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MAXIM HEDGES IN EMMA WATSON'S INTERVIEW

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

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STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES
2018

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MAXIM HEDGES IN EMMA WATSON'S INTERVIEW

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

Presented to

Universitas Brawijaya

In partial fulfillment of the requirements

for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra*

BY

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

First of all, the researcher would like to express her gratitude to Allah SWT for the guidance and blessings which enable the researcher to finish the undergraduate thesis entitled *Maxim Hedges in Emma Watson's Interview*.

Second, the researcher would like to deliver her gratitude to the supervisor, Iis Nur Rodliyah, M.Ed. and Tantri Refa Indhiarti, M.A. as the examiner for their valuable time, support, suggestions, and corrections in the process of finishing this undergraduate thesis.

Third, the researcher would like to dedicate her special gratitude to her family, especially her father Muthohar and her late mother Istiqomah for their endless pray, unconditional love, and support. This also goes to her sisters and brothers, Maisa, Anita, Anisa, Dwi, and Arya who is always there for better or worse.

Fourth, the researcher would like to say thanks to Bagus who always supports and give his precious times, all of her fellows, Amalia, Nyanya, Opi, Ayu, Mega, Wasis, the member of Anonymous, Jessica, Nabilah, Isma, Ata, Mei, Anya, Nelin, Tiwi, Armita, Masita, Lia and the grammar checkers Sofia, Yundi, Oppa, Desty, Afaf, Alif, Ismi, Acil, all of the researcher's friends in Lembaga Tinggi Pesantren Luhur Malang especially Kiki, Fika, Intan Tara, Icha, I'a, and Ambar.

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ABSTRACT

Handayani, Wahyu Tuti. 2018. **Maxim Hedges in Emma Watson's Interview**. Study Program of English, Department of Languages and Literature, Faculty of Cultural Studies, Universitas Brawijaya. Supervisor: Iis Nur Rodliyah.

Keywords*: Cooperative Principle, Hedging Maxim, Context, Emma Watson*

In communication, the participants have to obey four maxims to have successful communication. However, in some circumstances, people cannot obey the four maxims due to a certain purpose. When people lie, say some random things, and speak ambiguously, it can be seen that the people applied hedging. Hedging not only can be found in movies, it can also be found in speech, newspaper, interview and so on. For example, Emma is often caught up using hedging maxim in the interview entitled Emma Watson Dishes on Filming 'Beauty and the Beast', Feminism, and Much More to answer the questions given by the interviewer. There are two research problems of this study, namely: (1) What are the types of hedging maxim produced by Emma Watson? (2) How are the maxim hedged by Emma Watson in the interview?

This research uses a qualitative approach in order to analyze the research because the data are the utterances produced by Emma Watson which consist of hedging maxim. In conducting this research, the researcher analyzes the types of hedging maxim using Brown and Levinson's theory (1987), then analyze the context to know the purpose of using the hedging.

The research finding shows that among 92 utterances which contain hedging maxims, 73 utterances contain hedging maxim of quality, 12 utterances contain hedging maxim of quantity, and 7 utterances have mixed of hedging maxim. Emma Watson applies hedging maxim of quality is to cover the untruthful information by contributing her personal opinion and she applies hedging maxim of quantity is to limit the point information by giving more information. The researcher also found there are thirteen ways of the maxim which are hedged by Emma Watson.The existence of context is important in analyzing the types of hedging maxim because the context is required to grasp the purpose of the using of hedging in the interview.

Based on the result, this research is still lacking and need improvement because the researcher limits to analyze the data. This research analyzes the types of hedging maxim and how the maxim are hedge. The researcher only applies context to help in analyzing the purpose of applying hedging maxim done by Emma Watson. Hence, the researcher suggests to the further researcher who conducts a research with the same topic or field to looks for the intended meaning in the hedging maxims by using implicature theory. The researcher hopes that by looking for the intended meaning, the research will be beneficial.

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ABSTRAK

Handayani, Wahyu Tuti. 2018. **Pembatasan Maksim di Wawancara Emma Watson**. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing: Iis Nur Rodliyah.

Kata kunci: *Prinsip Kerja Sama, Pembatasan Maksim, Konteks, Interview Emma Watson*

Di dalam komunikasi, anggota dalam komunikasi harus mematuhi empat maksim yang dimana dapat menciptakan kesuksesan dalam komunikasi. Tetapi, dalam situasi tertentu, orang tidak dapat mematuhi empat maksim tersebut karena tujuan tertentu. Ketika orang berbicara bohong, aneh, ambigu itu dapat dikatakan bahwa orang tersebut telah melakukan pembatasan. Pembatasan tidak hanya dapat di temukan di film, ini dapat juga di temukan di pidato, Koran, wawancara dan lain-lain. Sebagai contoh Emma Watson yang sering menggunakan pembatasan maksim di wawancara yang berjudul *Emma Watson Dishes on Filming ' Beauty and the Beast', Feminism, & Much More* untuk menjawab pertanyaan yang diberikan oleh penanya. Ada dua rumusan masalah dalam penelitian ini, yaitu: (1) Tipe pembatasan maksim apa yang digunakan oleh Emma Watson ? (2) bagaimana maksim tersebut dibatasi oleh Emma Watson di wawancara tersebut. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan maksud untuk menganalisa penelitian ini karena data yang digunakan adalah ucapan yang dihasilkan oleh Emma Watson yang mengandung pembatasan maksim. Dalam melakukan penelitian ini, peneliti harus menganalisa tipe pembatasan maksim menggunakan teori dari Brown dan Levinson (1987), kemudian menganalisa konteks untuk mengetahui tujuan pengguanaan pembatasan maksim.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa ucapan yang mengandung pembatasan maksim sebanyak 92 yang mana 73 adalah pembatasan maksim kualitas, 12 adalah pembatasan maksim kuantitas, dan 7 adalah campuran pembatasan maksim. Sebagai hasil, Emma Watson mengguankan pembatasan maksim untuk menutupi ketidakpastian informasi dengan memberikan pendapat pribadi dan membatasi pokok informasi dengan memberikan informasi yang sangat banyak. Peneliti juga menemukan tiga cara yang digunakan Emma Watson untuk membatasi maksim. Keberadaan dari konteks sangat penting untuk menganalisa tipe pembatasan maksim karena konteks diperlukan untuk memahami tujuan dari penggunaan pembaatasan maksim di dalam wawancara.

Berdasarkan hasil, penelitian ini masih memiliki kekurangan and membutuhkan perbaikan karena peneliti membatasi untuk analisis data. Penelitian ini menganalisis tipe dari pembatasan maksim dan bagaimana maksim tersebut di batasi. Peneliti hanya menggunakan konteks untuk membantu dalam menganalisa tujuan dari penggunaan pembatasan maksim yang dilakukan Emma Watson. Oleh sebab itu, peneliti menyarankan kepada peneliti selanjutnya untuk mencari makna terselubung di pembatasan maksim dengan menggunakan teori implikatur. Peneliti berharap bahwa penelitian tersebut akan bermanfaat.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study, and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

As a process of exchanging ideas, an opinion and information, communication is needed in human life. It is because language is a tool to conduct communication and contribute important roles. Brown and Yule (1983, p.1) state that "language functions in the expression of content or transactional which aims to transfer the message correctly, and interactional involving social relations and personal attitudes indicating a readiness to be friendly and to talk". It means that people apply language to create clear information and there is no hesitation.

