where am I?”.

The reason why The Lorax flouts the maxim of relation is that they are in

an urgent situation, besides that The Lorax wants Once-ler to go away, so The

Lorax does something bad to Once-ler, that is why he cannot directly say the

situation to Once-ler. The intended meaning of the utterance which is flouted by

The Lorax is that The Lorax wants Once-ler to wake up and try to get out from the

river as soon as possible because they are getting closer to the waterfall.

Datum 7Scene 16th (Once-ler's bedroom)

Once-ler : “Okay, what are you...

Question, what are they doing here?

And follow up, if I may, what are you doing here?”

The Lorax : “Well, after the incident last night,

we found one of your socks and came here to return it.

But when we got here, you were asleep”

This conversation takes place in Once-ler's bedroom. In the morning

Once-ler wake up and find The Lorax and all the animals sleep in his bedroom.

Once-ler asks why The Lorax and other animals are in his bedroom, and The

Lorax answers “Well, after the incident last night, we found one of your socks and

came here to return it. But when we got here, you were asleep.” By producing

that utterance, The Lorax flouts the maxim of quantity because his answer gives

too much information than it is required. The reason why The Lorax flouts the

maxim of quantity is because Once-ler looks angry, and The Lorax tries to make

excuse. The intended meaning of the utterance which is flouted is that The Lorax

and other animals found that Once-ler's bedroom is really comfortable and makes

them want to sleep there.

Datum 8

Scene 16th (Once-ler's bedroom)

The Lorax : "Why do you have one of these?"

You don't even have a moustache"

Once-ler : "Okay, that's it!"

This conversation takes place in the same location as in datum 7, the once-ler's bedroom. The situation is all of Once-ler's stuff are used by the animals.

Some of them are taking a bath on the cup, one of the birds lay on a bowl, and then The Lorax find a toothbrush and uses it to comb his moustache while saying "Why do you have one of these? You don't even have a moustache.". Seeing that, Once-ler is angry and says "Okay, that's it!". By producing that utterance, Once-ler flouts maxim of relation because Once-ler's utterance is not interconnected with The Lorax's utterance.

The reason Once-ler's flouts the maxim of relation is because he feels tired about what The Lorax is doing, always bothering him and trying to send him away. The intended meaning of the utterance which is flouted by Once-ler is that he feels enough to be bothered by The Lorax, and he agrees with all of The Lorax wants, he will never chop down any trees.

Datum 9

Scene 19th (at the market)

Grandma : “Oh, is this the girl you’re always talking about?”

Ted : “*Grandma! Stop making things up*”

This conversation takes place when Ted picks his grandma up from grocery store. They meet Audrey and grandma asks Ted “Oh, is this the girl you’re always talking about?”, and Ted replied by saying “*Grandma! Stop making things up*”. When Ted produces that utterance, he flouts the maxim of relation because his utterance is not interconnected with Grandma’s utterance. He flouts the maxim of relation because he is embarrassed, he is afraid that Audrey will know his feeling to her. The intended meaning of flouting maxims which is done by Ted is that Ted wants his grandma to stop talking about Audrey. He does not want Audrey to know his feeling, so he does not want his grandma to say anything about her at all because it will reveal that he likes Audrey.

Datum 10

Scene 23rd (Once-ler’s company)

Lorax : “So, how are things?”

Once-ler : “*What are you doing here?*”

This conversation takes place when Once-ler is successful in his business in making Thneed by chopping down the trees. The Lorax comes right out and asks Once-ler things around him. Once-ler replies by saying “*What are you doing here?*”, with that utterance, he flouts the maxim of relation, because it is not interconnected with The Lorax utterance. The reason he flouts the maxim of relation is because he is shocked with the appearance of The Lorax. The intended meaning of this flouting maxim of relation is that Once-ler does not want to meet The Lorax. He is already successful with his business and does not want to care about what the Lorax says about serious environmental damage which is caused by his business.

Datum 11

Scene 23rd (Once-ler’s company)

Once-ler : “What are you doing here?”

