

FLOUTING MAXIM USED BY CHARACTERS IN "FROZEN" MOVIE

A THESIS

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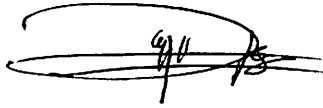
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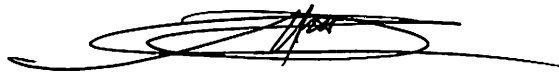
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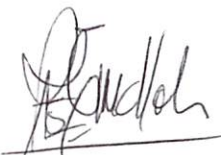
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DECLARATION

This thesis contains materials which have been accepted for the award of Sarjana degree of English departmenof Letters and Humanities State Islamic University (UIN) Sunan Ampel Surabaya. It is the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by other person except where due reference is made in the text of the thesis

Surabaya, 18th June 2015

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ABSTRACT

Fami, Wafirotul. 2015. *Flouting Maxim Used by Characters in "Frozen" movie*. Thesis. English Department. Faculty of Letters and Humanities State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

The Advisor: Endratno Pili Swasono, M.Pd.

Keywords : *Flouting maxim, cooperative principle, Implicature.*

The research deals with study of flouting maxim in animation movie entitle "Frozen" movie. There two problems of this study, (1) What are the kinds of flouting maxim used by characters in "Frozen" movie?. (2) What are the context of situation when characters flout the maxim in "Frozen" movie?. The purposes of in this study are to identify the kinds of flouting maxims used by characters in "Frozen" movie and to describe the context of situation when characters flout the maxim in "Frozen" movie.

The researcher uses two theories to analyze the data in this research. First, Grice's theory about cooperative principle and the second one is Halliday's theory about the context of situations. The researcher uses descriptive method because she describe the data to solve the problems which contains of flouting maxims. The data is in forming utterances used by characters in "Frozen" movie directed by Chris Buck and Jennifer Lee.

The results of this study, the researcher finds 21 utterances which flout the maxims, 6 utterances flout the maxim of quantity, 5 utterances that flout the maxim of quality, 9 utterances that flout maxim of relevance, 1 utterance that flout the maxim of manner. In this study characters mostly flout the maxim of relation and quantity.

The researcher concludes that in "Frozen" movie is found flouting maxim in some utterances used by characters. It can be seen from their utterance when they do conversation. It occurs because some characters do not obey the rules of cooperative principle. Flouting maxim also presence caused by the context of situations. The researcher hopes this study can be reference to all of reader that want to understand of flouting maxim field deeper.

INTISARI

Fami, Wafirotul. 2015. *Flouting Maxim Used by Characters in "Frozen" movie*. Thesis English Department. Faculty of Letters and Humanities State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Pembimbing: Endratno Pilih Swasono, M.Pd.

Kata Kunci : *Flouting maxim, cooperative principle, Implicature*.

Penelitian ini membahas tentang pelanggaran maxim dalam film animasi yang berjudul "Frozen". Ada dua rumusan masalah dalam penelitian ini. (1) Apa jenis pelanggaran maxim yang digunakan oleh aktor dalam film "Frozen"? (2) dalam konteks apa ketika aktor melanggar maxim dalam film "Frozen"? Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui jenis pelanggaran maxim yang digunakan oleh aktor dalam film "Frozen" dan untuk menggambarkan dalam konteks situasi apa ketika aktor melanggar maxim dalam film "Frozen".

Peneliti menggunakan dua teori untuk menganalisis data dalam penelitian ini. Pertama yaitu teori Grice tentang *cooperative principle* atau disebut dengan prinsip kerja sama dan teori kedua yaitu menggunakan teori Halliday tentang konteks situasi. Disini, peneliti menggunakan metode *descriptive* karena peneliti ingin menggambarkan data untuk memecahkan permasalahan yang termasuk pelanggaran maxim. Data yang di analisa dalam bentuk ucapan dalam percakapan yang digunakan oleh aktor film "Frozen" yang disutradarai oleh Crish Buck dan Jennifer Lee.

Hasil dari penelitian ini peneliti menemukan 21 ucapan dalam percakapan yang melanggar maxim, 6 melanggar maxim kuantitas, 5 ucapan yang melanggar maxim kualiti, 9 ucapan melanggar maxim relevan, dan 1 ucapan yang melanggar maxim manner. Dalam penelitian ini pemain film paling banyak melanggar maxim hubungan (relatiaon) dan selanjutnya yaitu melanggar maxim kuantitas.

Peneliti menyimpulkan bahwa di dalam film "Frozen" terdapat banyak ucapan yang digunakan oleh aktor melanggar maxim di dalam percakapan. Pelanggaran terjadi karena beberapa pemain tidak mematuhi aturan prinsip kerja sama. Adanya pelanggaran prinsip kerjasama juga di sebabkan oleh konteks situasi. Peneliti berharap penelitian ini bisa menjadi referensi bagi pembaca yang ingin memahami tentang pelanggaran maxim lebih dalam.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This section contains of background of study, statement of problems, research purposes, significance of the study, scope and limitation, and the last is definition of key terms

1.1 Background of study

As human being, people need interact to other people, one of the way to interact is communication. To communicate each other people use language, by language people can tell about their feeling, desire or how they deliver some messages. A language is used not only to ask information but also to give information to other people. At least people have one kind of language so that is way they can deliver their thought to other people in around them. In society life, actually human has other way for communication as sign language like body language. Usually it is used by dumb people. For normal people they use conversation for communication, because most of people use conversation in their life. In conversation is needed at least two people one as speaker and the last one as hearer to be participants. Wardaught (2006:298) states that in conversation is cooperative activities which involves at least two parties.

In communication the hearer hopes to get an information as he/she expects. Unfortunately, not all of people aware and care about their succesfull in their communication. They do not think their succesfull communication, it is caused not all people obey the rules in communication. People will get a succesful

conversation if they fulfill and obey the rules of cooperative principle which is connected in the four maxims of conversation, they are maxim of quantity, maxim of quality, maxim of relevance, and maxim of manner. In communication is needed the efficiency and the effectiveness of delivering some informations which it will make easier for the speaker and the hearer when they interact each other. When people do not obey the rules of cooperative principle, it means they flout the rules of maxim. It is strenght by Cutting statement, He states that when the speaker do not follow the rules of cooperative principle or its maxim but hope the hearer to appreciate the implicit meaning, it is called flouting maxim (Cutting: 2002: 37). Whereas Grice stated that the flouting of maxim results in the speaker conveying, in addition to the literal meaning of his utterance, an additional meaning, which is a conversational implicature (Brown & Yule: 1983:32)

People flout the maxim because some reasons such as they want to imply literal meaning in their utterance or they want to create humorous in their conversation. In “Frozen” movie there are some utterances that is flouted, which it is used by characters. By study about of flouting maxim, reader can know what is flouting maxim, kind of flouting maxim and in what the context of situation characters flout the maxim in “Frozen” movie. The researcher chooses tittle “Frozen” movie because in this movie there are some conversation that needs enough understanding, because some utterances is uttered indirectly. It makes the hearers must think and guess the meaning by their thought. Moreover not all of people have same interpretation between one and another. So thats way the

researcher takes that entitle in order to this study can be one of pattern from flouting maxims field.

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The features of this movie are this movie is played by animation characters and the interesting one is this movie tells about magic and true love story, and also there are some songs that is inserted in this movie. It can be an amusing for audience. It tells about the power of magic which will grow as adult as Elsa. The magic that there is in Elsa's body as the main character. In this story Elsa has a little sister her name is Anna. When they were child they ever played together with Elsa's magic but at that time occurred an accident to Anna. After that the King decides to lose a memory about all of magic that Elsa has.

For reader this research hopefully can be learned and enrich their knowledge about flouting maxim field. It can be reference to the next research.

1.2 Statement of the Problems

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a. What are the kinds of flouting maxims used by characters in "Frozen"

movie?

b. What are the context of situation when characters flout the maxim in "Frozen" movie?

1.3 Research Purposes

The aims is to answer and solve two problems. So the aims of this study are:

- a. To identify the kinds of flouting maxims used by characters in “Frozen” movie

- b. To describe the context of situation when characters flout the maxim in “Frozen” movie.

1.4 Significance of the Study

1. Reader

- a. The reader will get some knowledge better how to identify all of kind flouting maxim used by characters in “Frozen” movie
- b. They can enrich their knowledge about pragmatics especially about flouting maxim

2. Institution

- a. To increase English student understand flouting maxim used by characters in “Frozen” movie
- b. To give information to the linguistic student who interests in flouting maxim.