Sperber and Wilson (1998, p.23) state that "communication is successful not when hearers recognize the linguistic meaning of the utterance, but when they infer the speaker's "meaning" from it". In this case, the speaker should create the hearers understand what speakers talk about. In creating a good communication and successful communication, the speaker and the hearer should obey four maxims. in pragmatics, the study which concerns about maxim is cooperative principle proposed by Grice (1975). Grice breakdown the principle into four maxims. there are the maxim of quality, the maxim of quantity, the maxim of relevance and the maxim of manner.

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However, in some circumstances people do not always obey and break those rules, such as they do not speak honestly, there is ambiguity, randomness and so on. Such as may confuse the hearer and she or he is not able to contribute a satisfying response. If there are people who use hedging markers such as *I think, I mean, you know, I thought* in the conversation, it means that they have applied hedging. Yule (2006, p.130) states that hedges are certain types of expression which consist of words or phrases and are used to indicate the uncertainty that one feels, which is sufficiently correct or complete. Hence, the functions of hedging are to cover the untruthful, to create the smooth communication, to keep politeness in the communication, and it might be applied also as the additional clauses. Hedging maxim can be found in speech, movie, song, interview and etcetera.

The focus of this study is on hedging that is applied to make a communication smooth, to cover the untruthful information and to keep the politeness. For the example"***I think*** *that she is very bad because she always goes out every night*" means that the speaker tries to implicitly deliver that the girl is not good. Although there is hedging "*I think*" which means that the speaker is not totally sure whether the girl is bad or not and it feels polite than when the speaker says too direct.

According to the explanation about the definition of hedging maxim, the researcher chose hedging maxim as the topic because lots of people nowadays feel offended when other people speak too direct and boldly. Hence, hedging can be

applied to make the communication feel smooth and is used in order to achieve the politeness.

The researcher chose an interview script of Emma Watson and Anthony Breznican as the object. The interview was a conversation between Emma Watson as the interviewee and Anthony Breznican as the interviewer. The interview had three main topics. The first main topic of this interview was about Belle Boot Camp. It told about the training process or preparation process for her role in the movie, how long the training process was, and the comparison between the special effect of the current movie and the previous movie. The second was talking about Beast Boot Camp which was Dan Steven's training as Beast before shooting the movie, mostly figuring out the stilts and suit. It told about shooting a scene with puppetry, the changes from the original Belle, and the performance of the actor in Beauty and the Beast movie. The last was talking about feminism, "The Circle" movie, the actor in "The Circle" movie, and also her plans for her future.

The reasons why the researcher chose Emma Watson's interview were because Emma is one of the influential person in the world since she was pointed as Feminist Ambassador. In addition, she also won many awards such as award in MTV movie and TV movie as best actress. Besides, based on some conversations in the interview, Emma tended to apply many hedging, so, the researcher was interested in analyzing whether the context influences the use of hedging. For example, when Anthony asked, "*So tell us about what Belle boot camp involved?*" then Emma answered, "*So yeah **I mean** if it's crazy for me to think now*". The

application of '*I mean'* as one of the hedge markers proves that Emma was not directly answered the question given by the interviewer. The purpose of '*I mean*' in answering the interviewers' question was that Emma did not contribute to the explanation as expected.

Entertainment Weekly Youtube Channel is one of the top sources in America which provides the latest and the most trusted Hollywood news and commentary. It is very famous because they always tell about the best and the worst movie, the new TV shows to watch and to avoid, and the biggest new music artists. This channel was first published in 1990.

The researcher has conducted this research to add a reference in linguistic especially in pragmatics field. There are many types of research about maxims especially in violation of the maxim. However, hedging maxim research in SAC FIB UB is still lacking. To enrich the reference about hedging maxim, the researcher focused on hedging maxim that describes the types of hedging maxim and function by analyzing the context. Furthermore, the researcher hopes that the reader gains the knowledge of how to apply words or phrases well because many people do not know that they may need to make a smooth statement, maintain the politeness and modesty by using hedging maxim.

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1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study, the research problems are formulated as follows:

1. What are the types of hedging maxim produced by Emma Watson in the interview?
2. How are the maxims hedged by Emma Watson in the interview?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Related to the problems of the study, the objectives of the study are:

1. To find out the types of hedging maxim produced by Emma Watson in the interview.
2. To describe how the maxim are being hedged by Emma Watson in the interview.

1.4 Definition of Key Terms

1. **Pragmatics:** The branch of linguistics and studies about what people mean by their utterances and their interpretation (Yule, 1996).
2. **Cooperative Principle:** The study about the conversational situation, inside the study there are four maxims in order to create conversation a success (Grice, 1975).
3. **Hedges:** certain types of expressions consist of words or phrases used to indicate the uncertainty that one feels is sufficiently correct or complete (Yule, 2006).
4. **Context:** Context is indicated as a bridge for the speaker and the hearer in order to understand the condition and situation.

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CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

There are several important points to discuss in this chapter, which are Pragmatics, Cooperative Principle, Maxim, Maxim Hedges, Context, and Previous Studies.

2.1 Pragmatics

In communication, sometimes speaker and hearer make misinterpretation. In this case, the information cannot be accepted successfully. One thing which causes it is the application of wrong clauses or term in a particular situation. In linguistics, there is a study which concerns about contextual meaning. It is called Pragmatics. Chojimah (2015, p.4) states, "Pragmatics is an academic discipline studying meaning based on the context, or it is the one studying the speaker's intended meaning".

Yule (1996) divides the definition of Pragmatics into four areas. They are (1) Pragmatics is the study of the speaker's meaning, it means that pragmatics tells about the interpretation and the meaning which people talk about, (2) Pragmatics is the study of the contextual meaning, it means that the speakers should pay attention to the opponent with whom she/he talk to, where the place, and how the condition is, (3) Pragmatics is the study of how more gets communicated than is said. It talks about the knowledge of the hearer how to make a conclusion what is said and arrive at an interpretation of the speaker's

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intended meaning, and (4) Pragmatics is the study of the expression of relative distance, in this case, the speakers should know how many information which needs to be informed.

The existence of pragmatics is important in communication because not all people come from the same background and same culture. It can be a cause of unsuccessful communication if people do not comprehend pragmatics. By comprehending pragmatics, the participant in the communication will know how to match the context and the culture. With that, misunderstanding and misinterpreting during conversation can be avoided.

2.2 Cooperative Principle

In communication, there are at least two people, the speaker and the hearer. The speaker and the hearer sometimes have a different interpretation of the information in the conversation. The hearer may also finds difficulty in catching the message which is delivered by the speaker if the speaker does not deliver the message directly. In other words, the hearer has to be able to interpret the meaning of what the speaker said. To make the conversation a success, the participants of communication should obey the cooperative principle. The cooperative principle can be called as the principle guiding people in using language. Yule (1996, p.147) states the cooperative principle as: "Make your conversational contribution such as required, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you are engaged". The cooperative principle divides maxim into four types and can be called as Grice's

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Maxim. They are the maxim of quality, the maxim of quantity, the maxim of relevance and maxim of manner.

2.2.1 Types of Maxims

Maxims are defined as the rules to be obeyed in using language in order to create a successful message. These are the explanations of four maxims:

2.2.1.1 Maxim of Quality

Yule (1996, p.37) states that "the speaker does not say what you believe to be wrong and do not say that for which you lack adequate evidence". It means that the speaker or the hearer has to deliver the message correctly, honestly and has some evidence. The example according to Grundy (2000, p.75) is the utterance "Pragmatics is difficult". This utterance means that the speaker believes and has an evidence that pragmatics is not easy.