The Lorax : “*Happy yet? You fill that hole deep down inside you?
Or do you still need more?*”

This conversation takes place in the same time as in datum 10, in Once-ler’s company. In this conversation The Lorax flouts the maxim of relation by saying “*Happy yet? You fill that hole deep down inside you? Or do you still need more?*”. His utterance is not interconnected with Once-ler’s utterance which is said before. The Lorax flouts the maxim of relation because he threatens Once-ler

because Once-ler breaks his promise. The intended meaning of flouting the maxim of relation in this conversation is that The Lorax wants Once-ler to know that his business will cause damage for the environment. The Lorax feels disappointed with Once-ler because Once-ler breaks his promise not to cut down the trees for his business.

Datum 12

Scene 23rd (Once-ler's company)

The Lorax : "Happy yet? You fill that hole deep down inside you? Or do you still need more?"

Once-ler : "*Look, if you've got a problem with what I'm doing, why haven't you used your quote-unquote powers to stop me?*"

This conversation takes place in the same time as in data 10 and 11, in Once-ler's company when his business is growing big. In that conversation, Once-ler flouts the maxim of relation by saying "*Look, if you've got a problem with what I'm doing, why haven't you used your quote-unquote powers to stop me?*", because his utterance is not interconnected with The Lorax's utterance said before. The reason why Once-ler flouts the maxim of relation is that Once-ler is offended by what The Lorax says. The intended meaning of floating maxim of relation done by Once-ler is that Once-ler feels insecure by The Lorax. He knows that he breaks his promise, but he does that to grow his business, he does not want

The Lorax to interrupt him anymore and let him do anything in order to grow his business.

Datum 13

Scene 23rd (Once-ler's company)

Once-ler : "Right, I forgot. You're a fraud. I need you to get out. Now!"

The Lorax : "*Why? Do I make you uncomfortable?*"

This conversation takes place when The Lorax comes to Once-ler's big company. In this conversation, The Lorax flouts maxim of relation because his utterance is not interconnected with Once-ler's utterance. The Lorax flouts the maxim of relation because in this situation Once-ler tries to ignore The Lorax and does not want to remember his promise not to cut down the trees. The intended meaning of the flouting maxim of relation produced by The Lorax is that The Lorax reminds Once-ler of his promise and realizes what he has been doing to the environment.

Datum 14

Scene 23rd (Once-ler's company)

The Lorax : "Why? Do I make you uncomfortable?"

Remind you of the promises you made? The man you used to be?"

Once-ler : "*You know what? You can just shut your mustache*

My conscience is clear. I have done nothing illegal.

I have my rights, and I intend to keep on biggering and biggering,

and turning more Truffula trees into Thneeds. And nothing is going

to stop me!"

This conversation takes place in Once-ler's company. In this conversation

Once-ler flouts the maxim of relation because his utterance is not interconnected

with The Lorax utterance. He flouts the maxim of relation because he feels

annoyed by The Lorax who keeps reminding him to admit his fault. The intended

meaning of the utterance which is flouted by Once-ler is that Once-ler does not

want to hear what The Lorax says anymore. He does not care about his promise,

and he will do anything in order to make his business grows rapidly no matter

what will happen to the tress or even the environment.

Datum 15

Scene 27th (Audrye's backyard)

Ted : "Hey, Audrey! Audrey!"

Audrey : "Ted? What are you doing?"

Ted : "*Meet me at my house.*"