3. Other researcher

- a. To develop various research of linguistic that focus on flouting maxim field
- b. This research can be a reference for the next researcher that will research about flouting maxim.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

The researcher focuses on the kind of flouting maxim used by characters and in the context of situation the characters flout the maxim in “Frozen” movie. The researcher limits the under consideration flouting maxim used by characters in “Frozen” movie in form utterance in their conversation.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

Here there are some term that maybe so difficult understood by all of people.

1. **Discourse Analysis:** Zellig Harris introduced the term discourse analysis in 1952 as a way of analysing related between speech and written (Paltridge:2006:2)
2. **Pragmatics:** is the study of meaning in relation to the context in which a person is speaking or writing (Paltridge:2006: 53)
3. **Cooperative Principle:** according to Grice (1975), he stated in his paper entitled “Logic and conversation that in order for a person can interpret what speaker says, some kind of cooperative principle must be obeyed in communication (Paltridge:2006:61)
4. **Maxim:** the sub principle in cooperative principle that have to be obeyed by the speaker (Yule, 1996: 37)
5. **Flouting maxim:** the flouting of maxim results in the speaker conveying, in addition to the literal meaning of his utterance, an additional meaning, which is a conversational implicature (Brown & Yule: 1983:32)

6. Utterance : the issuance of a sentence, a sentence analogue, or sentence fragment, in an actual context (Levinson, 1992:18)

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CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

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In this chapter, the researcher uses Grice's theory of cooperative principle and its maxims which relates to flouting maxim field. The researcher also uses Halliday's theory about the context of situation field. Then the researcher gives explanation about kind of using flouting maxim and context of situation the when characters flout the maxim in "Frozen" movie.

2.1 Theoretical Framework

In this related theories, the researcher uses some theories that relate to the analysis of the researcher's study. These theories include theory of Discourse Analysts, Pragmatic Approach, context, implicature, cooperative principle, and flouting maxim. This chapter focuses on the theories that relate to this study to solve the statement of problems. These related theories are the basic in collecting digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id and analyzing any information that relate to the study of flouting maxim used by characters in "Frozen" movie.

2.1.1 Discourse analysis

Zellig Harris introduced the term discourse analysis in 1952 as a way of analysing related between speech and writting (Paltridge: 2006: 2). From his statement he intereststo two cases: the examination of language beyond the level of the sentence and the relationship among linguistic and non-linguistic behaviour. Discourse analysis is way to analysis language which it focuses on

knowledge beyond the word, clause and sentence. From that explanation it means that discourse analysis focuses on the language include word, clause, phrase and sentence which spoken in daily life, movie, drama or that written such as in novel, short story and so on. Whereas according to Crystal (1992:25) states that “discourse as a continuous stretch of (especially spoken) language larger than a sentence, often constituting a coherent unit such as a sermon, argument, joke, or narrative.

2.1.2 Pragmatics

According to Searle, Kiefer & Bierwisth (1980: vii) which is cited in Grundy’s book. They suggest that pragmatics is one of those words (societal and cognitive are others) that give the impression that something quite specific and technical is being talked about when often in fact it has no clear meaning (Grundy, 1983:6). Whereas the other definition of pragmatics, Pragmatics is the study of meaning in relation to the context in which a person is speaking or writing (Paltridge:2006: 53). Communication clearly depends on not only recognizing the meaning of words in an utterance, but recognizing what speakers mean by their utterance. The study of what speakers mean, or “speaker meaning,” is called pragmatics (Yule:2006: 127)

By study of pragmatics field, people will be easier to understand the nature of language itself, because people will know how language is used in interaction. It is the study of “invisible” meaning and how people recognize what is mean when it is not said.

Actually the point of two theories above are same that pragmatics is about study meaning, such as how we know the intend meaning from participant in communication. It is can be known depend on the context.

2.1.3 Implicature

To imply is to hint, suggest or convey some meaning indirectly by means of language (Thomas, 1995: 58). Sperber and Wilson proposes (1995) in Grundy's book that any assumption communicated, but not explicitly so, is implicitly communicated. It is an implicature (2000:112). Moreover The term 'implicature' firstly is used by Grice in Brown & Yule book (1983:31) to account for what a speaker can imply, suggest, or mean, as distinct from what the speaker literally says. Grice distinguishes among two kinds of implicatures, They are conventional implicature which are, according to Grice, determined by 'the conventional meaning of the words used. The second one is conversational implicature which is derived from a general principle of conversation plus a number of maxims which speakers will normally obey. The general principle is called cooperative principle. Grice's four maxims characterize this co-operation: the hearer will assume that the speaker is only saying things that are relevant to the current state of the conversation, giving neither too little nor too much information, speaking truthfully and avoiding ambiguity and obscurity.

2.1.4 Cooperative Principle

The cooperative principle is the general principle, as Grice (1975:45) states in terms: *"Make our conversational contribution 'such as is required, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the exchange in which we engaged.* In interaction people expect that their interaction can run well, and do not occur misunderstanding. So that is why to get smoothly communication the participant must obey the rules of cooperative principle. Normally information is given as required, truth, stay on topic, and clear. He also argues that in order for a person to interpret what someone else says, some kind of cooperative principle must be assumed to be in operation. Grice suggests that the maxims are in fact not arbitrary conventions, but rather describe rational means for conducting co-operative exchange (Levinson, 1983: 103)

Grice's description, based his cooperative principle on four sub-principles or maxims, they are:

1. Maxim of quantity:

- a. Make your contribution as informative as in required (for the current purposes of the exchange)
- b. Do not make your contribution more informative than is required

2. Maxim of Quality

- a. Do not say what you believe to be false
- b. Do not say that for which you lack adequate evidence

3. Maxim of Relation

- a. Be relevant

4. Maxim of manner

- a. Be perspicuous (super maxim)
- b. Avoid obscurity of expression
- c. Avoid ambiguity
- d. Be brief
- e. Be orderly

(Thomas: 1995: 63)

The philosopher H. Paul Grice's theory that communication among individuals is cooperative. He suggests various maxims specifying precisely how communication is cooperative. For instance, his maxim of quantity determines that what we say should be maximally informative : we should not say too much or too little.

Example

1. Maxim of quantity

Conversation that obeys the rules of Maxim of quantity. Make your contribution as informative as in required (for the current purposes of the exchange). Do not make your contribution more informative than is required. It can be concluded that speaker does not give too much or too little information to hearer.

Ex:

Wafa : Where will you go?

Noni: I will go to Royal plaza

From that conversation above Noni answers Wafa's question by giving information as required by Wafa. It is not too much and also not too little. So here Noni obeys the rule of cooperative principle.

2. Maxim of Quality

Do not say what you believe to be false and do not say which you lack adequate evidence. It can be concluded that information which is delivered must be truthful and appropriate with the fact. The speaker has to say something that is true and also corresponds to reality.

Ex:

Wafa: Vira, do you know where is my book entitled Discourse Analysis that written by Brian Paltridge? I forget

Vira : I have brought it Wafa, I am sorry did not say to you previously

Here when Wafa asks about her book that she lost it is caused Wafa has forgotten her book's position. Wafa asks to Vira, In this occasion Vira says that Wafa's book is brought by her. Vira answers the question by saying the truth. That the book really is borrowed. So Vira in this dialogue obeys the maxim of quality.

3. Maxim of Relevance

Be relevant, it means that the speaker must say something that relevant with the topic which is discussed previous.

Ex:

Wafa : Zida your clother look so beautiful, where is you buy it?

Zida : I bought it in Wonokromo market

Here Zida's answer is relevant with Wafa's question because zida gives the answer which stays on the topic. So Zida obeys the rule of the maxim of relation.

4. Maxim of Manner

Be perspicuous (supermaxim). Avoid obscurity of expression, Avoid ambiguity, Be brief, Be orderly (Grice in Robinson, 2006, p.163). It means that we have to make sure that what we say is clear and also unambiguous.

Ex:

A: Where was Alfred yesterday?

B: Alfred went to the store and bought some whisky.

(Levinson, 1983,p.108)

From the example above it can be known that B gives to A clear explanation by saying the position where Alfred was. So here B already obeys the maxim of manner.

2.1.5 Flouting Maxim

When people deliberately disobey the rules of cooperative principle and its maxim, It can be called that they flout the maxim, there are four maxim that can be flouted such as flouting maxim of quantity, maxim of quality, maxim of relation and the last is maxim of manner. It is suitable with cutting's theory that when the speaker does not follow the rules of cooperative principle or its maxim but expects the hearer to appreciate the implicit meaning, it is called flouting maxim (Cutting: 2002: 37). According Grundy (2000:78) flouting maxim is particularly salient way of getting addressee to draw an inference and hence recover an implicature. The situations which chiefly interested Grice were those in which a speaker blatantly fails to observe a maxim, not with any intention of deceiving or misleading, but is caused the speaker wishes to prompt the hearer to look for a meaning which is different from, or in addition to the expressed meaning. The additional meaning he called, 'conversational implicature' and he termed the process by which it is generated 'flouting a maxim'. A flout occurs when speaker blatantly fails to observe a maxim at the level of what is said, with the deliberate intention of generating an implicature (Thomas, 1995: 65)

Usually flouting maxim occurs in daily conversation such as in daily life. It also can be found in movie, novel, short story and so on, it is done by people because some purposes, such as they want to create an

humorous in their communication or they want to say something which they want to create an Implicature.