2.2.1.2 Maxim of Quantity

The Maxim of Quantity can be identified when the speaker does not contribute the information too little or too much. The speaker should deliver the message as much as is needed. If we cannot measure how much the information is, it will make the result inefficient. By the fact that she did make it clear that she was uncertain. Most hearers assume that speakers are not lying, and most speakers know that. Chojimah (2015) states that people have to make the contribution as informative as required and do not make the contribution more informative than is required.

The example of maxim of quantity is :

Nigel has fourteen children.

Levinson (1983, p. 106)

In the example of the maxim of quantity, it is mentioned that Nigel has fourteen children, even though in the reality he has twenty children. Based on the information, the hearer will think that Nigel only has fourteen children not twenty. It is because the information which is given by the speaker is too little.

2.2.1.3. Maxim of Relevance

This maxim suggests that we have to be relevant and interconnected to the current condition. Grundy (2000, p. 74) states that "maxim of relevance is fulfilled when the speaker contributes the information that is relevant to the topic of the proceeding".

The example of maxim of relevance is:

A: *There is no somebody at the door.*
B: *I am in the bath.*

Cutting (2002, p.35)

B expects A to understand that his present location is relevant to her comment that there is someone at the door, and that he cannot go and see who it is because he is in the bath. Some speakers like to indicate how their comment has relevance to the conversation.

2.2.1.4. Maxim of Manner

Be perspicuous, means that the speaker does not say in a long explanation, ambiguous, random or vague which make the hearer confused. In this maxim, the speaker should say the information clearly, directly, and reasonably. Cutting (2002, p.35) states that "maxim of manner is when the speakers put information

briefly and orderly, the speaker must avoid the obscure and ambiguous information from the hearer".

The example of maxim of manner is:

"*They washed and went to bed*"

Grundy (2000, p.75)

This utterance is said in an orderly way that the objects being discussed in the utterance are first washed and then went to bed after that.

2.3 Hedging

From the explanation about four maxims above, in daily life, people sometimes do not obey and break the rules of the maxim. Sometimes people speak randomly; they lie, there is an ambiguity, unclear and make the hearer difficult to catch the meaning of the messages. When people speak randomly, unclearly, dishonestly, disconnectedly, and so on it does not mean that they are incompetent or breaking the rules. However, they just want to cover uncertain information. So, they can avoid the responsibility of what has been said and avoid the bold statement which can be indicated by an impolite statement.

Yule (1996, p.37-38) states "We assume that they are telling the truth, being relevant, and trying to be as clear as they can. Because these principles are assumed in normal interaction, speakers rarely mention them. However, there are certain kinds of expressions speakers apply to mark that they might be in danger of not fully adhering to the principle. These kinds of expressions are called hedges".

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Hedging can be marked by using some clauses such as *you know*, *I think*, *I mean*, *I thought* and so on. Chojimah (2005) states that when we use hedging, the utterances get more neutral and plain. By applying hedging in the conversation, the speaker cannot be blamed if he/she delivers the wrong message. The example stated by Yule (2010) in the difference between saying Jackson is guilty and I think it is possible that Jackson may be guilty. In the first version, we will be assumed to have very good evidence for the statement.

2.4 Types of Hedging of Maxims

There are four types of Hedging Maxims; those are Hedges of the Quality Maxim, Hedges of the Quantity Maxim, Hedges of the Relevance Maxim, and Hedges of the Manner Maxim.

2.4.1 Hedges of the Quality Maxim

The Hedges of the Quality Maxim can be identified when the information which is delivered by the speaker is not as clear as expected. It is because the speaker wants to avoid the danger due to the speaker who does not know the truth of the message. Brown & Levinson (1987) suggest that the speaker does not take full responsibility for the truth of their utterance. From those, we can say that Hedges of the Quality Maxim does not fully obey the maxim of the quality.

Example of the words:

1. I think…
2. I assume…
3. I believe…

An example on a sentence:

1. "*I may be mistaken, but **I thought** I saw a wedding ring on her finger*".

Yule (1996, p.38)

This statement indicates that the speaker does not sure about the information. It can be seen the application of hedging maxim of quality marker "*I thought*".

2.4.2 Hedges of the Quantity Maxim

Chojimah (2015) states that Hedges of the Quantity Maxim is applied to limit or hedges on how much information the speaker would like to share. It can be caused by the speaker going into greater detail than is necessary and those marking that the speaker will, for some reason, or give less information. The clause which can be marked as hedges of quantity maxim are *more or less, roughly, I mean, basically* and etcetera. If the speaker has done hedging of quantity; the information given is not clear enough.

An Example on a sentence:

1. "***As far as I know**, smoking damages your health*"

Chojimah (2015, p. 28)

In this utterance, the speaker is making a very strong statement saying that smoking damages your health. If this is the case, it means that the speaker is fully responsible with the quantity of the information he/she shares. But by prefacing it with *as far as I know,* the speaker simultaneously eliminates the quantity of information being conveyed and advises the addressee to measure how much she/he observes the maxim of quantity.

2.4.3 Hedges of the Relevance Maxim

The Hedges of the Relevance Maxim indicate that what the speaker says is not relevant. Hedges of the Relevance Maxim also occur when one of the participants in conversation wants to change the topic or to stop the conversation.

Example of words:

1. This may not be timely, but…
2. Since I've been wondering…
3. Since it's been on my mind…

An example on a sentence:

1. *"**I do not want to change the topic**, but we have to discuss our tomorrow's meeting*"

Chojimah (2015, p.30)

This utterance shows that the speaker would like to change the current topic. To signal his/her addressee that he/she violates the maxim of relation, he/she prefaces his/her utterances with "*I don't want to change the topic"*.

2.4.4 Hedges of the Manner Maxim

Chojimah (2015) states that Hedges of Manner Maxim shows that the speaker delivers messages in perspicuous ways. The message which is delivered by the speaker can be ambiguous, random and obscure.

Example of the words:

1. If you see what I am getting at…
2. What I meant was…

An example on a sentence:

1. "***I am not sure if this is clear***, *but locution is the utterance and illocution is the act*"

Chojimah (2015, p.31)

By stating *locution is the utterance and illocution is the act*, the speaker realizes that she presents an obscure topic. To signal the obscurity, she hedges her utterance by saying *I am not sure if this is clear, but…*

2.5 Context

In the study of pragmatics, especially when analyzing hedging maxim, context plays an important role. Context is indicated as a bridge between the speaker and the hearer in order to understand the condition and situation. Context can be applied to grasp the message and to draw the interpretation from the utterances, so it helps to make the meaning clear.

Cook (1989, p.10) states "context is the unity of discourse which considering the words at large. It is influenced by the situation when people receive some messages, cultural, and social relationship with the participant". Hence, the context has a wider meaning than the surrounding text.

There are two kinds of context. first, linguistic context, or known as co-text. Yule (2010) states The linguistic context is the set of the other words applied in the same sentence. In the surrounding linguistic context usually has a strong effect on what people think the word probably means. For the example, if the word *pupils* are applied in a sentence together with the *school*, the people have no problem to decide which type of *pupils* is meant.