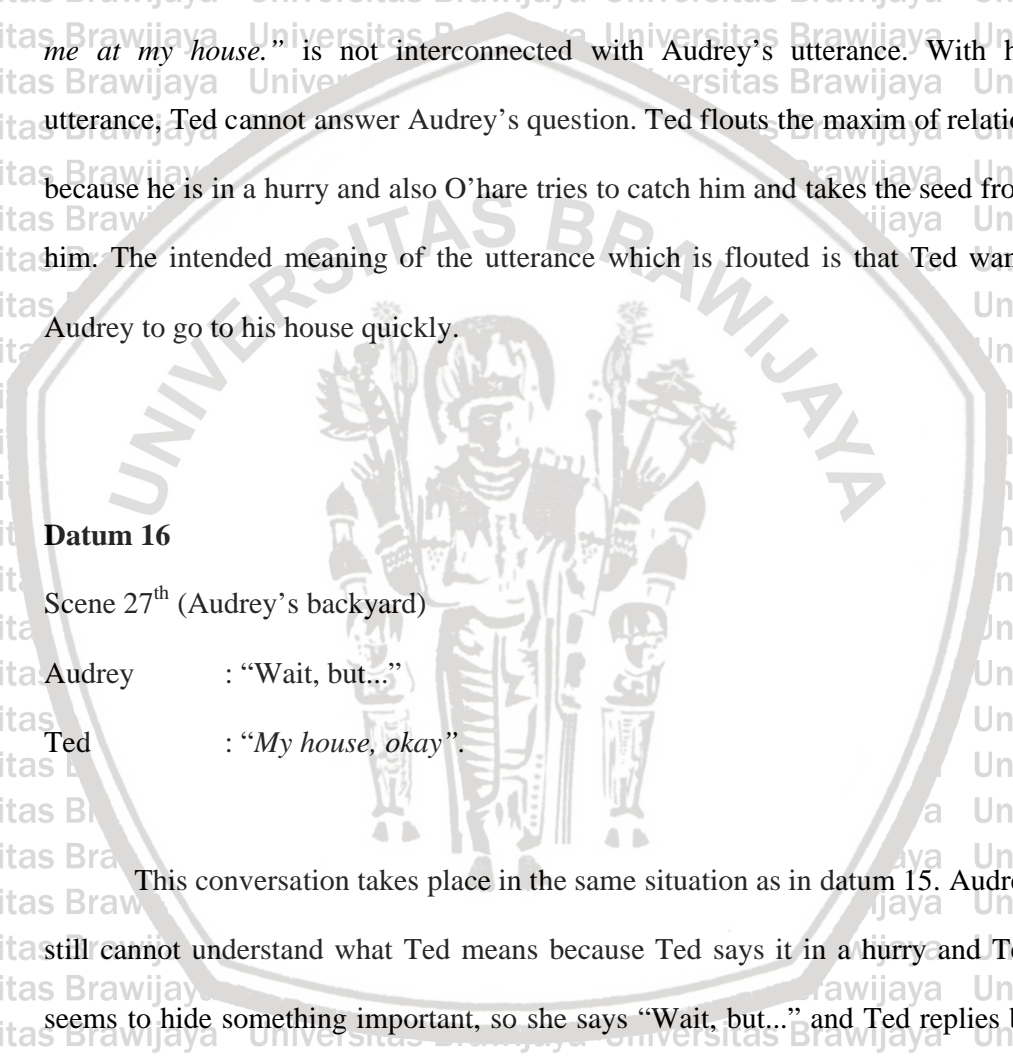
This conversation takes place in Audrey’s house, right after Ted got a seed from Once-ler. Ted wants Audrey to join him planting the seed in the city park. In this conversation, Ted flouts the maxim of relation because his utterance “*Meet me at my house.*” is not interconnected with Audrey’s utterance. With his utterance, Ted cannot answer Audrey’s question. Ted flouts the maxim of relation because he is in a hurry and also O’hare tries to catch him and takes the seed from him. The intended meaning of the utterance which is flouted is that Ted wants Audrey to go to his house quickly.

Datum 16

Scene 27th (Audrey’s backyard)

Audrey : “Wait, but...”
 Ted : “*My house, okay.*”

This conversation takes place in the same situation as in datum 15. Audrey still cannot understand what Ted means because Ted says it in a hurry and Ted seems to hide something important, so she says “Wait, but...” and Ted replies by saying “*My house, okay.*”. Ted utterance is not interconnected with Audrey’s utterance, so in this conversation Ted flouts the maxim of relation. Ted flouts the maxim of relation because he is in a hurry and besides that he knows that O’hare will catch him and takes the seed from him. The intended meaning of Ted flouts



the maxim of relation is Ted wants Audrey to come to his house quickly to help him plant the seed.

Datum 17

Scene 28th (Ted's house)

Mrs. Wiggins : "Isn't he clever, Mr. O'Hare? He knows his own name and everything"

O'hare : "*You know what I would love right now, Mrs. Wiggins?*

A delicious cookie. Wonderful. Teddy and I'll stay here and talk"

This conversation takes place in Ted's house. O'hare comes to Ted's house to take the seed from Ted. When Mrs. Wiggins boasts about his son, Ted,

O'hare flouts the maxim of relation by ignoring what Mrs. Wiggins says about

Ted, by saying "*You know what I would love right now, Mrs. Wiggins? A delicious cookie. Wonderful. Teddy and I'll stay here and talk.*". O'hare flouts the

maxim of relation because he does not care about what Mrs. Wiggins says, the

only thing that he cares is getting the seed. The intended meaning of O'hare flouts

the maxim of relation is O'hare wants Mrs. Wiggins to go away and leaves him alone with Ted, so he can talk to Ted and get the seed.