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1. Flouting Maxim of Quantity

Flouting maxim of quantity occurs when a speaker blatantly gives more or less information (Thomas: 1995:69). In the example below, both speakers between A and B, here B gives more information to A when A asks to B

A : Well, how do I look

B: **Your shoes are nice...**

In this dialogue B does not say that the sweatshirt and jeans do not look nice. B only said that A's shoes are nice. When B answer the A's question B knows that A will understand the implication because actually A asked whole of her appearance but B only comment a part.

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Pattern from (Cutting: 37)

2. Flouting Maxim of Quality

Flouts which exploit the maxim of quality occur when the speaker says something which is blatantly untrue or for which he/she lacks adequate evidence (Thomas, 1995: 67). When we communicate, there is a tacit assumption that what each communicant says or writes will be truthful. For instance, when speaker A below asks B who is going to spend the evening. In this moment A expects B to give a truthful answer.

A: So who are you going out with tonight

B: Koosh and Laura

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Pattern from (charles F. Meyer, 2009.p.58)

3. Flouting Maxim of Relation

The maxim of relation (Be relevant) is exploited by making a response or observation which is very obviously irrelevant to the topic in hand (Thomas ,1995:70). So, The speaker flouts the maxim of relation when he/she does not give a response within the topic which is being discussed

A: So, what do you think of Mark?

B : This flashmate's a wonderful cook.

In this occasion B does not say that she is not impress about Mark.

Precisely B changes the topic by saying Flashmate which it is not relevant

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with question that asked by A.

Pattern from (Cutting:39)

4. Flouting Maxim of Manner

The speaker flouts the maxim of manner, because he/she appears utterance which to be obscure or ambiguos (Cutting, 2002:39). So, The speaker flouts the maxim of manner when the speaker deliberately fails to

observe the maxim by not being brief, using obscure language, not being orderly or using ambiguity

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Example:

wafa: Did you enjoy the party yesterday?

Vira: there was plenty of oriental food on all of table, lots of lampion in all of over place, people busy chating each other

Here Vira gives ambiguous answer to Wafa when Wafa asks to Vira simply question, however Vira's answer causes two interpretation. Of course it is obscure for Wafa. (1). Vira had such a good time automatically enjoy the party so she tells everything that around her because she confuse to begin 2). Vira feels so terrible at the moment so that is why she complains everything.

2.1.6 Context

Halliday & Hasan stated in their book that all use of language has a context the 'contextual' features enable the discourse to cohere not only with itself but also with its context of situation. We have analyzed the context of situation into three metafunctions. This enable us to display the redundancy between text and situation. How each serves to predict the other.

1. Field of discourse : the 'play' –the kind of activity, as recognised in the culture, within which the language is playing some parts (predict experiential meaning)

2. Tenor of discourse : The palyers –the actors or rather the interacting roles, that are involved in the creation of the text (Predict interpersonal meaning)
3. Mode of discourse : the ‘parts’ the particular functions that are assigned to language in this situation, and the rhetorical channel that is therefore allotted to it (predict textual meaning)

The context of situation, as defined in these terms, is the immediate environment in which a text is actually functioning. We use this notion to explain why certain things have been said or written on this particular occasion, and what else might have been said or written that was not. (Halliday, 1995: 45)

2.2 Previous study

There are some researchers who have executed the study about flouting maxim, but the researcher only takes two previous study before does this research. The first belongs to Fikri, Nuris Alfian. 2010. A study of Flouting maxim In Demo Crazy talk show broadcast on Sunday, 2nd August 2009. Un-published thesis: Faculty of Humanities, Airlangga University. This study is conducted in order to figure out the flouting maxim of cooperative principle proposed by Grice in talk show program. There are some purposes in flouting maxim in *Demo Crazy* talk show and most of them are for creating humorous situation, Grice stated four maxims to be obeyed in order to fulfill the cooperative principle (Grice in robinson, 2006:161). Conversational implicature occurs when the speaker does not obey those four maxims and cause some interpretations. Ambiguity, which is

contradicted with maxim of manner, is the most frequently used in creating humorous situation (Ross, 1998: 8). it can occur when flouting maxim causes different interpretation at some levels of language. Here, conversational implicature plays an important role because the interpretation is based on the hearer's linguistic background knowledge. In obtaining the data, the writer recorded Demo Crazy talk show which is broadcasted on Sunday, 2nd August 2009. After the recording process finished, the writer transcribed all the source of the data, the writer applied a descriptive qualitative research approach. First, he classified the flouting maxim found in the data, then analyzed the purpose of the flouting and the last, he interpretes the meaning which is unsaid in the utterances by using conversational implicature theory proposed by Grice. The results shows that the speakers often flout maxim of manner and most of speakers' purpose in flouting maxim in for creating humorous situation. The type of conversational implicature because this conversational implicature does not need a particular context and easy to be interpreted.

The second from Mufidah. 2014. *The flouting of maxims by the characters in the Conversation in "You Touched Me, A Short Story by D.H. Lawrence. Thesis. English Department. Faculty Letters and Humanities. States Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya*. According to her that the phenomenon that happens in this time in the society is people never think about their successful conversation. So, to make a successfull conversation, they have to obey the rules of being a good conversation itself. Those are true, relevant, informative and clear. It is also called a conversational maxim. But, when the speaker does not

obey those rules in order to create an extra meaning, it means that she/he is flouting the maxims. flouting maxims may exist not only in daily life conversation, but also in literary work as like short story and this research uses a short story by D.H Lawrence “You Thouded Me” as the object of the study. The aim of this research are to descriptive research. Then by using this research design, the researcher found 10 conversation that are flouted by the characters. From her research it can be known that the result from her analyzing is found one of flouting maxim of manner, three of flouting maxim of relevant, and the last there are six flouting maxim of quantity.

By reviewing the previous studies above, the researcher compares with her study from similarity aspect and differences aspects. The similarity are using Grice’s theory about cooperative principle and the approach that used descriptive approach. While the differences both of them are they do not use the movie as object of their study. The first previous study Fikri’s thesis, He uses Talk Show as object and the second of previous study from Fajrina’s thesis, she takes object short story. Whereas in this study the researcher uses movie as object in her research. From those reviewing the researchers presents her investigations by applying the theory of Grice of cooperative principle and uses Halliday’s theory to describe the context of situation when the characters flout the maxim in “Frozen” movie.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODE

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This chapter contains of research methodology. It includes research design, instrument, data sources, data collection, and the last data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

Surakhmad (1994:139) stated that descriptive method is a ways of research using technique of searching, collecting, classifying, analysing the data, interpreting and making conclusion. In this study, the researcher used descriptive method which desribed all of utterance in the conversation used by characters in “Frozen” movie that included kind of flouting maxims and the context of situation used by characters when flout the maxim in “Frozen” movie. The data from this study was not in forming the number but in forming desription and interpretation. The researcher used Grice’s theory about cooperative principle and Halliday’s theory to analyze the context of situation used by characters when flout the maxim in “Frozen” movie. A descriptive method was used to give comprehensive descriptions and discover the kind of flouting maxim used by characters in “Frozen” movie.

3.2 Instrument

The most important research instrument in this study was the researcher itself. Before the researcher analyzed the data, she spent a great deal of her time watching the movie and reading the related theories about her study. Therefore,

she acted as the main instrument in this study. In addition, to obtain the result of the study was needed a set of techniques, which used to collect the data. Another instrument was some recourse that was looked for from library, internet, book and journal to get reference about flouting maxim field. The researcher also used laptop to do this study. This study will not be done without the existence of laptop.

3.3 Data and Data sources

The data in this research was utterance of conversation from “Frozen” movie that includes flouting maxim. The source of data was a movie directed by Chris Buck and Jennifer Lee 2013 untitled “Frozen”. The movie was gotten from “Youtube”.

