

**AN ANALYSIS OF MAXIMS BY MAIN CHARACTER OF “*THE
MIRACLE WORKER*” MOVIE BASED ON GRICE’S THEORY**

THESIS

Presented to

State Islamic Institute of Kediri

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements

for Degree of *Sarjana* in English Language Education



By :

SITI MUSHLIHATIN

NIM: 9322.074.15

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION

FACULTY OF TARBIYAH

STATE ISLAMIC INSTITUTE OF KEDIRI

2019

DECLARATION OF AUTHENTICITY

Nama : Siti Mushlihatin
Student's ID Number : 9322. 074. 15
Study Program : Education
Department : English
Title of Thesis : An Analysis of Maxims By Main Character of
"The Miracle Worker" Movie Based on Grice's
Theory

I hereby declare that the thesis and the work presented in it are my own and it has been generated by me as the result of my own original research. It does not incorporate any materials previously written or published by another person except those indicated in quotations and references. No portion of this work has been submitted in support of an application for another degree or qualification of this or any other university or institution of higher education. Due to this fact, I am the only person responsible for the thesis if there is any objection or claim from others.

This thesis is to fulfill the requirement for the degree of *Sarjana (S1)* in English Study Program, State Islamic Institute of Kediri (IAIN).

Kediri, 09 Juli 2019

The researcher,



SITI MUSHLIHATIN
NIM. 932207415

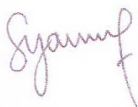
APPROVAL PAGE

AN ANALYSIS OF MAXIMS BY MAIN CHARACTER OF “THE MIRACLE
WORKER” MOVIE BASED ON GRICE’S THEORY

SITI MUSHLIHATIN
9322. 074. 15

Approved by:

Advisor I



H. Burhanuddin Syaifulloh, M. Ed.
NIP. 19790620 200912 1 001

Advisor II



Dr. Toyyibah, SS, M.Pd
NIP. 197212202006042003

RATIFICATION SHEET

**AN ANALYSIS OF MAXIMS BY MAIN CHARACTER OF “THE
MIRACLE WORKER” MOVIE BASED ON GRICE’S THEORY**

SITI MUSHLIHATIN
9322. 074. 15

Has been examined by the Board of examiners of State Islamic Institute (IAIN) of
Kediri on September 24th, 2019

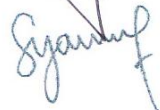
1. Main Examiner

Dr. Ary Setya B.N. M.Pd
NIP. 198204302008012011

()

2. Examiner 1

H. Burhanuddin Syaifulloh, M. Ed.
NIP. 19790620 200912 1 001

()

3. Examiner 2

Dr. Toyyibah, SS, M.Pd
NIP. 197212202006042003

()

Kediri, October 1st, 2019

Acknowledged by

Dean of Faculty of Tarbiyah
State Islamic Institute of Kediri




Dr. H. Ali Anwar, M. Ag.
NIP. 19640503 199603 1 001

NOTA KONSULTAN

Kediri, 09 Juli 2019

Nomor :
Lampiran : 4 (empat) berkas
Hal : Bimbingan Skripsi
Kepada:
Yth. Bapak Ketua Institut Agama Islam Negeri
(IAIN) Kediri
Di
Jl. Sunan Ampel No. 07 Ngronggo Kediri

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Memenuhi permintaan Bapak Ketua untuk membimbing penyusunan skripsi mahasiswa tersebut di bawah ini:

Nama : SITI MUSHLIHATIN
NIM : 9322. 074. 15
Judul : **An Analysis Of Maxims By Main Character Of
"The Miracle Worker" Movie Based On Grice's
Theory**

Setelah diperbaiki materi dan susunannya, kami berpendapat bahwa skripsinya telah memenuhi syarat sebagai kelengkapan ujian akhir Sarjana Strata Satu (S-1).

Bersama ini terlampir satu berkas naskah skripsinya, dengan harapan dalam waktu yang telah ditentukan dapat diujikan dalam sidang Munaqosah.

Demikian harap maklum dan atas kesediaan Bapak, kami mengucapkan terima kasih.