Datum 18Scene 28th (Ted's house)

O'hare : "I know you have it, Ted. So, let's put an end to this nonsense, shall we? Hand it over".

Ted : "*I'm sorry... I don't know what you're talking about*".

This conversation takes place in Ted's bedroom when O'hare asks Ted to give him the seed. In this conversation Ted flouts the maxim of relation because his utterance "*I'm sorry... I don't know what you're talking about*" is not interconnected with O'hare's utterance before. The reason why Ted flouts the maxim of relation is because Ted does not want to give the seed to O'hare. The intended meaning of Ted flouts the maxim of relation is Ted does not want to give the seed to O'hare because he promised to Once-ler that he will plant the seed in the public area so people can see the real tree and realize the benefit of it. If people know the benefit of the real trees, they will start to plant other trees and stop buying the air because they can get fresh air from trees.

Datum 19Scene 29th (Ted's bedroom)

Mrs. Wiggins : "What is going on here?"

O'hare : "*This doesn't involve you! Get back downstairs!*"

This conversation takes place in Ted's bedroom when Mrs. Wiggins finds out that O'hare will take something from Ted. In this conversation, O'hare flouts the maxim of relation because his utterance *"This doesn't involve you! Get back downstairs!"* is not interconnected with Mrs. Wiggins's utterance which is asking about what is going on in Ted's bedroom. The reason why O'hare flouts the maxim of relation is because O'hare does not expect that Mrs. Wiggins will go upstairs and find out what he is doing to Ted, he also feels that Mrs. Wiggins will stop him to get the seed. The intended meaning of flouting maxim of relation which is done by O'hare is that O'hare wants Mrs. Wiggins to get back downstairs, so she will not stop him to take the seed from Ted.

Datum 20

Scene 29th (Ted's bedroom)

O'hare : *"This doesn't involve you! Get back downstairs!"*

Mrs. Wiggins : *"Excuse me, down there! I don't care who you are, you little crazy baby-man! Get out of my house now. This is outrageous"*

This conversation takes place in the same situation as in datum 19, Ted's bedroom. When O'hare tries to take the seed from Ted, Mrs. Wiggins suddenly comes and sees what O'hare did to Ted. That makes her upset and asks O'hare to get out from her house. In this conversation Mrs. Wiggins flouts the maxim of relation by saying *"Excuse me, down there! I don't care who you are, you little*

crazy baby-man! Get out of my house now. This is outrageous.”, because her utterance is not interconnected with O’hare’s utterance before. The reason Mrs. Wiggins flouts the maxim of relation is because Mrs. Wiggins finds that O’hare does something inappropriate by attacking Ted, and O’hare is also rude by yelling at her. The intended meaning of the flouting maxim of relation done by Mrs. Wiggins is that Mrs. Wiggins wants O’hare to stop his action and gets out from her house.

4.2 Discussion

After analysis the data, the researcher needs to discuss the findings in order to clarify the answer of research problem. There are 18 scenes in “The Lorax” movie which are analyzed using Grice’s cooperative theory to know the maxims which are flouted. From those 18 scenes the writer finds 20 data which consist of flouting maxims. Based on the result, it shows that the maxim which is mostly flouted is maxim of relation. According to Grice, maxim of relation means to be relevant. So, flouting maxims of relation means the utterance which is produced by the participant of language is not relevant. From the 20 data, the writer finds that there are 17 utterances which are not interconnected each other, which means that the characters flout the maxim of relation. Those 17 flouting maxims identify in scenes 12th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 19th, 23rd, 27th, 28th, and 29th. In those scenes, the characters flout the maxim of relation to avoid the problem which might occur. The intended meaning of the maxim of relation which is

flouted in those scenes is that they wanted to switch the conversation into another topic. Thus, they do not have to continue the topic.