3.4 Technique of Data Collection

To collect this data the researcher do some steps, they are:

1. Getting the movie and script from internet
2. Watching the movie untill finish
3. Reading and matching the script with movie
4. Find all of kind flouting maxim used by characters in “Frozen” movie

3.5 Data Analysis

1. Finding all of kind flouting maxim in “Frozen” movie
2. Collecting all of flouting maxim in “Frozen” movie

3. Clasifying all of kind flouting maxim in “Frozen” movie

4. Analyzing all of kind flouting maxim in “Frozen” movie

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5. Interpreting the context of situation when characters flout the maxim in “Frozen” movie based on writer’s basic knowledge

6. The last is concluding

Those are some ways that have been done by the researcher from the first step until the last step.

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CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

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This study focuses on the kinds of flouting maxim used by characters and the contexts of situation when characters flout the maxim in “Frozen” movie. The main point of this chapter is to answer the statement of problems in chapter 1.

In this chapter, the data are taken from the conversation which is uttered by characters in “Frozen” movie. The researcher takes the data only in forming of utterances which includes into flouting maxim field.

4.1 Findings

In Frozen movie there are some characters, but the most important characters are Ana and Elsa because they are sisters and they are the main characters. In this story, Elsa has a magic power which her power grows up stronger. One day, their parents go to some place in a voyage, but in the middle of the voyage they get an accident that causes them passed away. Automatically Elsa will be their heir.

Their parents are the king and the queen of Arendell kingdom. The characters in the movie are, Elsa, Ana, Sven, Mother (as the Queen), Father (as the King), Duke, servan, Prince Hans, and Olaf (a creation from snow that created by Elsa) as the figurant of characters. In this study the characters in “Frozen” movie often flout the maxims. The researcher finds that characters in this movie flout the four maxims, they are: maxim of quantity, maxim of quality, maxim of relation, and maxim of manner.

In this section the researcher focuses on the kind of flouting maxim. That is found 21 utterances. Secondly, the researcher focuses in context of situation when the characters flout the maxim in “Frozen” movie. From the context of situation the researcher analyzes the data in terms of field, tenor, and mode by using Halliday’s theory.

4.1. 1 Kinds of Flouting of Maxim

There are four kinds of flouting maxim; they are flouting maxim of quantity, flouting maxim of quality, flouting maxim of relation, and the last flouting maxim of manner. In this research, the researcher found six kinds of flouting maxim of quantity, five kinds of flouting maxim of quality, nine kinds flouting maxim of relation, and only one kind of flouting maxim of manner.

4.1.1.1 Flouting maxim of quantity

Flouting maxim of quantity occurs when a speaker blatantly gives more or less information (Thomas: 1995:69). When the speaker gives a too little or too much information to the hearer. It means that the speaker flouts the maxim of quantity. When the speaker flouts the maxim it will cause the communication can not run well. In “Frozen” movie there are some utterances are flouted by giving information which it is not as required. Below are some pattern flouting maxim of quantity:

Datum 1

00:04:28 – 00:05:48

YOUNG ELSA : “Ready? Uhhm...”

YOUNG ANNA : “This is amazing!”

YOUNG ELSA : *"Watch this! Hi, I'm Olaf and I like warm hugs."*
 YOUNG ANNA : *"I love you, Olaf." Al'right.*
 ELSA : *"Hang on"*
 ANNA : *"Catch me!"*
 YOUNG ELSA : *"Gotcha!"*
 YOUNG ANNA : *"Again! Wait!"*
 YOUNG ELSA: *"Slow down!" Anna! Anna? Mama!Papa! You Ok, Anna. I got you.*
 KING : *"Elsa, what have you done? "This is getting out of hand!"*
 YOUNG ELSA : *"It was an accident. I'm sorry, Anna."*
 QUEEN : *She's ice cold.*

At this moment Anna and Elsa plays together in Ball room. They enjoy their games, Elsa is blessed with a power which she can shoot snow from her hands and she can freeze anything that she wants easily. At this time Elsa uses her power to create a snowman. Anna is so happy when Elsa uses her power. Within their games, unfortunately Elsa slips on the ice which she creates, it causes her can not control her magic. The effect of her magic makes Anna falls down. Elsa quickly comes to Anna to get and sees Anna's condition. She sees that Anna is unconcious, this situation makes Elsa so afraid. Then Elsa calls their parents, From that accident above the King and Elsa doing interaction. When King asks to Elsa about what is happening to Anna. Elsa gives a short anwer, it means that she gives a little information to the King. Actually, the king need explanation from Elsa but unfortunately the information is less . So, in this occassion Elsa flouts the maxim of quantity because Elsa does not explain clearly how Anna falls until makes unconcious. The factor Elsa flouts the maxim of quantity because she feels so afraid about Anna's condition that caused by her.

Datum 2

00:06:48 – 00:07:47

GRAND PABBIE : *You're Majesty! Born with the powers or cursed?*

KING : *"Born. And they're getting stronger."*

GRAND PABBIE : *You are lucky it wasn't her heart. The heart is not so easily changed, but the head can be persuaded.*

KING : *Do what you must.*

GRAND PABBIE : *I recommend we remove all magic, even memories of magic to be safe... But don't worry, I'll leave the fun. She will be okay.*

YOUNG ELSA : *"But she won't remember I have powers?"*

KING : *It's for the best.*

GRAND PABBIE : *Listen to me, Elsa, your power will only grow. There is beauty in it... But also great danger. You must learn to control it. Fear will be your enemy.*

In this opportunity, the King, the Queen and Elsa go to the Valley of the living rock. They bring Anna who is still unconciuos. There, The King informs to the Trolls about his problem. The Master of Troll receives them well. Then Master of Troll sees Anna's condition, the Troll says that Anna is still in a good condition because the magic power does not hurt her heart. The master of Troll decides to replace all of Anna's memory, but the troll leaves the fun memory. After heard the troll's explanation, Elsa asks to the Troll but the King interrupts and answers it. The King answers Elsa's question does not informative as required. Instead the information that is given by the king is too little. Elsa does not get the reason why Anna will not remember about her power well. From this conversation it can be concluded that the King flouts the maxim of quantity. The factor that causes the King flouts the maxim of quantity is because the King want to make good choice in future, it means that Anna is better does not remember about her magic power, Because if Anna still knows the power, it will cause bad

condition in future. Elsa is young girl, so according to her the information that is given by her father is not detail. It is caused Anna's less understanding.

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Datum 3

00:17:04 – 00:17:18

ANNA : whoooooaaa...Hey!

HANS :Hey! I'm so sorry. Are you hurt?

ANNA : Hey!I-ya, no. No. I'm okay.

HANS : Are you sure?

ANNA :Yeah, I just wasn't looking where I was going.

In this dialogue Anna falls back and lands in a small wooden boat. It tips off of the dock. She's heading overboard. But just then, the horse slams his hoof into the boat and steadies it. From the conversation above occurs between Anna and Hans, Anna seem interests to Hans. In her face is full of happiness. She gives a good information to Hans and she shows that she is friendly girl. When she answers Hans' question. The information that is given is more informative than as is required, because without she answers like "*Ycah, I just wasn't looking where I* digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id *was going*" it will be propered if she answers "*Yes, of course*". From Anna's answer it can be concluded that Anna flouts the maxim of quantity.

Datum 4

00:22:09 – 00:22:26

ELSA : Are you okay?

ANNA : I've never been better. This is so nice. I wish it could be like this all the time.

ELSA : Me too...Bui it can't.

ANNA : Why not?If...

ELSA : It just can't.

After Anna dances with Duke, Anna comes to Elsa. They stand up together, then Elsa opens a conversation to make sure that Anna so enjoy when dances with Duke. In this occasion Anna is so happy, untill she answers Elsa's question more informative than is needed. The Elsa's question is "*Are you okay?*" it will be fine if Elsa answers "*Yes I am Okay*" but here Anna uses long answer "*I've never been better, this is so nice. I wish it could be like this all the time*". It means that Anna flouts the maxim of quantity, because she gives too much information to Elsa. Anna gives too much answer is caused she is so happy at this moment.

Datum 5

00:25:42 – 00:26:15

ANNA : *Oops! Pardon. Sorry. Can we just get around you there? Thank you. Oh, there she is. Elsa! I mean... Queen... Me again. May I present, Prince Hans of the Southern Isles.*

HANS : *You're Majesty.*

ANNA : *We would like...*

HANS : *your blessing...*

ANNA : *of...*

HANS & ANNA: *our marriage!*

ELSA : *Marriage...?*

ANNA : *Yes!*

ELSA : *I'm sorry, I'm confused.*

ANNA : *Well, !We haven't worked out all the details ourselves. We'll need a few days to plan the ceremony. Of course we'll have soup, roast, and ice cream and then... Wait. Would we live here?*

Anr.a and Hans come to Elsa together they want to ask Elsa's permission for their marriage. Anna is so antutias but different with Elsa seems so confuse about Anna's behaviour. When Elsa says "*I'm sorry, I'm confused*", Elsa hopes that Anna and Hans will explain twice clearly but Anna precisely gives answer

too much. It means that in this conversation Anna gives information more than as is required by Elsa. Actually Elsa does not need it. So here Anna clearly flouts the maxim of Quantity. It is done by Anna because she wants to explain more about her desire to marry with Hans. Elsa as Anna's sister does not agree with her decision to marry with Hans, that reason makes Elsa does not need much information.