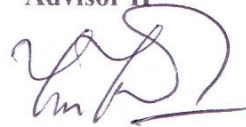
Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Advisor I



H. Burhanuddin Syaifulloh, M. Ed
NIP. 19790620 200912 1 001

Advisor II



Dr. Toyyibah, SS, M.Pd
NIP. 197212202006042003

NOTA PEMBIMBING

Kediri, 27 September 2019

Nomor :
Lampiran :
Hal : Bimbingan Skripsi

Kepada
Yth. Bapak ketua
Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Kediri
Di
Jl. Sunan Ampel 07 Ngronggo
Kediri

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Memenuhi permintaan Bapak Ketua untuk membimbing penyusunan skripsi tersebut di bawah ini:

Nama : Siti Mushlihatin
NIM : 9322.074.15
Judul : AN ANALYSIS OF MAXIMS BY MAIN CHARACTER OF "THE MIRACLE WORKER" MOVIE BASED ON GRICE'S THEORY

Setelah diperbaiki materi dan susunannya, sesuai dengan beberapa petunjuk dan tuntutan yang telah diberikan dalam sidang Munaqosah yang dilaksanakan pada tanggal 24 September 2019 kami dapat menerima dan menyetujui hasil perbaikannya. Demikian harap maklum adanya.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Advisor I



H. Burhanuddin Syaifulloh, M. Ed
NIP. 19790620 200912 1 001

Advisor II



Dr. Toyvibah, SS, M.Pd
NIP. 197212202006042003

MOTTO

فَإِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا ﴿٥﴾ إِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا ﴿٦﴾

*“For indeed, with hardship (will be) ease {5} indeed, with hardship
(will be) ease {6}”*

(Q.S. Al-Insyirah ; 5-6)

DEDICATION

Thanks to Allah for the blessing and guidance that have been given to me in finishing my thesis.

I dedicated this thesis to:

My beloved parents and family

Thank you very much for

My father Waji (Abdul Wahid) and my mother Eni who have never stopped encouraging and praying for me, and always inspire me in doing this thesis.

My beloved old brother M. Abdur Rohman Wahid and my old sister in law Dwi wahyuniati who always giving me support

My big family, both of Dharma Puthu family and Bani Sumadi family who always give me spirit

My supervisors

Thank you so much for

Mr. Burhanudin Syaifulloh . M.Ed and Mrs. Dr. Toyyibah, SS, M.Pd who always support and give me advice to finish this thesis.

My Friends

My closest friends Ila Arifatul A., Dwi Isti Nurcahyanti, Rizky Silvia P , Fendi Rahardian, Nurma Faizah thank you for colouring my day during I study at IAIN Kediri, thank you for your support, for your help, for your advice and many experiences that we have made.

My closest friends in group of Seduluran Rantau; Mak Shopi, Mak Alya, Mbak Dhila, Mbak Linda, Kakak Fitra, Mbak Amik, Dek Lut, Ila imut, and Dek Eva

who always accompany me when I so far away with my family, thank you for your jokes, for your advice, for your help, for every moments that we have made.

My closest friend at home Mas Afiq, Mbak Ropik, Nopi. Thanks for all prayer and kindness that you have gave to me.

My family in the group of Songolas crew KKN 19 and PPL SMK Al-Makhrusiyah Kediri.

All of my friends in IAIN Kediri.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Bismilaahirrohmaanirrohim

My highest gratitude is only Allah SWT for all his blessing and giving me all the strength to finish this thesis. Sholawat and salam may always be given to our great prophet, Muhammad SAW, the last prophet in the world.

The researcher would like to give the biggest thank to some people who helped and supported the researcher to finish all of the tasks in this thesis. This study can be resolved, therefore, in this occasion the writer express the appreciation and gratitude:

1. Dr. Nur Chamid, MM. as a rector of IAIN Kediri.
2. Dr. H. Ali Anwar, M. Ag as the dean of Faculty of Tarbiyah.
3. Dr. Ary Setya Budhi Ningrum, M. Pd as the chief of department of English Language Education 2018/2019.
4. H. Burhanuddin Syaifulloh, M. Ed and Dr. Toyyibah, SS, M.Pd as my advisors who have been giving the knowledges, advices, suggestions, and motivations in finishing this thesis.
5. Special thanks to all of my lecturers in IAIN Kediri, especially the lecturers in English Department.
6. To my beloved parents and all of my family who always support me.
7. To all of my friends who always give me support and motivation.

I realize that the writing of this thesis still many short comings. So that, the writer hope all of the parties to be willing to give suggestions and criticisms for improvement in the writing of this thesis and the researcher hopes that this thesis can be useful for us in particular or general.