The second maxim which is flouted in this movie script is flouting maxim of quality. Grice states that maxim of quality is trying to make a contribution one that is true, by not saying what you believe to be false and not saying the utterance for which you lack adequate evidence. The flouting maxim of quality is the opposite of maxim of quality. In “The Lorax” movie, flouting maxim of quality identify in scenes 12th and 13th. The characters of “The Lorax” movie flout the maxim of quality because they want to hide the truth and they do not want to reveal their feeling. The intended meaning of the maxim of quality which is flouted is that the characters want to make sure that their secret is safe by ensuring the listeners that they do the opposite things instead of the truth.

The third maxim which is flouted in “The Lorax” movie is maxim of quantity. The flouting maxim of quantity only identifies once in this movie. According to Grice, maxim of quantity means to make your contribution as informative as is required. The flouting maxim of quantity identifies in scene 16th, which is produced by The Lorax. The Lorax flouts the maxim of quantity because he defends himself from Once-ler’s anger. The intended meaning of The Lorax flouting the maxim of quantity is because he expects Once-ler not to get angry with what he did.

From the result of the analysis, there is a flouting maxim that cannot be found in this movie. That flouting maxim is flouting maxim of manner. Grice

states that maxim of manner is utterances that the participant of the language uses to avoid obscurity of expression, avoid ambiguity, be brief, and be orderly.

However, flouting maxim of manner means that the participant of language flouts the maxim of manner. There is no flouting maxim of manner in this movie because this movie is a cartoon movie and the scriptwriter wants to deliver the message clearly to the viewer.

This study is related to the two previous studies conducted by Mustaqim (2010) and Taufiqillah (2010) in terms of Flouting maxims in movie. Mustaqim (2010) found that the flouting maxims produced by the main character of “Kung Fu Panda” movie were the flouting maxim of quality, the flouting maxim of quantity and the flouting maxim of relation. The main character of “Kung Fu Panda” movie did not produce the flouting maxim of manner. This has similarity with this study which the characters of “The Lorax” movie does not produce flouting maxim of manner. The characters in “The Lorax” movie script only flout maxim of relation, maxim of quality and maxim of quantity.

This finding is different from Taufiqillah (2010) which found that the six main characters of “Ratatouille” film flouted all of the kinds of maxims. In this study, the fourth flouting maxim, that is flouting maxim of manner, cannot be found because all of the utterances are clearly stated the points.

Finally, the flouting maxims that identify in “The Lorax” movie are not complicated. Since this movie is for teenagers, the writer finds that the intended meaning of flouting maxims in this movie are not difficult to be understood, and

all of the intended meaning of flouting maxim can be accepted by the listeners. By understanding the context in every scene of the conversation, the writer also understands about the intended meaning of the flouting maxims produce by the characters of "The Lorax" movie. Moreover, the two previous studies also help the writer in understanding the theory of flouting maxim which is used in this research.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusions and suggestions of the research. It concludes the findings and result of the research. It also shares suggestions for the next researchers for better research in the future.

5.1 Conclusion

After discussing the analysis, from the 18 scenes respectively in “The Lorax” movie, start from scene 12 up to 29, using Grice theory (1967), the writer finds that there are 20 utterances in “The Lorax” movie script containing the flouting maxims. The maxims which are flouted by the characters of “The Lorax” movie are maxim of quality, maxim of quantity, and maxim of relation.

From 20 utterances in “The Lorax” movie, the writer finds 17 flouting maxims of relation identify in scene 12th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 19th, 23rd, 27th, 28th, and 29th, 2 flouting maxim of quality identify in scene 12th and scene 13th, and 1 flouting maxim of quantity identifies in scene 16th.

From the findings, the maxims are flouted by the speakers when they are delivering and maintaining their statement. The reasons why the characters flout the maxims are they want to avoid the problem which might occur, they want to hide the truth, and they do not want to reveal their feeling. The intended meanings of maxims which are flouted by the characters of “The Lorax” movie script are they want to switch the conversation into another topic, they want to make sure that their secret is safe by ensuring the listeners that they do the opposite things

instead of the truth, and they expect the listener not get angry with what they did.

However, although it is very difficult to obey and use all of the maxims in producing utterances, the use of maxim is essential and efficient in communication, therefore, communication can go on smoothly.

5.2 Suggestions

This research is aimed at describing the flouting maxims in “The Lorax” movie script. The result of this study is expected to give direction for other researchers or future researchers who will conduct the same research, some suggestions are given for better use in the future. Future researchers are recommended to do research in a movie that has flouting maxims in sequence scenes and also concern to the function of flouting maxims related to the context.