Datum 6

00:30:02 -00:30:14

DUKE : She nearly killed me.

ANNA : You slipped on ice...

DUKE : Her ice!

ANNA : It was an accident. She was scared. She didn't mean it. She didn't mean any of this... Tonight was my fault. I pushed her. So I'm the one that needs to go after her.

In this moment Duke is so angry to Elsa, he feels that Elsa is dangerous. He thinks that Elsa can kill everyone. After know about it Anna gives him a long answer because Anna knows that Elsa does not mean to kill Duke, so Anna says that the accident does not caused by Elsa. In this dialogue, she clarifies that the mistakes is caused by himself. Eventhough the Duke is right says “*her ice*” because Ice is created by elsa's by using the magic power. Here Anna gives more information to Duke, so Anna flouts the maxim of quantity.

4.1.1.2 Flouting maxim of quality

The participant can be mentioned flouts the maxim of quality when he/ she implies the information which it is not suitable with the fact. Flouts which exploit the maxim of quality occur when the speaker says something which is blatantly untrue or for which he/she lacks adequate evidence (Thomas, 1995: 67). The pattern below that includes flouting maxim of quality starts datum 7 – 11.

Datum 7

00:30:35 – 00:30:42

HANS : *Are you sure you can trust her? I don't want you getting hurt.*

ANNA : *She's my sister, she would never hurt me.*

In this scene Elsa will follow Elsa. She will bring Elsa come back to Arendelle to make condition became stabel. In previous weather is summer. Elsa unexpetedly changes the weather becomes frozen. So Anna decides to find Elsa. Anna uses horse to help her. Before she go, Hans asks to her “*Are you sure you can trust her? I don't want you getting hurt.*”. In this occasion Elsa gives answer to Hans which it is lack of evidence from what she says. whereas when Anna met Elsa, Elsa hurts her. So, Anna flouts the maxim of quality because she thinks that it will impossible if Elsa will hurt her. She surely answers Han's question eventhough she does not has inadequate evidence that Elsa will hurt her.

Datum 8

00:57:53 – 00:57:58

KRISTOFF : *Anna. Are you okay?*

ANNA : *I'm okay... I'm fine...*

Kristoff comes to Anna, In this occasion Anna really getting a hurt. She fall down on the floor, Kristoff helps her to stand up. Kristoff asks about her condition, Kristoff asks to her “*Anna. Are you okay?*” But Anna answers “*I’m okay...I’m fine*” actually at this moment Anna getting hurt, because Elsa has broken her heart. So here Anna distinctly flouts the maxim of quality because she hides her sick from Kristoff. It is done because she does not want to make kristoff feels worry and panic.

Datum 9

01:17:19 – 01:17:24

DUKE :*It's getting colder by the minute.If we don't do something soon,we'll all freeze to death.*

(Hans comes in, putting on his most distraught face.)

SPANISH: *Prince Hans.*

HANS :*Princess Anna is... Dead.*

Hans goes out from Anna’s room. Anna’s in agony condition is leaved by him in her room alone. Hans sees there are three people, they are Duke and his friend then Hans come to them. He shows sad face. He pretends to be limp in front of Duke and his friend. Here, Hans lies to Duke, spanish Dignitary and various dignitary. He says that Anna is dead but actually anna still live. Here Hans flouts the maxim of quality because what he said is not a fact. There is no evidence that Anna is dead. It is done because he has a intend aim, the aim is want to master Arendelle.

Datum 10

01:17:26 – 01:17:28

DUKE : *What happened to her?*

HANS : *She was killed by Queen Elsa.*

DUKE : *No.....!Her own sister.*

Here, Hans says that Elsa kills Anna. But actually it never occurred. He says false and lying statement in front of participants. Hans talks about something which it is not true, and he also can not show the evidence that Anna is killed by Elsa. Hans only creates lying story and hides a true condition. So Hans flouts the maxim of Quality. It is done because he wants to kill Elsa by using the reason of vengeance because Elsa has killed her. Hans flouts the maxim of quality because he has secret aim and he does not want other people to know that.

Datum 11

01:17:39 -- 01:17:52

HANS : *At least we got to say our marriage vows... before she died in my arms.*

DUKE : *There can be no doubt now, Queen Elsa is a monster and we are all in grave danger.*

Hans says "At least we got to say our marriage vows... before she died in my arms" it is not true, because Anna does not die. Elsa also never died in his arms. So, Hans flouts the rule the maxim of quality which it is not suitable with fact. The action of the dying of Anna in his arm never occurred. Hans does it because he wants to be looked at as a good man, so he lies in front of participants about the story that is created by himself. The main purpose is to hide about the real behaviour to others.

4.1.1.3 Flouting maxim of relation

If the speaker utters about something but does not stay on topic, it can be concluded that the speaker flouts the maxim of relation. As the Grice's theory that the maxim of relation (Be relevant) is exploited by making a response or observation which is very obviously irrelevant to the topic in hand (Thomas, 1995:70). So if there is speaker says something which it is irrelevant it can be said that he/she does not obey one of the rules of cooperative principle. Below are all of pattern of flouting maxim of relation starts datum 12 – 20.

Datum 12

00:09:59 – 00:10:02

ELSA : *Do you have to go?*

KING` : *You'll be fine, Elsa.*

In this occasion the King and the Queen will go to somewhere. From the Elsa's question Elsa shows her feeling that she is so sad. There is no smile in her face, she feels objection because usually her parents keep her but at this moment they will leave her and Anna. Then she makes sure by asking "*Do you have to go?*" to the King. After hear it the King looks at Elsa's expression the King answers by saying "*you'll be fine, Elsa*". Actually the King's answers intendly that He will go, but He changes the answer with a soft sentence in order to make Elsa's heart be quite. The King changes the topic is in order to Elsa is not be sad. So here, the King flouts the maxim of relation because the King does not stay within topic that is being discussed. Besides Elsa does not hope to hear the King's answer.

Datum 13

00:26:42 – 00:26:42

*ELSA : Anna, what do you know about true love?**ANNA : More than you. All you know is how to shut people out.*

In this scene when Elsa asks to Anna about what does she know about true love with question “*Anna, what do you know about true love?*” Elsa just want to make Anna aware that Anna’s decision that want to marry with Hans is wrong, But Anns does not understand Elsa’s question, Anna is angry and can not control her emotion. Anna makes her sound so loud and answer the question by changing the topic with the answer “*More than you. All you know is how to shut people out*”. From this occasion elsa becomes sad. So the answer from Anna can be concluded that Anna flouts the maxim of relation. It can be categorized flouting maxim of relation because Anna changes the topic that is being discussed by using the answer is not relevant. Elsa really does not suppose before that Anna will give another answer.

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Datum 14

00:27:05 – 00:27:11

*ANNA : Elsa, please. Please. I can't live like this anymore.**ELSA : ... Then leave.*

Anna so implores to Elsa, she hopes that Elsa will give blessing. She shows her miserable face. Unfortunately it still does not make Elsa give a blessing. Elsa also shows her disappointed face to Anna which forces her to give blessing to Anna and Hans. Elsa actually is so angry to Anna but she only shifts the topic by saying “*....Then leave*”. It is done because Elsa does not want to

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continue conversation with Anna. So that's why Elsa requests to Anna leave her.

By leave her, Anna and Hans can marry by themselves. So here Elsa does not obey the maxim of relation which it is called flouting maxim of relation, because she gives irrelevant answer to Anna.

Datum 15

00:27:17 – 00:17:27

ANNA : ... *What did I ever do to you?!*

ELSA : *Enough, Anna.*

ANNA : *No. Why? Why do you shut me out?! Why do you shut the world out?! What are you so afraid of?!*

ELSA : *I said, enough!*

Anna feels annoying, she asks to Elsa why she does not give a blessing to her. Anna unexpectedly asks to Elsa with blunt question. It causes Elsa can not give right explanation. Elsa just can answer with answer "*Enough, Anna*" in order to Anna does not continue the topic. Because Elsa does not want to remind a bad accident that ever occurred when they were child. Besides, Anna does not get information as she expects from Elsa. So, Elsa flouts the maxim of relevance, because she hides something from Anna. The factor Elsa says "*Enough, Anna*" or says "*I said, enough!*" because at in this time she feels so panic with herself when she remembers the accident that ever occurred to Anna when they were child.