The second is called physical context. if people find the word *pupils* at the gate of the school, the physical location will influence our interpretation. Yule (2010) states It should keep it mind that it is not the actual physical situation "out there" that constitute "the context" for interpreting words or sentences. The relevant context is the mental representation that we use in arriving at an interpretation. Our understanding of much of what we read and hear is tied to this processing of aspects of the physical context, particularly the time and place.

2.6 Previous Studies

There are two previous studies which analyzed the same topics in this study which is hedging maxim. First is the thesis of Ayuningsih's (2014) entitled *The hedging of Maxims by David Beckham in Google+ Interview*. This research has two problems of study. Those are: 1. what are the types of hedging maxim produced by David Beckham in the interview? 2. What are the contexts behind the occurrence of the hedging maxim by David Beckham? This research used a qualitative method to answer the problems of study. The result of this study is that David Beckham hedged the maxim of quality, quantity and manner. This research found 37 utterances containing maxim hedges.

The differences between the first previous study and the current study are the object, the theory of context, and the result. The object of the previous study is David Beckham's interview. In the other hand, the object of the current study is Emma Watson's interview. Other than that, the previous study analyzed the context using Hymes's theory. The result of the previous study with the current study is different because in the current study, the researcher found mixed hedging

maxim and do not apply theory context by Hyme's. The similarities between the first previous study and the current study are the topic and the theory of hedging. The topic of both studies is about maxim hedges and both of them also use Brown and Levinson's theory which is focused on types of hedging.

Second, the thesis of Jovani's (2013) from Brawijaya University entitled *Flouting and Hedging Maxims in BBC Podcast The English We Speak taken from BBC Learning English*. This research has three problems of study. First is what are the types of maxim being flouted in the utterances found in the BBC Podcast *The English We Speak* script? Second is what types of maxim are being hedged in the utterances found in the BBC Podcast *The English We Speak* script? The last is how are the maxims being flouted and hedged in the utterances in the BBC Podcast *The English We Speak* script? This researcher applied the descriptive method to conduct the research. This research found 37 utterances which consist of the flouting of maxims and 120 utterances which consist of the hedging of maxims.

The differences between the second previous study and the current study are the object and the theory of context. The object of the previous study is *The English We Speak* podcast taken from BBC Learning English. Then, the previous study analyzed context by text and context. The similarities between the second previous study and the current study are the topic and the theory of hedging. The topic of both studies is about maxim hedges and both of them also use Brown and Levinson's theory which focus on types of hedging.

The two previous researchers contribute more comprehension on the types of hedging maxim and the context. The two previous studies also applied in order to find out the gap. The previous studies applied Brown and Levison's theory to analyze the type of hedging maxim. Jovani does not only analyze hedging maxim, she elaborates it with flouting maxim. It makes the reader cannot focus on hedging maxim and the explanation of hedging maxim is not too detail. in Ayuningsih's thesis, she analyzes types of hedging maxim and finds out the context by applying Hymes's theory. Hence, the researcher fills the gap of the previous studies' explanation of by the types of hedging maxim by contributing the example and applying the context theory to find out the purpose of using the maxim hedging.

In the result, Jovani classifies the types of hedging maxim into four types. They are hedging maxim of quality, hedging maxim of quantity, hedging maxim of relevance, and the hedging maxim of manner. Meanwhile, Ayuningsih only finds three types of hedging maxim, the namely hedging maxim of quality, hedging maxim of quantity and hedging maxim of manner. These previous researchers contribute in the way they help the researcher in finding new types of hedging maxim. It is called mixed hedging maxim. By selecting the video interview of Emma Watson, the researcher fills the lack of the previous studies which do not find the new types of hedging maxim.

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CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the researcher elaborates the methodology applied in this research. There are research design, data, data source, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

In this research, the researcher applies a descriptive qualitative method because the data is the form of description rather than the number. Ary et al (2010, p.32) Qualitative data generally take the form of words (descriptions, observations, impressions, recordings, and the like). In the qualitative method, there are several types to analyze this research, namely ethnography, case studies, document analysis, naturalistic observation, focused interviews, phenomenological studies, grounded theory and historical studies. Because of the object of this research is video interview so, the suitable type to analyze the object of this research is document analysis. Ary et al (2010, p.457) state "document analysis is a research applied to written or visual materials for the purpose of identifying a specific characteristic of the material". Surakhmad (1994, p. 139) states the descriptive method is "a kind of research method using the technique of searching, collecting, analyzing the data, interpreting them, and finally drawing a conclusion". It means that by using descriptive method can be used the researcher to analyze the maxim hedges.

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3.2 Data Sources

The data source of this data was the utterances produced by Emma Watson taken from Youtube entitled *Emma Watson Dishes on 'Beauty and the Beast', Feminism & Much More | Entertainment Weekly* in Entertainment Weekly Youtube Channel published on March 16th 2017 (*https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5htd3wMrD70&t=1063s*). The researcher takes the utterances that contain the maxim hedges performed by Emma Watson as data.

3.3 Data Collection

The meaning of data collection is the ways which were followed by the researcher to obtain the data. The researcher is obtained the data in the following steps:

1. The researcher downloaded the video from Youtube in Entertainment Weekly Channel entitled *Emma Watson Dishes on 'Beauty and the Beast', Feminism & Much More | Entertainment Weekly* which was published on March 16th 2017.

   (*https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5htd3wMrD70&t=1063s*)
2. The researcher watched the video.
3. The researcher transcribed the utterances produced by Emma Watson.
4. The researcher made sure that the video with the transcription match by reviewing the interview video.
5. The researcher identified the utterances by marking and numbering the utterances which contain the maxim hedges as the data.

3. 4 Data Analysis

Ary et al (2010, p.481) state that "the analysis process consists of three stages". There are organizing, reducing, and interpreting. The following are several steps which the researcher did:

1. The researcher categorized the utterances which contain hedging maxim uttered by Emma Watson by finding the clauses *I think, you know, I mean, I thought* and etcetera.
2. The researcher applied Brown and Levinson's theory (1987) about hedging to analyze the types of hedging maxim by classifying them into hedging maxim of quality, hedging maxim of quantity, hedging maxim relevance and hedging maxim of manner.

Table 3.4 The Sample of The form of Data Sheet for Hedging Maxim

This table explains the result of how many times the maxim hedges occur

Types of Hedging Maxim	Hedging Marker	Occurrence	Amount
Quality			
Quantity			
Relevance	-	-	-
Manner	-	-	-
Mixed of Hedging Maxim			
Total			

3. The researcher identified the application of hedging maxim and how the maxim are hedged by Emma Watson.
4. The researcher drew the conclusion from the result of the analysis of hedging maxim and how the maxim are hedged by Emma Watson.

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CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter the researcher presents the finding and discussion of the research. In the finding, the researcher presents the table of research findings which were found in the utterances containing hedging maxim. In the discussion, there are explanation of the research and the representation of the data.

4.1 Finding

In this subchapter, the researcher analyzed the types of hedging maxim and the context applied by Emma Watson with Anthony Breznican in the interview uploaded by Entertainment Weekly Channel. The researcher did not present all of the findings; the researcher presents the finding by using the representations. This research is analyzing the types of hedging maxim by using Brown and Levinson's theory and analyzing the context to answer the problem of the study. There are two research problems of this study, namely: (1) What are the types of hedging maxim produced by Emma Watson? (2) How are the maxim hedged by Emma Watson in the interview?