The future researchers are also suggested to conduct further research concerning with the study of flouting maxims that is used not only in the movie but also other literary works.

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APPENDICES



Appendix 1: The Lorax movie script containing flouting maxims from scene 12 up to 29

Scene 12

O'hare : Hey! Ted, right?

Ted : Um, Mr. O'Hare.

O'hare: So, I hear you have become interested in trees. What's that all about?

Ted : **Oh. Um... Where did you hear that?**

O'hare : Teddy, there's not much that goes on in Thneedville that I don't know about. Here's the deal, I make a living selling fresh air to people. Trees? They make it for free. So, when I hear people talking about them, I consider it kind of a threat to my business.

Ted : **I don't even know what you're talking about.**

O'hare : You listen to me, boy. Don't go poking around in things you don't understand or I'll be your worst nightmare. I'm Frankenstein's head on a spider's body!

Ted : **Yeah, um... Okay, my mom is expecting me. So, I'm just going to...**

O'hare : Of course, of course. Now, go back to your family game time. Grandma just finished her turn.

Ted : How did you know?

O'hare: Please. I have eyes everywhere. You got a beautiful town here, Ted. Lots of fun stuff to occupy your short attention span. Why, I can't think of any reason you would ever want to go outside of town again. Ever. Okay! Good talk. Really good talk.

Scene 13 (Once-ler's house)

Once-ler: Oh, you missed me.

Ted : **What?**

Once-ler: You're already back. Clearly, you missed me a little. Right?

Ted : No, I didn't. I'm just here to hear the end of the story.

Once-ler: Why are you so interested in trees anyway? Why aren't you like other kids, break dancing and wearing bell-bottoms, and playing the Donkey Kongs?

Ted : Yeah, right, right. I don't know. Uh, I just thought it would be kind of cool to have one, you know?

Once-ler: It's a girl, isn't it?

Ted : **What? No!**

Once-ler: Really? Because when a guy does something stupid once, well, that's because he's a guy. But if he does the same stupid thing twice, it's usually to impress some girl.

Ted : Hey, she is not some girl! She's a woman, in high school. And she loves trees. And I'm going to get her one.

Once-ler: Aw! How nice to see someone so undeterred by things like reality.

Ted : Thank you.

Once-ler: All right, but where did we leave off?

Scene 14 (Once-ler's bedroom)

Once-ler: Now that's a Thneed. Nothing unmanly bout knitting. No, sir...

The Lorax: Look at that...
Who taught you guys how to steal a bed? Okay, nice and easy.
Nice work, you guys. Couldn't have done it without you.

Scene 15 (At the river)

The Lorax: You got to be kidding me. Can he swim? Of course he can't swim!
Hang on, Pipsqueak! I'm coming to get you! Hey, you fishies! Stop
that bed! Bar-ba-loots. Oh, that's bad. Hey, Beanpole, wake up!

Once-ler: What's happening? Where am I?

The Lorax: **Hey! We got trouble, and it's coming up fast!**

Once-ler: Whoo! We're in a river! Oh, no. Just do something!

The Lorax: Help is on the way! just a minute! Oh, no! Wake up! Wake up!
Clear!

Once-ler: I was heading into the light, and you pulled me right back and
here I am! You saved my life!

The Lorax: Yeah, I know. Well, no, it's not that big a deal.

Once-ler: It is a big deal! Look, I almost went over that waterfall! Wait...On
my bed. How did my bed get in the river?

The Lorax: Uh... About that... Actually... I put your bed in the water. I didn't
mean you any harm. I just wanted to calmly float you away. Look,
everyone here needs the trees and you're chopping them down!
So, we've got a big problem.

Once-ler: All right, look. I hereby swear that I will never chop down another
tree. I promise.

The Lorax: Thank you. But I'm going to keep my eye on you.

Once-ler: Good. Now, I've got a big day tomorrow so I'm going to get some
sleep. Right after I find my bed.

Scene 16 (Once-ler's bedroom)

Once-ler: Okay, what are you... Question, what are they doing here? And
follow up, if I may, what are you doing here?