Datum 16

00:41:18 – 00:41:26

KRISTOFF : Oh yeah? What's his last name?
ANNA : ...Of-the-Southern-Isles?
KRISTOFF : What's his favorite food?
ANNA : Sandwiches.
KRISTOFF : Best friend's name?
ANNA : Probably John.
KRISTOFF : Eye color
ANNA : ...Dreamy.
KRISTOFF : Foot size?
ANNA : Foot size doesn't matter.

When Kristoff carries Anna to meet Elsa in their way, they talk each other. Anna tells Kristoff that Elsa disagrees if she married Hans, a man that just met. Kristoff laughs and submits some questions about Hans to her. Start from Hans's last name until foot size. The last answer from Kristoff's question about foot size. Anna seems confused so Anna does not answer the question as required by Kristoff precisely she avoids that topic. It is done because she does not know about Hans's foot size. So Anna changes the topic by giving the statement "Foot size doesn't matter". The Anna's answer can be concluded that she flouts the maxim of relevance.

Datum 17

00:41:27 – 00:41:43

KRISTOFF : Have you had a meal with him yet? What if you hate the way he eats? What if you hate the way he picks his nose?
ANNA : Picks his nose?
KRISTOFF : And eats it.
ANNA : Excuse me, Sir. He's a Prince.
KRISTOFF : All men do it.
ANNA : Ew. Look it doesn't matter, it's true love.
KRISTOFF : Doesn't sound like true love.

After asks to Anna, have they ever meal with Hans? Kristoff tells about bad activity that usually done by men to Anna, unfortunately Anna does not believe that hans do bad activity too, for Anna it is impossible if Hans has bad behaviour because Hans is a prince. Anna does not want to hear about the utterances that uttered by Kristoff. She makes an answer that irrelevant by exchange the topic which in order to Kristoff will never continue his opinion and will stop it by giving answer "*Ew. Look it doesn't matter. It's true love*". Here can be conclude that Anna flouts maxim of Relation.

Datum 18

00:57:59 – 00:58:05

ELSA : Who's this? Wait, it doesn't matter. Just... You have to go.

ANNA : No, I know we can figure this out together...

After Elsa saes Kristoff that helps Anna to stand up. Elsa can not hide her desire to know who is man that helps Anna. Nevertheless, she cancels her question itself. Anna does not answer Elsa's question because she want to still focuses to invite Elsa come back to Arendelle. Anna does not care with a qusetion that is uttered by Elsa that asks who is Kristoff ?. Anna gives Elsa irrelevaant answer because to know about kristoff was not important. Anna tries to convince and make sure her and says that she of course can make stabil the weather. Anna flouts the maxim of relation because her aim was to convince Elsa.

Datum 19

00:58:06 – 00:58:16

ELSA : How? What power do you have to stop this winter? To stopme?

KRISTOFF : Anna, I think we should go.

ANNA : No. I'm not leaving without you, Elsa.

ELSA : Yes, you are.

Elsa and Anna debate each other at that time, Anna has tried to make sure Elsa and give spirit to Elsa. Unfortunately Elsa does not sure with her ability, she thinks that she can not make Arendelle like before. She is so pesimis. Her intonation higher than before, Kristoff that know its matter, as third person want to make a condition not be worse. So he says *"Anna. I think we should go"* because in this occasion they are in bad situation. After he looks at Elsa who hurts Anna with her power. Then Kristoff comes to Anna and asks by using flouting maxim of relevance in order to the war is not continued by Elsa and Anna. Kristoff want to save Anna and protect her from Elsa. The conclusion is Kristoff flouts the maxim of relation to shift the attention.

Datum 20

01:01:42 –01:02:05

KRISTOFF : So...So Now what?

ANNA : Now what? Now what?! Oooh! What am I gonna do? She threw me out. I can't go back to Arendelle with the weather like this. And then there's your ice business...

KRISTOFF : Hey, hey, don't worry about my ice business... Worry about your hair?

ANNA : What? Just fell off a Cliff. You should see your hair.

KRISTOFF ; No, yours is turning white.

Anna, Kristoff and Olaf are driven from ice palace by Elsa. Elsa creates Marshmallow (as monster that created from snow). Marshmallow make them leave Elsa. Finally they out of ice palace but still in mountain. Kristoff confused and delivered his thought to Anna. Anna explained about her problem by saying *"Now what? Now what?!Oooh! What am I gonna do? She threw me out. I can't go*

back to Arndell with the weather like this. And then there's your ice business..."

but Kristoff said *"Hey, hey, don't worry about my ice business...worry about your hair"* because Anna is worried about his Job. Kristoff requests to Anna in order to she does not confuse about it. Kristoff changes the topic because there is more urgent to be discussed. It is about Anna's hair which the color became white. It could be conclude that Kristoff flouts the maxim of relation.

4.1.1.4 Flouting maxim of manner

The speaker flouts the maxim of manner, because he/she appears utterance which to be obscure or ambiguous (Cutting, 2002:39). It means that the speaker make a statement or information that unclear until the hearer can not understand the intend meaning well.

Datum 21

00:23:08 – 00:23: 11

Hans notices Anna's white streak.

HANS : What's this?

ANNA : I was born with it, Although I dreamt I was kissed by a troll.

After enjoys the party, Anna and Hans go out from Great Hall, they walk together in the Rose Garden, in the night. Both of them laugh together and elbow each to other. They so enjoy their time unexpectedly. Hans asks to Anna about something that exists in Anna's hair. Hans asks to Anna *"What's this?"*. At this opportunity Anna does not answer what is that. Here the Anna's answer is ambiguous. Anna does not explain what that exist in her head, she precisely says about something that only herself who knows in her hair. Anna precisely tells

about her dream. In this movie can be seen that Hans confuses when Anna responses him by talk about her dream. The conclusion that Anna flouts the maxim of manner, because she does not answer clearly and obscure. It makes Hans can not get the answer as is expected.

4.1.2 The Context of Situation

In “Frozen” movie there are some topics that discussed by characters.in this matter the context of situation influences to participant in conversation. The participant can say untrue information caused by the situation when they doing communication.

4.1.2.1 Little or much information

Datum 1

00:04:28 – 00:05:48

YOUNG ELSA: “Ready?Uhhm...”

YOUNG ANNA : “This is amazing!”

YOUNG ELSA : “Watch this! Hi, I'm Olaf and I like warm hugs.”

YOUNG ANNA : “I love you, Olaf.” Al'right.

ELSA : “Hang on”

ANNA : “Catch me!”

YOUNG ELSA : “Gotcha!”

YOUNG ANNA : “Again! Wait!”

YOUNG ELSA : “Slow down!” Anna! Anna? Mama!Papa! You Ok, Anna.
I got you.

KING : “Elsa, what have you done? “This is getting out of
hand!”

YOUNG ELSA : “It was an accident. I'm sorry, Anna.”

QUEEN : She's ice cold.

The participants of this conversation is The King and Elsa. The King is the higher power because he is as father whereas Elsa as old daughter. So that is why

he has a strong power in front of Elsa. While Elsa is the lower power because her position as old daughter. Elsa flouts the maxim of quantity because she is so panic at that time. The effect from Elsa's answer causes the Father is not angry to her.

This conversation runs within non formal situation when they communicate about the cause of Anna's falldown.

Datum 2

00:06:48 – 00:07:47

GRAND PABBIE : *You're Majesty! Born with the powers or cursed?*

KING : *"Born. And they're getting stronger.*

GRAND PABBIE : *You are lucky it wasn't her heart. The heart is not so easily changed, but the head can be persuaded.*

KING : *Do what you must.*

GRAND PABBIE : *I recommend we remove all magic, even memories of magic to be safe... But don't worry, I'll leave the fun. She will be okay.*

YOUNG ELSA : *"But she won't remember I have powers?*

KING : *It's for the best.*

GRAND PABBIE : *Listen to me, Elsa, your power will only grow. There is beauty in it... But also great danger. You must learn to control it. Fear will be your enemy.*

The topic of this conversation is about Anna's memory that will be lose. the participants of this conversation are the king and Elsa. The King as father and Elsa as daughter. So the King has strong power in front of Elsa, and automatically Elsa is the lower power. In this situation the King flouts the maxim of quantity, the King's answer makes Elsa accept the fact that is better if Anna does not remember that Elsa has magic power. This communication runs in non formal situation.