This research state that Emma Watson has done hedging such as hedging maxim of quality, the maxim of quantity, and mixed of hedging maxim, the combination between hedging maxim of quality and hedging maxim of quantity. In details hedging maxim of quality are 73 utterances, hedging maxim of quantity are 12 utterances and the mixed of hedging maxim are 7 utterances. The total of the utterances which contain hedging maxim are 92 utterances. After having peer

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discussion, the researcher got the fixed data as shown in the table below.

Table 4.1. The Form of Data Sheet for Hedging Maxim

This table explains the result of how many times the maxim hedges occur

Types of Hedging Maxim	Hedging Marker	Occurrence	Amount
Quality	- I think - I thought - Probably - Maybe - You know	23 2 2 1 45	73
Quantity	- I mean - Basically - Well	9 1 1	12
Relevance	-	-	-
Manner	-	-	-
Mixed of Hedging Maxim	- You know I think - Well I guess - I mean I guess - I mean I think	3 1 1 2	7
Total			92

The table shows the frequency of occurrence of hedging maxim in Emma Watson's Interview. The highest frequency of hedging maxim based on the table is hedging maxim of quality, followed by maxim of quantity, and the researcher found the new result which was not found in the previous studies, it is a mixed of hedging maxim which maxim of quantity and maxim of quality occur in one utterance.

4.1.1 Analysis on the Types of Hedging Maxim and Context

By using Brown & Levinson's theory, there are 92 utterances by Emma Watson which consist of hedging maxim in her interview. In this research, there are three types of hedging maxim, namely maxim of quality, maxim of quantity and mixed hedging maxim. From those 92 utterances, the highest frequency of hedging maxim is hedging of quality with the total of 73, followed by hedging of quantity by 12 hedges and 7 are mixed hedging. From those utterances, the researcher found some clauses which were applied by Emma Watson, such as *I think, you know, I mean, I thought, well, probably, maybe, well I guess, I mean you know,* and *basically*. Below is the explanation of each hedging maxim which was found in the Emma Watson's Interview:

4.1.1.1 Hedging Maxim of Quality

In hedging maxim of quality, it does not mean that the speaker breaks the maxim, the speaker just did not fully adhere to the principle. hedging maxim of quality was applied by Emma Watson is because she intends to inform her assertions about the information, contribute her personal opinion, and to cover the danger of taking responsibility if the statement is not totally true in some circumstances. The example of the hedging of quality markers are *you know, I think, really, maybe, certainly, I guess, I thought, easily, actually probably, you know I think, you know I think really, exactly, actually really,* and *actually I think*. There are 73 of hedging maxims of quality. In analyzing the data, the researcher applied the Initial I for Interviewer and E for Emma. The complete data can be seen in the appendix page 44.

Datum 2, Datum 3 and Datum 4

I: *Singing, horseback riding, dancing these were all things you said you were not an expert in before you began, work on this film. So tell us about what Belle boot camp involved?*

E: *So yeah, I mean, if it's crazy for me to think now. But,* ***you know,*** *at the beginning of this process, I had never ridden a horse before, I had never sung in a movie before, and I'd certainly never done,* ***you know,*** *a strictly come dancing ask for a minute,* ***you know,*** *full-on waltz. So, and that was quite a lot, that I had to, yeah I just had to learn, we really start from scratch on, and it's so fun to do a movie when you get to, at the end of it you get to take away new skills with you, so that was pretty cool. Yeah*

Context:

The interview was performed by Emma and Anthony. This interview took place in Sirius XM building. Based on the conversation, Emma and the interviewer talked about Belle boot camp's information. In the movie, Emma sang, danced, rode a horse which in the past, she could not do it. After that, Emma explained that singing, dancing, and riding horse was very amazing experience for Emma.

Analysis:

Emma applied the clause "*you know*" in datum 2, datum 3, and datum 4 was in order to inform and confirm about the assertion of the information about that she had never ridden a horse, dance nor sung before. She also said how strict the dance was, and full-on waltz. Besides, Emma assumed that the interviewer knew about what she was talking about, hence, to inform and confirm the information which the interviewer who already knew, Emma applied the clause "*you know*".

Datum 9

I: *It is like the gear, the camera gear, like sometimes they have a light and a camera on their face to record?*

E: *Yeah no, no he knows dangling cameras or anything like that, I mean, he was pretty unencumbered minus the steels – which we did the dot science, I would like to point out, we did that will works with Dan, in like proper kind of, height of how many inches* ***probably*** *like three or four-inch sort of steel*

Context:

The interview was performed by Emma and Anthony. This interview took place in Sirius XM building. In the previous conversation, Emma was asked about the shooting process of the special effects in the movie. In this part, Anthony asked about the dangling camera, and after that, Emma answered with a long explanation that Dan was aware of the dangling camera, and unencumbered minus the steels. The main point was that the making of the shoes was not without a plan. The shoes were customized for Dan, although between Dan and the Beast there will be few inches difference on their height. In this case, Emma could not explain how high the difference was.

Analysis:

Emma applied the clause "*probably*" was in order to signal that she does not know the true or correct information about the height measurement between Dan and the Beast. Hence, Emma applied "Probably" because of she afraid that contributes the false or incorrect information about the size of the property.

Datum 10

I: *Really?*

E: *So, yeah, because, when you think of what,* ***you know,*** *when you think about the dance, and it was challenging to do the dance, but to do it with, someone*

that's trying to balance, and is wearing this, kind of big, ungainly suit. It's yeah, it's challenging, yeah…

Context:

The interview was performed by Emma and Anthony, this interview took place in Sirius XM building. This interview was the continuation of the previous conversation. The interviewer confirmed that Emma's previous statement which says that the making of Dan's shoes was not without a plan. It was challenging and not easy when dancing in those shoes and costume.

Analysis:

Emma applied the clause"you know" was in order to inform her assertion of the information . The previous conversation talked about shoes, and how it affects the dance scene. Emma assumed that the interviewer knew about the information. Because, this topic was explained before.

Datum 12 and datum 13

I: *What was beast boot camp like, do you have any sense of that?*

E: *Beast boot camp was **I think,** mostly figuring out the stilts and the suit, and how everything was going to translate, and **I think** Dan, Dan like me had never sung for a movie before. So, both of us were rush to get in grips with, the singing aspect of things.*

Context:

The interview was performed by Emma and Anthony. This interview took place in Sirius XM building. In this conversation, Emma was asked the question by Anthony about beast boot camp. Beast boot camp was training which was done to prepare Dan Stevan for the role. Emma explained the information that in Beast boot camp it was mostly figuring out the adaptation of the suit and how

everything was going to translate into 3D animation. Emma also stated that Dan had never sung like she did.

Analysis:

Emma applied the clause "*I think*" because she felt that not everybody will have the same opinion as her. Moreover, Emma did not follow the Beast boot camp. So, Emma contributed her personal opinion when answering the question by Anthony about what was the involved in Beast boot camp by applying hedging maxim of quality marker.