The Lorax: **:Well, after the incident last night, we found one of your socks
and came here to return it. But when we got here, you were
asleep.**

Once-ler: What? Exactly. And sleeping is the body's way of telling other
people to go away.

The lorax: I know, but you looked so cozy. And it was cold outside, and we
just fell asleep. No harm done.

Once-ler: "No harm done"? "No harm done"? Okay. Okay, I put my lips on t
hose. Well, I used to, anyway.
Ew. Did you just...In my bowl!

The Lorax: Why do you have one of these? You don't even have a mustache.

Once-ler: **Okay, that's it!**

The Lorax: What? I thought we made a deal last night.

Once-ler: Yes, we did. And I said I wouldn't chop down any more trees.

The Lorax: And I said I was going

to keep an eye on you. I'm starving. What's for breakfast?

Breakfast is overrated.

Once-ler: You know what? I got work to do. Yeah. I got to go into town and sell my Thneed.

The Lorax: You chopped down one of my trees to make that piece of garbage? Look at that...

Once-ler: "Garbage"? Oh, no. Oh, no! You do not get it. This is a revolutionary product that will change the world as we know it. It has a million uses! Look at this. It's a swimsuit! Mud tracked all over your floor by uninvited guests? Well, the Thneed sure comes in handy for that! But wait, there's more! Thanks to its all-natural microfibers, the Thneed is super-absorbent! It also works as a hat. Of course, you probably want to wring it out first.

The Lorax: Go ahead, knock yourself out. But nobody is going to buy that thing.

Once-ler: Good to know. Well, fortunately, you are not the target market, weirdo.

Scene 19 (at the market)

Grandma: So, has he told you how to get a tree yet?

Ted : Actually, no. But I think he's going to get to that part really soon. Here we are.

Grandma: What? I'll just be a minute.

Ted : Oh, wow. Hey, Audrey!

Audrey: Oh, hi, Ted! What's up?

Ted : You know me, just cruising. Putting out the vibe. Just me and my thoughts.

Grandma: Oh, is this the girl you're always talking about?

Ted : **Grandma! Stop making things up.**

Grandma: She's even prettier than...

Scene 23 (Once-ler's company)

The Lorax: So, how are things?

Once-ler: **What are you doing here?**

The Lorax: **Happy yet? You fill that hole deep down inside you? Or do you still need more?**

Once-ler: **Look, if you've got a problem with what I'm doing, why haven't you used your quote-unquote powers to stop me?**

The Lorax: I told you, that's not how it works.

Once-ler: Right, I forgot. You're a fraud. I need you to get out. Now!

The Lorax: **Why? Do I make you uncomfortable? Remind you of the promises you made? The man you used to be?**

Once-ler: **You know what? You can just shut your mustache. My conscience is clear. I have done nothing illegal. I have my rights, and I intend to keep on biggering and biggering, and turning more Truffula trees into Thneeds. And nothing is going to stop me!**

The Lorax: Well, that's it. The very last one. That may stop you.

Scene 27 (Audrey's backyard)

Ted : Hey, Audrey! Audrey!

Audrey: Ted? What are you doing?

Ted : Meet me at my house.

Audrey: Wait, but...

Ted : **My house, okay?**

Scene 28 (Ted's house)

Ted : Got to plant the seed. Okay, we're going to need water.

And uh, something to dig with. Um, what do I have...

Mrs. Wiggins: Ted?

Ted: Mom, I'm busy, Mom.

Mrs. Wiggins: Theodore Wiggins, get down here right now, and I am not kidding with you!

Mrs. Wiggins: Ted, I would like you to meet Mr. O'Hare, the most powerful man in town.

O'hare: There he is! Hello, Ted.

Ted: Uh... Hi.

Mrs. Wiggins: Isn't he clever, Mr. O'Hare? He knows his own name and everything.

O'hare: **You know what I would love right now, Mrs. Wiggins? A delicious cookie. Wonderful. Teddy and I'll stay here and talk.**

Mrs. Wiggins: Sure, why don't you go ahead and adopt him? I'm just kidding. That was a joke. I was just joking. I'll get your cookie.

O'hare: I know you have it, Ted. So, let's put an end to this nonsense, shall we? Hand it over.

Ted: **I'm sorry... I don't know what you're talking about.**

O'hare: Really? Well, then... I guess you wouldn't mind us checking your room.