Alhaamdulillahirobbil'alamin

Kediri, 09th July 2019

The writer

SITI MUSHLIHATIN

ABSTRACT

Mushlihatin, Siti, 2019. “*An Analysis of Maxims by Main Character of “the Miracle Worker” Movie Based on Grice’s Theory*”. Thesis. Department of English Language Education, Faculty of Tarbiyah, State Islamic Institute of Kediri. Advisors: (1) H. Burhanuddin Syaifulloh, M. Ed (2) Dr. Toyyibah, SS, M. Pd.

Keywords: *Implicature, Maxims, Movie.*

Maxim is the rule for good or sensible behavior, especially one in the form of a saying. Of course, it is about communication and also in the movie. This research aimed at analyzing maxims in a movie entitled *The Miracle Worker*. There are two objectives of the research, those are to identify the types of maxims that are used by the main character in *The Miracle Worker* movie and to know what the maxim is violated in conversation of the main character in *The Miracle Worker* movie.

This study is descriptive qualitative research. The researcher collects the data from *The Miracle Worker* movie transcription. In collecting the data the researcher does some steps, those are: looking for the script, watches and matches the movie with the script and the last is taking note. Then the researcher analyzed the data in some following steps; analyzing, categorizing, identifying, and making conclusions.

From this research, it has been found out that all of the Gricean Maxims: quality, quantity, relation, and manner has been fulfilled, furthermore the researcher also found violation of maxim that used by the main character. But the researcher has found two violations of the maxim that happen in the conversation by the main character in *The Miracle Worker* movie those are maxim of quantity violation and maxim of relation violation. Annie is a lot of behavior with Helen rather than her speech.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION OF AUTHENTICITY	i
APPROVAL PAGE	ii
RATIFICATION SHEET	iii
NOTA KONSULTAN	iv
NOTA PEMBIMBING	v
MOTTO	vi
DEDICATION	vii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	ix
ABSTRACT	x
TABLE OF CONTENTS	xi
LIST OF TABLES	xiii
LIST OF APPENDIX	xiv
CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION	1
A. Background of Study	1
B. Research Questions	3
C. The Objectives of the Study	4
D. The Scope and Limitation of the Study	4
E. The Significance of the Study	4
F. Definition of the Key Terms	5
CHAPTER II: REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	8
A. Implicature.....	8
B. Maxim	10
C. Violating the Maxim	15

D. Flouting the Maxim	16
E. Movie/Film.....	18
F. Movie review (The Miracle Worker).....	18
CHAPTER III: RESEARCH METHOD.....	23
A. Research Design	23
B. Data Source	24
C. Research Instrument	24
D. Data Collection Process.....	24
E. Data Analysis	25
F. Triangulation	26
CHAPTER IV: FINDING AND DISCUSSION	27
A. Research Finding	27
B. Discussion	46
C. Pedagogical Contribution	48
CHAPTER V: CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION.....	49
A. Conclusion.....	49
B. Suggestion	49
REFERENCES.....	51

LIST OF TABLES

Table 4.1 types of maxims

Table 4.2 violation of maxim

LIST OF APPENDIX

Appendix 1. *the Miracle Worker* transcription

Appendix 2. Curriculum Vitae of Investigator in the Triangulation

Appendix 3. Curriculum Vitae of the Researcher

Appendix 4. Daftar Konsultasi Skripsi

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher presents some topics. Those are the background of the study, statements of the study, objectives of the study, scope and limitation, the significance of the study and the last point is the definition of key terms.

A. Background of Study

There are many ways in daily life people to communicate with others like gesture, expression, and language. Language is a system to transfer and to inform something through a communication (Arezou & Ali, 2014). Usually, the language used by people to build their social relationships, to share their idea, to inform something. So, language is very important for human being. According to Sa'id & Hanadi language is for identity, social integration, education, development, and communication from this complex implication.

Nowadays Humans' lifestyle is all about practice. High technology is increasingly supporting practical behavior in humans at this time. The typical behaviors of humans also occur in current communication, especially verbal communication (Muhammad Vikry, 2014). As social cultures, people always have communication with each other by using language. The important thing in social life is communication. If there is no communication, there will be an interaction between one person with another person (Nurul, 2017). Communication is more need in the daily activity. Muhayanto and Sistofa

stated that Communication is a way for people to interact with others, to exchange information or ideas. Sometimes when people talk to their interlocutors they directly do not talk to the point of having implicit meaning, so the interlocutors have to think to understand what has been said. But for some people they usually talk to the core, they directly give the information without having implied meaning, and it is called explicit meaning.