Datum 3

00:17:04 – 00:17:18

ANNA : *whoooooaaa...Hey!*

HANS : *Hey! I'm so sorry. Are you hurt?*

ANNA : *Hey! I-ya, no. No. I'm okay.*

HANS : *Are you sure?*

ANNA : *Yeah, I just wasn't looking where I was going.*

The context of situation, Hans and Elsa are the participants of this interaction. Both of them has a horizontal relationship. It can be called horizontal power because both of them have a same in age. Elsa flouts the maxim of quantity because she feels so happy at that time. The effect from the flouting maxim is Hans gives good response to her. This interaction occurs in relax situation.

Datum 4

00:22:09 – 00:22:26

ELSA : *Are you okay?*

ANNA : *I've never been better. This is so nice. I wish it could be like this all the time.*

ELSA : *Me too...But it can't.*

ANNA : *Why not? If...*

ELSA : *It just can't.*

The participant of this conversation are Elsa and Anna. Elsa in this movie as the young sister while Elsa as the old sister. So, Elsa is the higher power because she is older than Anna and she Also as the Queen. While Anna in the lower position because she is younger. This conversation happens in the place is in great hall, at night. They discuss about Anna's feeling at that time, when Elsa asks to Anna with a question "Are you okay?". Anna answersby using long

answer and she shows her feeling which is so happy, it causes Elsa feels happy too. They discuss it in nonformal condition.

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Datum 5

00:25:42 – 00:26:15

ANNA : Oops! Pardon. Sorry. Can we just get around you there? Thank you. Oh, there she is. Elsa! I mean... Queen... Me again. May I present, Prince Hans of the Southern Isles.

HANS : Your Majesty.

ANNA : We would like...

HANS : your blessing...

ANNA : of...

HANS & ANNA: our marriage!

ELSA : Marriage...?

ANNA : Yes!

ELSA : I'm sorry, I'm confused.

ANNA : Well, We haven't worked out all the details ourselves. We'll need a few days to plan the ceremony. Of course we'll have soup, roast, and ice cream and then... Wait. Would we live here?

The context of situation of this conversation is the participants of this dialogue are conversation between Anna, Hans and Elsa. They are asking about the permission of their marriage to Elsa. The conversation occurs in Ball room, in the night. Anna asks for permission because she thinks that Hans is her true love. Anna and Elsa are sibling, but Elsa is older than Anna. So Elsa is in higher power in front of Elsa and Hans, moreover she also is the Queen. When Anna talks a lot in front of Elsa it causes Elsa precisely does not give her blessing. This conversation is little disturbed because Anna seems to force Elsa. Nevertheless the dialogue in relax situation.

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Datum 6

00:30:02 -00:30:14

DUKE : *She nearly killed me.*

ANNA : *You slipped on ice...*

DUKE : *Her ice!*

ANNA : *It was an accident. She was scared. She didn't mean it. She didn't mean any of this... Tonight was my fault. I pushed her. So I'm the one that needs to go after her.*

The topic that is being discussed of this conversation is talking about the cause of Duke fall down, which he blames Elsa. He implies his annoying to Anna when they were in Castle Courtyard, in the Night. Duke blames Elsa because he falls down on the ice, which the ice is caused by Elsa's power. Here, Duke is in the higher power because he is older than Anna. He utters his thought in non formal situation. In this time Anna flouts the maxim of quantity because she wants to give more information to Duke. After heard explanation of Anna, Duke understand it.

4.1.2.2 Untrue information

Datum 7

00:30:35 – 00:30:42

HANS : *Are you sure you can trust her? I don't want you getting hurt.*

ANNA : *She's my sister, She would never hurt me.*

In this interaction Hans and Elsa as the participant. Hans and Elsa are in the equal power. The topic of this conversation is when Hans asks to Anna to make sure that Anna will be fine to go alone, in this occasion Anna convinces him that she will be fine until she finds Elsa. Anna says it while riding on her horse in the Castle courtyard, which the weather is so cold at that time. Anna decides it

because Anna feels that she has done mistakes to Elsa and also she wants to make stable the weather of Arendelle to the normal condition. Anna and Hans communicate it within informal way. The effect of Anna flouts the maxim of quality, which causes Hans believes to her.

Datum 8

00:57:53 – 00:57:58

KRISTOFF : Anna. Are you okay?

ANNA :I'm okay... I'm fine...

The topic is Anna's condition. The participants are Kristoff and Anna, they have horizontal or equal power. This conversation occurs in ice palace after Elsa hurts Anna uses the magic power. Anna lies to Kristoff because she does not want to make Kristoff too worry to her.

Datum 9

01:17:19 – 01:17:24

DUKE :It's getting colder by the minute.If we don't do something soon,we'll all freeze to death.

(Hans comes in, putting on his most distraught face.)

SPANISH: Prince Hans.

HANS :Princess Anna is... Dead.

The speaker is Hans and the hearer is Duke. They were talking about Anna's death, Hans implies that information in Council Chamber, in the night. The relationship between them in this dialogue, Hans as Prince from other island, and Duke as a businessman which he also as the guest in Arendelle. Here Duke is the lower power. While Hans is in higher power because his position as the

Prince. The effect that is caused by Han's information makes the participant believe about the news that Anna is died

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Datum 10

01:17:26 – 01:17:28

DUKE : *What happened to her?*

HANS : *She was killed by Queen Elsa.*

DUKE : *No....!Her own sister.*

In this scene Hans and duke are interlocutors, the topic is Hans is lying to participant that Anna dead because she is killed by Elsa. He says that in Council Chamber, in the Night. The fact, Anna needs a help in room because she in agony condition. Hans says untrue information because he want to get Arendelle. At this moment Hans flouts the maxim of quality in front of Duke. Duke as the hearer believes it because Hans's statement is convincing him. They are talking in non formal situation.

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Datum 11

01:17:39 – 01:17:52

HANS : *At least we got to say our marriage vows... before she died in my arms.*

DUKE : *There can be no doubt now, Queen Elsa is a monster and we are all in grave danger.*

The Participant are Hans and Duke, Hans is in the higher power it can be seen from the status because Hans is prince, while Duke is common man. The dialogue occurs in Council Chamber, in the Night. So, Hans is more powerful in status than from Duke. When Hans flouts the maxim of quality by saying untrue information to Duke and others, the hearer believes it and also thinks that Elsa

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must be killed as punishing because she has killed Anna. Hans utters it in informal situation. It runs well.

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4.1.2.3 irrelevant answer

Datum 12

00:09:59 – 00:10:02

ELSA : Do you have to go?

KNG` : You'll be fine, Elsa.

The conversation above happens between Elsa and the King. King as father from Elsa. King has a higher power while Elsa in lower because of Elsa as a daughter. This conversation occurs in Elsa's room, in day. The King flouts the maxim because he wants to make Elsa be quite. The effect causes Elsa can accept the King's decision. This conversation runs within informal situation.

Datum 13

00:26:42 – 00:26:42

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ELSA : Anna, what do you know about true love?

ANNA : More than you. All you know is how to shut people out.

The context of situation in this scene. The participants are Anna and Elsa. It happens in Ball room, they discuss about the reason why Elsa does not give blessing to Anna. Anna is angry to Elsa because she does not get the blessing from Elsa. Anna's angry is showed in front of visitor at night, Anna is angry because Elsa does not believe with Hans because they just met. When Elsa asks to Anna "Anna, what do you know about true love?. Anna answer it by flouting the

maxim of relevance by saying *"More than you. All you know is how to shut people out"*. This conversation does not run well they are in dispute. The effect of flouting maxim causes Elsa became so sad.

Datum 14

00:27:05 – 00:27:11

ANNA : *Elsa, please. Please. I can't live like this anymore.*

ELSA : ... *Then leave.*

Anna and Elsa as participant in this dialogue. The topic of this dialogue is a request of Blessing. Anna is crying imploringly to Elsa in order that she may changes her decision but Elsa requests Anna to leave the Arendelle, it is implied in Ball room, in the night. Elsa does it because she feels that Anna doubts her. This dialogue is not flawless because the effect is an unsatisfied answer.

Datum 15

00:27:17 – 00:17:27

ANNA : ... *What did I ever do to you?!*

ELSA : *Enough, Anna.*

ANNA : *out?! What are you so afraid of?!*

ELSA : *I said, enough!*

The field of this conversation is Anna's fury to Elsa, Anna forces Elsa to give explanation why Elsa does not give her a blessing to her and why Elsa always shuts her out. It is talked in Ball room, in the night. Anna does that because she does not know what Elsa's desire is. The effect of the utterances that is implied causes Anna precisely made Anna does not understand.