Datum 60

I: *Hard to live in the moment*

E: *Yes very difficult to be present and very difficult to present and very difficult to kind of, you lose your focus and it really is human beings like, I feel like the most valuable thing that we have is our time and our attention and our attention in our time is constantly being eaten by those things. You know, we're letting these things eat our most valuable commodity, so, yeah I've had to put some boundaries in place I think. I think being part on the film they made me think about these things a lot more than, I was* ***maybe*** *thinking about them before.*

Context:

The interview was performed by Emma and Anthony. This interview took place in Sirius XM building. This conversation was a continuation of the previous conversation talked about the circle of the movie. After that, Emma explained a long explanation that the effect of the movie makes her unable to enjoy the moment. because she had to always be ready to smile for a picture, ready to be on camera, and the notification in her phone was overload. Nowadays many people could not fully participate in the occasion and the most valuable things are time

and attention. Hence, Emma put some boundaries and this film made her think deeper than before she joined this film.

Analysis:

Emma applied hedging maxim of quality marker "*maybe*" because she intended to inform her hesitate statement that according to her this film made to think deeply. This marker was applied because it is only her opinion, she knew that not everybody has the same idea.

Mostly, the hedging quality which was used by Emma Watson is to cover her uncertain statement by informing the interviewer about her opinion and her assertion about something. It was because, many questions which were given by the interviewer may be too direct, which contains information which she could not disclose. By hedging these maxims, Emma could state the information briefly and clearly without being afraid of making mistakes.

4.1.1.2 Hedging Maxim of Quantity

When hedging maxim of quantity occurs, it could be referred that the speaker does not want to contribute the information as much as is needed, it might that the speaker limits or share too much the information . In some circumstances, he or she adds more clause in their expression. The Hedging of quantity markers are *I mean, well,* and *basically*. This hedging occurs 12 times.

Datum 6

I: *Did you already have them memorized?*

E: *I didn't, I didn't have, I didn't have very many lyrics, I'm really,* ***I mean****, it's pretty amazing to actually do a piece of work where, you're like oh yeah I already know this, because I trust, like I said as a child you kind of just absorb it all for osmosis like yeah*

Context:

The interview was performed by Emma and Anthony. This interview took place in Sirius XM building. In the previous conversation, Emma talked the genre of music which she should study. After that, the interviewer asked the lyrics which was recited by Emma. Emma answered that she did not have many lyrics. She also talked that she only recite the lyrics a little because when she was a child, she ever learned and talked that if she knew those things (dancing, singing, and riding horse) it would funny.

Analysis:

Emma applied the clause "*I mean*" was in order to re-explain the previous sentence. In the previous sentence, Emma explained the information insufficiently that she did have not many lyrics. After that, she tried to clarify by contributing more explanation by applying hedging maxim of quality to explain that she only recite little of part of lyrics .

Datum 18

I : *What capabilities?*

E : ***Well,*** *it kind of, it was interesting, it, it could kind of like shift to, and to and for, and some of the drawers would open and close the mouth would move, mmm, like little things like that. But, yeah, but at least I had, you know, something to, to pretend that alive.*

Context:

The interview was performed by Emma and Anthony. This interview took place in Sirius XM building. This part talked about the wardrobe, a household in the movie. The interviewer asked Emma about the capabilities of the wardrobe. After that, Emma answered that the drawers would open and close their mouth.

Analysis:

Emma used the phrase "*well*" is to make the conversation still going fine. The applying the clause "*well*" as the additional phrase only.

Datum 74

I: *Another actor, you appear with, in the film is Bill Paxton who, sadly just passed away, plays your father and, is one of the pressures on your character that, she had, he's sick. But what's wrong with him, and you talk about working with Bill*

E: *Yeah, so, so yeah so Bill plays my father, who, is doesn't have, the medical insurance that he needs.* ***Basically,*** *in order to have himself taken care of properly and he feels slowly, destabilizing, he's sort of so going downhill, and I think the sense of powerlessness, that, Mae feels, that she can't stop this, and she can't help him, it's the way that the stuff will really get, its claws into her, because, they start to sort of, through, her, he gets medical insurance if she can take care of him, and it's it's a way that they begin, that, she begins to feel so indebted, to this company, that she sort of stops being able to have a way out, already, to have a sense of her own mind or, identity and I think, that that's a very, emotive way, to sort of control someone is, is if you feel that, that care that's there for your family, it's going to go…*

Context:

The interview was performed by Emma and Anthony. This interview took place in Sirius XM building. This part of the interview talked about Bill Paxton who played Emma's father. He was going downhill and need to be supervised by her mother, he had no insurance, so he could not go to the doctor. Moreover, Emma was jobless, she could not bring her father to the hospital. However, Emma could not let this continue, she intended to stop this, finally she got a job in big company called The Circle. This company started to give the reward to Emma by curing her father for free. However, Emma felt that she could not be free because the company overcontrols her as the feedback.

Analysis:

Emma applied hedging maxim of quantity marker "*basically*" was to explain more and strengthen that her father feels slow, destabilizing, and going downhill. So, Emma applied hedging maxim of quantity because she explained the information too much.

Overly, Emma used hedging maxim of quantity was when she intended to confirm or clarify the previous statement. It made Emma could not speak as need as is needed.. From the datum, Emma gave too much information than Anthony has expected.

4.1.1.3 Mixed of Hedging Maxim

In this research, the researcher found not only hedging maxim of quality and quantity, but also the combination between hedging maxim of quality and hedging maxim of quantity. The clauses which were found were: *really I mean, I mean really, I mean you know, I mean I guess,* and *I mean I think*. This hedging occurred 7 times.

Datum 39

I: *That you talk about, romance and there's a, there's something in the film, that is controversial to some, but, to me again is the father of two little kids. I really love, there's just talk of like, a gay story, a gay love story in this which really, is it comes down to a couple of smiles, and like a partial dance, when LeFou has a crush on Gaston Josh Gad character has this sort of, like, like failed affection*

E: *Yeah.. **I mean I think,** that's what's so fantastic about Josh's performance is, that, it's so subtle it's always like, does he idolize Gaston, is he in love with Gaston, like what is, kind of what's the relationship they're in and I think it's, it's incredibly subtle to be perfectly honest I don't want people going into this movie thinking that there's like, a huge narrative that. There really isn't it's incredibly subtle and it's kind of a play on, on having you in it and go is it, is it not, umm, and I think it's fun. I mean, I think, that it's sort of I love the ambiguity of that, it's really it's interesting.*

Context:

The interview was performed by Emma and Anthony. This interview took place in Sirius XM building. This interview talked about the love story of LeFou. This movie describes the ambiguity about Lefou's love story. Are he idolized or in love with Gaston. Emma felt that ambiguity part is the good point.

Analysis:

Emma applied hedging maxim of quantity and quality in one utterance because she intended to explain more about her personal opinion. She felt that part of Lefou's character is good. Emma applied this marker was because she was aware that perhaps her personal opinion did not always same with others.

Datum 89

I: *You've been on the other side of this, having played Hermione Granger in the Harry Potter films you watched, another actress pick up the role of this character for the stage show Harry Potter in the Cursed Child, Noma Dumezweni and you said you were overwhelmed by the feeling seeing her perform because, it felt good to see Hermione lived, carried on*

E: *Oh yeah, oh my god. It's so funny, because I went, I went to see the stage production. With so,* ***well, I guess****, I just didn't think that, I just didn't think through, what it could mean, to me I didn't know what to expect really. So, I went in with very, just like, I don't know, without thinking about it too much I guess, and, and, and I was not prepared for how emotional, it was, for me to, meet Noma, who plays, the new Hermione, she kind of, she came into, I was in like a little, room off the side of the theater, and she came in and gave me this big hug, and I just burst into tears, I was like, it was so emotional for me, to know, that Hermione was going to be okay, and that everything kind of worked out, and like what her future would look like, and it was also such a relief kind of, in a way to share her with someone, because, yeah, to share that with another person, and to know what it was like to be part of that, that character's life, I don't know how to explain it, it was like,*

Context:

The interview was performed by Emma and Anthony. This interview took place in Sirius XM building. The interviewer confirmed to Emma that she felt

overwhelmed, she was very emotional when she met Noma who played as Hermoine in *Cursed Child*. She believed that the role Hermoine would be still fine, still alive and carried on without played by her if when she saw Hermione still lived and carried on when played by the other.