On the other hand, some people does communication or conversation not always go well. Sometimes there any ambiguities, irrelevant, lies, or misunderstanding among other people. To avoid misunderstanding in communication the people have to know about the speaker means. It is called conversational implicature in pragmatics. The meaning of the Conversational implicature is a greeting for the literal meaning expressed by utterance. The hearer assumes that the speaker is not violating one conversational maxims, relevance, informativeness, or clarity. Implicature is a concept of utterance meaning as opposed to sentence meaning.

This study of maxim has been done by many researchers but three previous studies have found by the researchers. First, Muhartoyo and Sistofa (2013) entitled “Conversational Implicature of Peanuts Comic Strip based on Grice’s Maxim Theory”. In their study, they found that flouting the maxim of manner has the highest occurrence of conversational implicature and the least of occurrences belong to violating the maxim of quantity and flouting the maxim of relation. Second, by Deni Iskandar (2010) entitled “the Gricean Maxims Analysis in The scripts of the Simpsons Season 5”. From his

research, he found that the Griceans Maxims were applied and violated. Most of the time, in the dialogue from the scripts, the speakers have fulfilled the maxims. Nevertheless, they sometimes have unconsciously or deliberately defied those maxims in their conversation. Dwi herlina (2017) entitled “Identification of Chappie’s Utterances By Grice’s Maxim in Chappie Movie”. She shows the result that there are 69 of Chappie’s utterances that relate with cooperative principle those are 29 utterances follow the quantity maxim, 27 utterances that follow the quality maxim, 61 utterances follow the manner maxim, and 49 utterances follow the relation maxim.

Related to the previous study, the researcher find many conversational maxims but in a different object. The object of this study is *the miracle worker* movie. This study focuses on the utterances in the conversation by the main characters in the miracle worker movie. After watching the miracle worker movie, the researcher also finds conversational maxims in this object which proposed by Grice’s theory. Then, the author studies about its manuscript and analyze it deeply.

B. Research Questions

Based on the background of the study above, the problem of this study can be formulated as follows:

1. What are types of maxim used on the main character in “*The Miracle Worker*,” movie?

2. What maxims are violated by the main character in the movie “*The Miracle Worker*”?

C. The Objectives of the Study

Based on the research question above, the researcher has several objectives to follow:

1. To identify the types of maxims that are used by the main character in “*The Miracle Worker*” movie.
2. To know what maxim is violated by the main character in the conversation of “*the Miracle Worker*” movie.

D. The Scope and Limitation of the Study

By the background of the study, this research focuses on the discourse analysis. The researcher only uses Grice’s cooperative principle theory in analyzing the data namely maxim of quantity, the maxim of quality, the maxim of relation, and maxim of manner. Furthermore, the researcher found the violation maxim that happened in the conversation of the movie the *Miracle Worker*. Then, the researcher analyzes what the maxims are violated by the main character namely Anne Sullivan in the “*The Miracle Worker*” movie.

E. The Significance of the Study

This research is expected to be useful both practically and theoretically.

1. Practically, this research can make people more understand about the conversation in the virtual world. In this research, it can be easy to interpret what the other people intent. Furthermore, it also can help the students of the English Departement to understand more about the cooperative principle.
2. Theoretically, this research might be enriching the knowledge of linguistics research especially in the pragmatics field and discourse analysis. It can also be a source of information about the conversational implicature of cooperative principle in the object of the major character in the movie.

F. Definition of the Key Terms

The definition of the key term has arisen the same understanding between the reader and the author. So that there is no misunderstanding linked to the term that is going to be frequently used in this researcher.

1. Implicature

According to Ardi (2016) Implicature is the meaning of purpose of the speaker when giving a piece of information to gain a deep understanding with others. It is not the same in some direction. It also depends on the relations and the situation.

2. Maxim

Grice (2004) states that on the assumption that some such general principle as this is suitable, one may perhaps distinguish four categories under one or another of which will fall certain more specific maxims and sub-maxims, the following of which will yield result accordance with the Cooperative Principle. Maxim is the rules that people have to contribute in the conversation to make a conversation required as they are expecting like maxim of quality, the maxim of quantity, maxim of relation, and maxim of manner.