Datum 16

00:41:18 – 00:41:26

KRISTOFF : *Oh yeah? What's his last name?*

ANNA : *...Of-the-Southern-Isles?*

KRISTOFF : *What's his favorite food?*

ANNA : *Sandwiches.*

KRISTOFF : *Best friend's name?*

ANNA : *Probably John.*

KRISTOFF : *Eye color*

ANNA : *...Dreamy.*

KRISTOFF : *Foot size?*

ANNA : *Foot size doesn't matter.*

Kristoff and Anna are the participants, they are discussing about the Hans's size foot. So that is why Kristoff asks about it to Anna when both of them on the way to look for Elsa especially in High Mountain, in the night. Kristoff asks about it after he heard the story from Anna, that Hans is man that just met. Kristoff and Anna in the equal power because both of them are friends. In no formal situation they do interaction. The maxim that is flouted by Anna is the effect from her little knowledge with the topic.

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Datum 17

00:41:27 – 00:41:43

KRISTOFF : *Have you had a meal with him yet? What if you hate the way he eats? What if you hate the way he picks his nose?*

ANNA : *Picks his nose?*

KRISTOFF : *And eats it.*

ANNA : *Excuse me, Sir. He's a Prince.*

KRISTOFF : *All men do it.*

ANNA : *Ew. Look it doesn't matter, it's true love.*

KRISTOFF : *Doesn't sound like true love.*

Kristoff attempts to convince Anna that Hans is not yet good enough for her so he asks anything to Anna. They do the conversation when on the train in the

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middle of mountain, Kristoff asks about it because he thinks that Anna is easy to be tricked. The flouting of maxim is the effect of Anna's confusing.

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Datum 18

00:57:59 – 00:58:05

ELSA : Who's this? Wait, it doesn't matter. Just... You have to go.

ANNA : No, I know we can figure this out together...

The participants are Anna and Elsa. The topic is an invitation to Elsa by Anna, So Anna tries to invite Elsa in order to Elsa comes back to Arendelle. Both of them are sibling.

Datum 19

00:58:06 – 00:58:16

ELSA : How? What power do you have to stop this winter? To stop me?

KRISTOFF : Anna, I think we should go.

ANNA : No. I'm not leaving without you, Elsa.

ELSA : Yes, you are.

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There are three participant in this intercation, they are Elsa, Anna and the last is Kristoff. In this position Elsa is in the higher power because she is the queen. Actually Anna and Elsa are discussing how to make Arendelle to be stable. When Kristoff in there also sees when Elsa hurts Anna. He decides talksto Anna. He wants Anna leaves her sister, Elsa. Eventhough Kristoff recomendsto Anna to go, Anna does not follow the Kristoff's recommendation. Anna still stays and does not leave Elsa. The conversation does not run smoothly and effectively because Anna cannot bring Elsa back to Arendelle. In addition Elsa precisely angry to Anna.

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Datum 20

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 01:01:42–01:02:05

Slam on snow

KRISTOFF : *So...So Now what?*

ANNA : *Now what? Now what?! Oooh! What am I gonna do? She threw me out. I can't go back to Arendelle with the weather like this. And then there's your ice business...*

KRISTOFF : *Hey, hey, don't worry about my ice business... Worry about your hair?*

ANNA : *What? Just fell off a Cliff. You should see your hair.*

KRISTOFF : *No, yours is turning white.*

The communicators among this dialogue are Kristoff and Anna. They are as the participant in this communication. They are discussing about Anna's hair which its color becomes white, it is uttered when they slam snow, the Anna's hair is caused by Elsa's power. Kristoff and Anna are friend, so they are in the equal power. In this situation Kristoff flouts his statement which it causes Elsa worries about her hair too. The communication occurs in Mountain, and nothing problem.

Kristoff implies his thought in non formal condition

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4.1.2.4 Ambiguous

People give the ambiguous answer is caused by some reasons, such as the hearer can not understand the speaker's utterance. So that is why the hearer also gives unclear information the other participant.

Datum 21

00:23:08–00:23:11

Hans notices Anna's white streak.

HANS : *What's this?*

ANNA : I was born with it, Although I dreamt I was kissed by a troll.

The conversation above happens in the night, the setting of place is in rose garden. The participant are Hans and Elsa. Both of them in Equal power. Their age are similar each other so that is why each of them fall in love. The topic in this conversation is discussion about what is exist in Anna's head. Anna answers it but she flouts the maxim of manner. By saying that she ever dreamt that she is kissed by troll it causes Hans laught because the answer amuses him. They are talking it in non formal situation.

THE MODE of All of conversation is spoken to be written because the data from script of the movie, and the researcher tries to understand by rewrite the conversation while watching the movie. The addition is All of uttearnces in conversation is done in non formal situation.

4.12 DISCUSSION

This section dissuses the finding of the data. The data is gotten from movie entittle "Frozen" directed by Crish Buck and Jennifer Lee (2013), there are 21 data of flouting maxim. The researcher finds all of kinds of flouting maxim within conversation. They are: Flouting maxim of Quantity, Flouting Maxim of Quality, Flouting Maxim of Relation and Flouting Maxim of manner.

Above explanation shows that characters often flout the maxim of relation. It is done because characters want to change the topic that is being discussed. So

characters flout it by using irrelevant statement when they do interaction. Then they also often flout the maxim of quantity when they do interaction. Flouting maxim of quantity exploits when the speaker deliberately gives a less or more information to hearer. Those all the data is utterances is found by researcher in this chapter. The researcher has explained the data that is found and identifies the kind of flouting maxim and then explains about in context of situation the characters flout the maxim in 'Frozen' movie. To answer the data the researcher uses theory from the expert in part of linguistic from Grice's theory about cooperative principle and Halliday's theory about context of situational.

Moreover argumentation from Alqur'an about a command to say all of matter be relevant. Which relates to the study to obey the cooperative principle. It could be seen from this verse An-Nisa 63

قَوْلًا أَنْفُسِهِمْ فِي هُمْ وَقُلْ وَعِظُهُمْ عَنْهُمْ فَأَعْرِضْ قُلُوبِهِمْ فِي مَا اللَّهُ يَعْلَمُ الَّذِينَ أُولَئِكَ

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بَلِيغًا

"These are they of whom Allah knows what is in their hearts; therefore turn aside from them and admonish them, and speak to them effectual words concerning themselves".

It means that in communication people must avoid lying and say the truth. In order to get effectiveness and smooth communication.

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CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

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5.1 Conclusion

The data in this research is utterances within conversation used by characters in “Frozen” movie. The data include in flouting maxim. The source of data is a movie directed by Chris Buck and Jennifer Lee 2013 entitled “Frozen”. The movie is gotten from “Youtube”. This movie is categorized in animation movie that produced by Peter Del Vecho. This story is inspired by “The Snow Queen By Hans Christian andersen”.

After obtaining and analyzing the data in chapter IV, the researcher concludes the result from the previous study in this chapter. The conclusion is based on the formulated statement of problem. Characters in this movie are (Father, mother, Anna, Elsa, Kristoff,Hans, Duke and etc) and other characters as figuran actor.

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In this chapter the researcher only reviews about her research which is expected make easy for reader. In chapter IV the researcher found 21 data, which all of them in different kind of flouting maxim. The Reseracher finds that there are 21 data, there are 6 kinds of flouting maxim of quantity, 5 kinds flouting maxim of quality, and there are 9 data that flouts the maxim of relation and only one datum that flouts the maxim of manner.

From this research can be known that the characters often flout the maxim of relation and followed by flouting maxim of quantity then followed maxim of quality and the last maxim of manner that occurs only once. Flouting maxim of relevance is often used because the participants often change the topic, when they do conversation. The characters also often flout the maxims of quantity because they often give a contribution too little or too much to hearer. The finding of this study indicates that the researcher answers two statement of problems by using the theory of Grice's cooperative principle and uses Halliday's theory to solve the statement of problems about the context of situation.

The similarity from two previous studies with this research are the theory to analysis flouting maxim field by using Grice's theory about cooperative principle, and using descriptive method. The difference from previous studies with this research is on the object. The previous from Fikri, Nuris Alfian. 2010. He analyzes on talk show entitle *A study of Flouting maxim In Demo Crazy talk show broadcast on Sunday, 2nd August 2009*. Un-published thesis, Faculty of Humanities, Airlangga University. While previous study from Mufidah. 2014. she focuses on the short story. Her thesis entitle *"The flouting of maxims by the characters in the Conversation in "You Touched Me, A Short Story by D.H. Lawrence"*. Thesis. English Department. Faculty Letters and Humanities. States Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Whereas this study the researcher take the object of the movie.

5.2 Suggestion

Based on the study, the researcher suggests to the next researcher that want to know and understand deeper about flouting maxim field to analysis not only in movie, but also analyzes in other area such as talk show, news, novel, short story and etc. The researcher also recommends to use Grice's theory to conduct the research within other topic.

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