Ted: No, no, no!

O'hare: Morty! McGurk! Find the seed!

Ted: No, you can't go up there! Guys, this is ridiculous. Stop! Hey! No, you can't come in my room!

Scene 29 (Ted's bedroom)

Mrs. Wiggins: What is going on here?

O'hare: **This doesn't involve you! Get back downstairs!**

Mrs. Wiggins: **Excuse me, down there! I don't care who you are, you little crazy baby-man! Get out of my house now. This is outrageous.**

O'hare: Fine. Sorry. Must have been a misunderstanding. We'll be leaving now. And my apologies, Ted. You be safe.



Appendix 2: Berita Acara Bimbingan Skripsi

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

1. Nama : Abidah
2. NIM : 0911113073
3. Program studi : Sastra Inggris
4. Topik Skripsi : Pragmatics; Flouting Maxim
5. Judul Skripsi : The Flouting Maxims in "The Lorax" Movie Script
6. Tanggal Mengajukan : 19/02/2013
7. Tanggal Selesai Revisi : 31/07/2013
8. Nama Pembimbing : I. Dr. Indah Winarni, M.A
II. Ida Puji Lestari, M.Pd.
9. Keterangan Konsultasi

No	Tanggal	Materi	Pembimbing	Paraf
1.	19 Pebruari 2013	Pengajuan dan persetujuan Skripsi	Pembimbing I	
2.	22 Pebruari	Pengajuan dan persetujuan skripsi	Pembimbing II	
3.	22 Pebruari 2013	Konsultasi Bab I	Pembimbing I	
4.	7 Mei 2013	Pengajuan Data	Pembimbing I	
5.	17 Mei 2013	Revisi Data	Pembimbing I	
6.	20 Mei 2013	Revisi Data	Pembimbing I	
7.	21 Mei 2013	Konsultasi Bab IV	Pembimbing I	
8.	27 Mei 2013	Acc Bab IV	Pembimbing I	

9.	29 Mei 2013	Pengajuan Bab I, II, III	Pembimbing I	
10.	29 Mei 2013	Pengajuan Bab I, II, III	Pembimbing II	
11.	3 Juni 2013	Revisi Bab I, II, III	Pembimbing I	
12.	4 Juni 2013	Acc Seminar Proposal	Pembimbing I	
13.	4 Juni 2013	Acc Seminar Proposal	Pembimbing II	
14.	11 Juni 2013	Seminar Proposal	Pembimbing I	
15.	11 Juni 2013	Seminar Proposal	Pembimbing II	
16.	14 Juni 2013	Revisi proposal	Pembimbing II	
17.	26 Juni 2013	Pengajuan Bab IV	Pembimbing I	
18.	27 Juni 2013	Revisi Bab IV	Pembimbing I	
19.	28 Juni 2013	Revisi Bab IV	Pembimbing I	
20.	2 Juli 2013	Pengajuan Bab IV	Pembimbing II	
21.	4 Juli 2013	Pengajuan Bab IV, V	Pembimbing I	
22.	9 Juli 2013	Revisi Bab IV, V	Pembimbing I	
23.	11 Juli 2013	Acc Semhas	Pembimbing I	
24.	12 Juli 2013	Acc Semhas	Pembimbing II	
25.	18 Juli 2013	Seminar hasil	Pembimbing I	

26.	18 Juli 2013	Seminar hasil	Pembimbing II	
27.	19 Juli 2013	Acc ujian skripsi	Pembimbing I	
28.	19 Juli 2013	Acc ujian skripsi	Pembimbing II	
29.	29 Juli 2013	Ujian skripsi	Pembimbing I	
30.	29 Juli 2013	Ujian skripsi	Pembimbing II	
31.	31 Juli 2013	Revisi setelah ujian Skripsi	Pembimbing I	
31.	31 Juli 2013	Revisi setelah ujian skripsi	Pembimbing II	

10. Telah dievaluasi dan diuji dengan nilai :



Malang, 31 Juli 2013

Dosen Pembimbing I

Dosen Pembimbing II

Dr. Indah Winarni, M.A
NIP. 19540103 198010 001

Ida Puji Lestari, M. Pd.
NIK. 80063012120083

Mengetahui,
Ketua Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra

Syariful Muttaqin, M.A
NIP. 19751101 200312 1 001