3. Violation maxim

According to Grice (1975) cited in Khosravizadehv and Sadehvandi (2011), a violation takes place when speakers intentionally refrain to apply certain maxims in their conversation to cause misunderstanding on their participants part or to achieve some other purposes.

4. Flouting maxim

When a speaker does not observe a proper maxim during conversation to make a certain meaning or purpose.

5. Movie

The definition of the movie from the Oxford dictionary is a series of moving pictures recorded with a sound that tells a story that shows on the theater, media TV.

6. Main Character

Anne Sullivan is an American education figure who is widely known for her teaching to Helen Keller. She did not come to school because of suffering from trachoma, it's very contagious disease among the poor because of poor personal hygiene. The disease causes vision problems and sometimes pain arises.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter the researcher reviews some theories which are related to her study. This review used as the basis of analyses of the study, so it's very important. The researcher will present a discussion about the theory of implicature, maxim (maxim of quality, the maxim of quantity, the maxim of relation, and maxim of manner), violation, flouting, and movie.

A. Implicature

Mey (2001) said that the word “implicature” is derived from the verb ‘to imply’, as is its cognate ‘implication’. Originally, ‘to imply’ means ‘to fold something into something else’ (from the Latin verb place ‘to fold’); hence, that which is implied is ‘folded in’, and has to be ‘unfolded’ to be understood. A conversational implicature is something which is implied in conversation, something which is left implicit in actual language use. In talk exchange, people tend to speak unclearly or implicitly which has implied meaning. For effective conversation, the speaker has to speak clearly, not straight and ambiguous to the content. Furthermore, Mey (2001) cited ‘conversational implicature’ concerns the way we understand an utterance in conversation by what we expect to hear’. It means that the hearer should interpret what the speakers say to get the meaning by making inferences. However, sometimes interpreting can be misunderstood by both speakers and hearers just as Leech

put it “interpreting utterances is ultimately a matter of guesswork, or hypothesis formation” (1983).

According to launce horn and Georgy (2006) Implicature is a component of speaker meaning that constitutes an aspect of what is meant in a speaker’s utterance without being part of what is said. What a speaker intends to communicate is characteristically far richer than what she/he directly expresses; linguistic meaning radically underdetermines the message extended and understood. Implicature occurs when the hearer assumes that the speaker is being cooperative and intends to communicate something and that something must be more than just what the words mean (cited in Yule, 1996). Based on Grice’s statement, implicature is a summarize meaning, in a type with the different logical type from the original utterance.

This also has a relation, the term “implicature” is used by Grice to account for what a speaker can imply, suggest, or meant as distinct from the speaker say. Here, Grice states that there are two kinds of “implicature”:

- a. Conventional “implicature” which is determined by the conventional meaning of the words used.
- b. Conversational “implicature” which is derived from a general principle of conversational plus several maxims which speakers will normally obey.

Hence, the general principle is also known as the cooperative principle which Grice (1975) presents in the following term: “make your conversational

contribution such as is required, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you are engaged”.

B. Maxim

Grice (1975) said that on the assumption that some such general principle as this is suitable, one may perhaps distinguish four categories under one or another of which will fall certain more specific maxims and sub-maxims, the following of which will yield result accordance with the Cooperative Principle. So, the maxim is a part of a cooperative that is a wide of Pragmatics.

Grice (2004) says a participant in a talk exchange may fail to fulfill a maxim in various ways, which include the following:

1. He may quietly and simply violate a maxim; if so, in some cases he will be responsible for lost.
2. He may choose out from the operation both of the maxim and the cooperative principle; he may indicate, say, or allow it to become plain that he is reluctantly invited to cooperate in the way the maxim requires. He may say, for example, I cannot say more; my lips are sealed.
3. He may be faced by a Clash: he may be unable, for example, to fulfill the first maxim of quantity (be as informative as is required) without violating the second maxim of quality (has adequate evidence for what you say).

4. He may Flout a maxim; that is, he may Blatantly fail to fulfill it. On the assumption that the speaker can fulfill the maxim and do so without violating another maxim (because of clash), is not opting out, and is not, because of the blatancy of his performance, trying to mislead, the hearer is faced with a minor problem. How can he saying what he did say be reconciled with the supposition that he is observing the overall cooperative principle? This situation is one that characteristically gives rise to a conversational implicature; and when a conversational implicature is generated in this way, it is that a maxim is being exploited.