Analysis:

Emma applied "*well, I guess*" because she intended to make the conversation still going well, and the clause "*I guess*" means that she intended to clarify her personal opinion that she did not expect would feel emotional when she met up with Noma.

The reason why Emma used mixed of hedging maxim was that she intended to limit the information and she also did not know the true information, because of that, she used hedging maxim of quality and hedging maxim of quantity in one utterance because she was concerned if she was wrong.

4.1.2 The Ways of Maxim Hedged by Emma Watson

There are only thirteen the ways of the maxim which are hedged by Emma Watson occurrences in the data. These ways can be seen in table 4.1.2 as follow:

Table 4.1.2 The Form of Data Sheet for Ways of Hedging Maxim

No.	Ways of Hedging Maxim	Occurrence
1.	You know	45
2.	I think	23
3.	I mean	9
4.	You know I think	3
5.	Probably	2

6.	I mean I think	2
7.	I thought	2
8.	Basically	1
9.	Well	1
10.	Maybe	1
11.	Well I guess	1
12.	I mean you know	1
13.	I mean I guess	1

The table shows that the highest appears is "you know" that was applied by Emma Watson 45 times. After that, "I think" was applied as second highest in the interview, then, I mean occurs 9 times, the hedging markers which appears twice are probably, I mean I think, and I thought. The rest of the ways such as "I mean I guess, I mean you know, Basically, Well, Maybe, and Well I guess" only appears once. By applying hedging maxim, Emma Watson intended to show that she was aware of maxim but not totally obey it. The explanation of the way of hedging maxim would be representation. The researcher only took two of the highest and the least frequently appears of hedging maxim.

(1) You know

The hedging marker "You know" occurs 45 times and this hedging marker is applied to hedge the hedging of quality.

I: *But, what is he, what does he look like when you're acting in real life with him?*

E: *So, where we ended up because, we try at the beginning of the movie, to, put Dan in a full prosthetics and do all of that, and eventually we decided that we would, Dan would be, a 3D kind of special effects. So, the way they did it was that, we would shoot the scene together and he would be, in kind of a suit which would give him the size and shape of the beast, and then we would go in, and we would shoot our scenes again later, and they would they would it's called motion capture his facial expression, and they'd use those facial expressions to animate what would become the beast, mmm, later on. So, it was a pretty complicated process two-step process. But, for me, it was wonderful, Because, when I, when I work with Harry Potter or to other movies to have special effects, usually I get like a tennis ball, or I get like an LED light, or I got,* ***you know,*** *like an x marks the spot, and that's what I'm acting with, so, for actually have to acted out with me on set, it was kind of a luxury. So, that aspect was great.*

The conversation talked about Dan's performance when acting in real life. Emma explained the answer applied "you know" because she intended to confirm the assertions that Dan's performance was full prosthetics, would be 3D, LED Light, Tennis Ball and X Mark effects.

(2) I think

The hedging marker "I think" occurs 23 times and this hedging marker is applied to hedge the hedging of quality.

I: *Is that's so important I think you're right ?*

E: *Yeah,* ***I think,*** *as long as, no one is there's, something about humor to me, which speaks to humility, which, which speaks to, yeah to being humble, to being human, to it such a way to connect people, and I think as long as you're not taking yourself too seriously, it can go too badly wrong, yeah, these are my thoughts.*

The conversation talked about the continual of the previous conversation which told about "March" event which held in Welsh. Emma answered the question applied "I think" because she intended to deliver her personal opinion that asks the interviewer to did not take himself too seriously.

(3) Well I guess

The hedging marker "Well I guess" occurs once and this hedging marker is applied to hedge the hedging of quality and quantity.

I: *You've been on the other side of this, having played Hermione Granger in the Harry Potter films you watched, another actress pick up the role of this character for the stage show Harry Potter in the Cursed Child, Noma Dumezweni and you said you were overwhelmed by the feeling seeing her perform because, it felt good to see Hermione lived, carried on*

E: *Oh, yeah. Oh my god. It's so funny, because I went, I went to see the stage production. With so,* ***well, I guess****, I just didn't think that, I just didn't think through, what it could mean, to me I didn't know what to expect really. So, I went in with very, just like, I don't know, without thinking about it too much I guess, and, and, and I was not prepared for how emotional, it was, for me to, meet Noma, who plays, the new Hermione, she kind of, she came into, I was in like a little, room off the side of the theater, and she came in and gave me this big hug, and I just burst into tears, I was like, it was so emotional for me, to know, that Hermione was going to be okay, and that everything kind of worked out, and like what her future would look like, and it was also such a relief kind of, in a way to share her with someone, because, yeah, to share that with another person, and to know what it was like to be part of that, that character's life, I don't know how to explain it, it was like,*

The conversation talked about Emma's feeling when met up with Noma Dumezweni in LA Premiere. Emma felt overwhelmed because it was very emotional because her role as Hermoine still going fine even though she did play as the actress. Emma applied "Well I guess" when answering the question because she intended to make the conversation still going fine, and did not break the maxim even though only by giving her personal opinion.

(4) I mean you know

The hedging marker "I mean you know" occurs once and this hedging marker is applied to hedge the hedging of quality and quantity.

I: *because he looks like Tom Hanks*

E: *Because Tom Hanks looks like, who wouldn't buy anything from Tom Hanks,* ***I mean, you know,***

The conversation talked about Tom Hanks. Emma applied “I mean, you know” because she intended to be careful because of the question was given by the interviewer was quite sharp. The question talked about the performance of the actor in “The Circle” movie, and the interviewer also mentions the name of the actor. Because of that, Emma applied hedging marker to avoid the danger of her statement.

4.2 Discussion

The researcher found three maxims which were hedged by Emma Watson. They were hedging maxim of quality, hedging maxim of quantity and mixed of hedging maxim. The most frequent maxim which was hedged by Emma Watson was Hedging maxim of quality. The researcher found 92 maxims in which 73 are hedging maxim of quality, 12 are hedging maxim of quantity, and 7 are of mixed hedging maxim.

The most dominant hedging marker which was used were *you know*. Besides, the researcher also found some hedging markers which was used by Emma Watson to hedge the maxim. Those are: *I think, I mean, Basically, Well, Probably, I thought, Maybe, Well I guess, I mean you know, I mean I guess,* and *I mean I think.* The researcher found 45 of ‘*you know’* clause. From the result, it can be concluded that Emma Watson applied hedging maxim in order to inform and confirm the information which she felt that the interviewer knew about the information and show that she concerned if she was wrong. She confirmed the information because mostly the questions given by the interviewer are overly sharp, which are the question asked about the performance of the actor, and the

career. For Emma, the information was privacy. The example of her statement can be seen in her utterance: "*Because Tom Hanks looks like, who wouldn't buy anything from Tom Hanks, I mean, you know,*" the use of '*I mean you know'* showed that Emma hedged the maxim based on Brown and Levinson's theory (1987).