This research uses the basic theory namely cooperative principle by Grice. As Grice (1989) asserts, “Make your conversational contribution such as is required, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange” (as cited in Laurence Horn and Georgy Ward, 2006, p. 7). He divides maxim into four, those are; the maxim of quality, the maxim of quantity, the maxim of relation, and maxim of manner.

- i. Maxim of Quality

In the maxim of quality, people should say what they have evidence for and what they believe to be true. They may not say that for which they lack adequate evidence and may not say that they believe to be false. Sometimes the speakers like to draw their hearer’s attention to the fact that they are just saying what they

believe to be true and they lack adequate evidence. Here are the example of maxim quality:

A: is Australia in Europe?

B: No. But Australia is in Asia.

The conversation above shows that A gives the wrong statement to B. The fact Australia is not in Europe but Asia. So, B gives statements use maxim of quality because B say the truth with adequate evidence.

ii. Maxim of Quantity

According to Anneke and Helen (2008), Maxim of quantity is the speakers have to be as informative as is required for the current purpose of exchange. In other, speakers should not give too much or too little information. It can also take a conclude that (1) do not make your contibution as informative than is required (Do not say too much), (2) make your contribution as informative as is required (do not say too little). Usually, we assume that the people are telling everything we need to know. If they do not say something we will assume that they simply do not know (Muhartoyo & Sistofa 2013).

The effect of this maxim is to give that the statement is the most informative or strongest, it depends on the situation. This

example below the statement of B will show the utterance of the maxim of quantity.

A: where are you going?

B: I am going to the hospital

In that example, B comments without adding more information. Moreover, speaker B has already given an informative situation.

iii. Maxim of Relation

Muhartoyo & Sistofa (2013) give the statements that the purpose of this maxim is the participant of a conversation gives a relevance contribution to the topic at that time. The participant also has to give the comments that are only related to the subject and each of them recognizes it. So, the conversation must be related to the speaker's mean. It's mean that the participant may not out of the topic. Below is an example of the maxim of relevance

A: where is my bottle?

B: it is on the table.

The example is interpreted as relevant to the present action, A is asking about 'where', and B answer about the place that is 'in the table'. So, B's answer matches with A's question.

iv. Maxim of Manner

The last is the maxim of manner, which says the people should be brief and orderly. Moreover, a person who follows this

maxim should avoid obscurity and ambiguity. It means they have to avoid obscurity of expression, avoid ambiguity, be brief (avoid no need to be pedantic), be orderly. These maxims relate to the form of speech being used. One should not use words that will not be understood or say things that you know could be taken multiple ways. You should also not state something in a long, drawn-out way if you could say it in a much simpler manner.

These maxims suggest that the participants should be rational, cooperative and efficient in talk exchange. They have to speak clearly, not ambiguous, relevantly and sincerely, to provide enough information (Levinson, 1983). When in talk exchange speaker are assumed to be cooperative according to those sets of regularities and not to mislead the hearer, so the hearer perceives what the information or meaning.

A: Is that Natalie?

B: Yes. She is

(The man directly comes close to that girl and called her name, but he's wrong.)

A: Hey ! you said that her name is Natalie

B: She is not, but that girl who is wearing a blue dress one.

In the conversation above both speakers are not cooperative. It is due to the speaker's assumption of his question "that girl". From the speaker's A perspective, Speaker's B gives less

information (quantity) than expected. Speaker B might be expected to provide the information stated in the last line. Here, there is misleading information or meaning.

C. Violating the Maxim

Grice (1975) cited in Khosravizadeh & Sadehvandi (2011), a violation takes place when speakers intentionally refrain to apply certain maxims in their conversation to cause misunderstanding on their participants' part or to achieve some other purposes.

According to Joan Cutting (2002), It can be socially unacceptable to always say exactly what is in one's mind unless one knows the hearer very well. Thus we may prefer not to say a shop assistant, as we hand back a dress, 'I do not want it, after all, this look awful on', but rather 'I will go away and think about it and may become back later'. We are not lying, we know that we have no intention of returning.