Furthermore, every clause has its own purpose, '*you know'* was used because the speaker intended to deliver the information and highlight the main point of her utterances. Meanwhile, '*I think'* was used by the speaker in order to deliver the personal opinion of the speaker on the conversation. Based on Brown and Levinson theory (1987) hedging maxim of quality was used when the speaker tried to avoid the responsibility of their utterances and because Emma felt that not everybody will have the same opinion as her.

The second is hedging maxim of quantity which was found in 12 utterances. Emma Watson used hedging maxim of quantity because she intended to contribute more explanation of the information, because of that the information was too much and not as expected. '*I mean'* was used to contribute the information by overload explanation. In most of the conversation, Emma's answered too much which make the information was not clear. In this analysis, the researcher could not find hedging maxim of relevance nor hedging maxim of manner. However, the researcher found a new type of hedging maxim which is a combination of both quantity and quality hedging maxims. Yule (1996) states that hedging maxim of quality may be best measured by the number of people's

expression in order to indicate whether the speaker's utterances were not totally accurate.

The third is mixed of hedging maxim found in 5 utterances. Emma Watson used mixed hedging maxim because she did not know the correct information; she was concerned if she was wrong and she did not how much information she could share. The clauses which were frequently used were *I mean you know, I mean I think, I mean really, I mean I guess and really I mean.* Those are clauses which indicate that Emma was uncertain with her statement when she was answering the questions given by Anthony and she also did it because she did not intends that every person knew about the information especially when the interviewee asked about the process of shooting the movie, and asked about the character in the Beauty and the Beast movie and The Circle movie. because she thought that all of the information about that is private.

The results of the analysis from the previous studies are different. This research took two previous studies as a reference. First, the thesis of Ayuningsih's (2014) entitled *The hedging of Maxims by David Beckham in Google+ Interview*, and the second is the thesis of Jovani's (2013) entitled *Flouting and Hedging Maxims in BBC Podcast The English We Speak taken from BBC Learning English.*

The first previous study from Ayuningsih there were three types of maxim which were hedged, they are hedging maxim of quality, hedging maxim of quantity, and hedging maxim of manner. In Ayuningsih's thesis, she found 37 utterances which contain hedging maxims. In details, hedging maxim of quality

are 31 utterances, hedging maxim of quantity are 5 utterances, and hedging maxim of manner is 1 utterance.

The second previous study from Jovani found all types of hedging maxim. In this research, she did not only focus on hedging maxim, but she also focused on flouting maxim. In her result of hedging maxim, she found 120 utterances which contain hedging maxim. In detail, she found 74 utterances of hedging maxim of quality, 29 utterances of hedging maxim of quantity, 6 utterances of hedging maxim of relevance, and the last are 11 utterances of hedging maxim of manner.

In this research, the researcher found 92 utterances which contain hedging maxim. Hedging maxim of quality is highly used by Emma Watson with total of 73 utterances, after that hedging maxim of quantity by 12 utterances and the last is mixed of hedging maxim with 7 utterances. From that result, it can be concluded that, in the interview, Emma Watson was intended to confirm the personal opinion which the information may not be totally accurate.

Moreover, the researcher also applied the theory of context to find the purpose of the speaker in using hedged maxims. Emma applied hedging maxim because she had a purpose. By applying context, the hearer will know the message and the interpretation of the utterances. It can make easier to limit the range of the more precise interpretations which will then contribute to a better understanding regarding the motives why Emma Watson hedged the maxims.

The researcher found this research is different from the previous studies because this research found a new type of hedging maxim. It can be called mixed of hedging maxim. Mixed of hedging maxim are the combinations between

hedging maxim of quality and hedging maxim of quantity which had not been found in the previous studies. The purpose of the context was also different, because in the previous research, the hedging maxim of quantity was applied to limit the information by giving less information, however in this current research hedging maxim of quantity applied to give more explanation and confirm the information.

From all of the analysis, it can be concluded that hedging maxim was applied in order to make the conversation smooth. Every hedging maxim has its own purpose in the conversation. Such as hedging maxim of quality was applied when the speaker did not know the correct information, hence, the speaker applied this type of hedging maxim to cover the responsibility for the inaccurate information and to cover the hesitation. Furthermore, is hedging maxim of quantity which was used when the speaker did not contribute enough specific information. Hence, the hedging maxim of quantity can be applied to limit information.

The last is mixed of hedging maxims which are the combination between hedging maxim of quality and hedging maxim of quantity. It can be said that mixed of hedging maxim can be applied when the speaker does not know the precise information and intends to give more explanation. This research also found thirteen ways of the maxim which are hedged by Emma Watson. Those ways are “you know”, “I think”, “I mean”, “You know I think”, “Probably”, “I thought”, “Basically”, “Well”, “Maybe” Well I guess”, “I mean you know”, “I mean I guess”, and “ I mean I think”. By knowing the context, the hearer is

expected to derive a more precise interpretation and hopefully is able to contribute a proper feedback in return.

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CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter discusses the conclusion as the result of analysis and suggestion for the further researcher to conduct this study.

5.1 Conclusion

This researcher discusses the type of maxim hedges and the context that causes maxim hedges. The researcher analyzes the video about Emma Watson's interview which has 43 minutes and 6-second duration to get the data. The researcher finds out that there are 186 utterances consisting of maxim hedges which is produced by Emma Watson. The most of applying hedging marker is 'you know'. 'You know' occurs 45 times. The researcher analyzes the types of hedging maxim by applying Brown and Levinson's theory and analyzes the context to answer the question of the problem of the study.

From the data, it can be concluded that hedges are applied to cover the uncertainty information, and Emma applies hedging marker because she probably knows how to opt of the conversational maxim. Hence, the context has an important role to grasp the purpose of the using of hedging in the interview.

In addition, the researcher found mixed hedging maxim which in the previous studies cannot be found. This mixed hedging maxim found 7 utterances. The mixed of hedging maxim occurred when both hedging maxim used in one utterance. Based on the finding, the mixed of hedging maxim was used by Emma

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Watson when the interviewer asked about her private life such as her career, the performance of the actor in the Beauty and the Beast and The Circle movie.

In conclusion, it can be said that Emma Watson applied hedging maxim in her utterances applied to the accuracy of the statements to show that there is a concern in following maxims while being cooperative in conversation. Using hedges may be a way to hedge of conversational maxims. The researcher also found that there are thirteen ways of the maxim which are hedged by Emma Watson. As a result, the context is required to grasp the purpose of the using of hedging. Hence, the reader will know the meaning if they also know the context.

5.2 Suggestion

The researcher has analyzed the hedging maxim done by Emma Watson in the interview entitled Emma Watson Dishes on Filming Beauty and the Beast, Feminism, and Much More by using Brown and Levinson's theory. The researcher feels that this research still lacking because the researcher limits the analysis focused on the types of hedging maxim and the context.

Although this research has been using context to grasp the purpose, however this research is still lacking. Because of that, the researcher has some suggestions for the next researcher to improve this research. The suggestion for the next researcher is to do further study relating to the study of cooperative principle to not only emphasize the type. It also can to looks for the intended meaning to the hedging maxims by using implicature theory. By finding the intended meaning, it might be as comprehensive and beneficial research.

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