Grice (1975, p.45) in Tupan & Natalia (2008) gives the criteria of violation of maxims used as distinguished instruction. Here are the instructions;

1. Maxim of Quality violation
 - a. If the speaker says something to be false or lies
 - b. If the speaker disavow something
 - c. If the speaker makes sarcastic and ironic the statements
 - d. If the speaker change the information

2. Maxim of quantity violation
 - a. If the speaker does not informative
 - b. If the speaker refrains certain words
 - c. If the speaker does not to the point
 - d. If the speaker talks too short
 - e. If the speaker talks too much
3. Maxim of relation violation
 - a. If the speaker distorts the topic of conversational unexpectedly
 - b. If the speaker avoids talking about something
 - c. If the speaker hides a fact
 - d. If the speaker does the wrong causality
 - e. If the speaker makes the topic of the conversation unmatched
4. Maxim of manner violation
 - a. If the speaker overdoes thing
 - b. If the speaker uses dialect in front of people who do not know it
 - c. If the speaker's voice is not loud enough
 - d. If the speaker uses ambiguous language

D. Flouting the Maxim

Flouting maxim is the speaker allows the listener to imagine assumptions about the speaker's purpose into the meaning of the context. Grundy (2000) states that flouting is a particularly silent way of getting an addressee to draw an inference and hence recover an implicature.

Furthermore, Cutting Cutting (2002) decided to flout of maxims as follows:

1. Flouting Quality

The interlocutors can be mentioned flouts the maxim of quality when she/he implies the information which it is not suitable for the fact. Flouts which exploit the maxim of quality occur when the speaker says something which blatantly untrue or for which she/he lacks adequate evidence (Thomas, 1995: 67). When we communicate there is a tacit assumption that each communicant says or writes will be truthful.

2. Flouting Quantity

Flouting maxim of quantity occur when a speaker blatantly give more or less information. Cutting (2002) stated that “the speaker who flouts the maxim quantity sees to give too little or too much information. It means that the speaker may give information not as it requires.

3. Flouting Relation

The maxim of relevance (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 she/she does not give a response within the topic that is being discussed.

4. Flouting Manner

The speaker flouts the maxim of manner because he/she appears utterances which to be obscure ambiguous. According to Cutting (2002), those who flout the maxim of manner may appear to be obscure.

E. Movie/Film

Tickton (1970) gives states that movie is motion pictures taken in rapid succession usually on 8 mm or 16 mm film stock which when projected through a motion of picture. Projector gives the viewer an illusion of motion. According to Lonergan (1984) defines that film is a photographic process, involving the effects of light and chemicals on sensitive paper. Moreover, according to The American Heritage Dictionary of English Language, film also called a motion picture. Motion pictures are a series filmed images viewed in sufficiently rapid succession to create the illusion of motion and continuity.

In the film theory, genre refers to the method based on similarities in the narrative elements from which movies are conducted. Most theories of movie/ film genre are borrowed from literary genre criticism. Besides the basic distinction in genre between documentary and fiction.

F. Movie review (The Miracle Worker)

The Miracle Worker is a cycle of 20th-century dramatic works derived from the biography of Hellen Keller. Each of the various dramas describes the relationship between Helen a deaf, blind and initially almost

feral child, and Anne Sullivan the teacher who introduced her to anything such as education, activism, and international stardom. Its first realization was a 1957 Play house 90 broadcast written by William Gibson. The movie starring Teresa Wright as a Sullivan and Patricia McCormack as Keller. Gibson adapted his teleplay for a 1959 Broadway production with Anne Bancroft as Sullivan. The first movie, also starring Anne Bancroft, Patty Duke, Victor Jory, Ingo Swenson, Andre Prine was released in 1962.

The Miracle Worker tells a girl who is blind, deaf and speechless, namely Hellen Keller. She was the son of Arthur Keller and Catie Keller, she also had a brother named James and a young sister. Hellen's limitations made his father want to put him in a mental hospital. But mother and aunt Hellen did not approve of this. So then Aunt Hellen suggested that Hellen's father send a letter to Dr. Chisolm in Baltimore was asked to send a caregiver and teacher to Hellen. The letter finally arrived at Dr. Chisolm and he immediately assigned Mrs. Annie Sullivan to be a nanny and teacher at Hellen's family. Mrs. Sullivan has a background similar to what Hellen experienced. Arriving at the Keller family residence, Mrs. Sullivan immediately approached Hellen. She was locked by Hellen in his room because Hellen was disturbed by his presence. However, the incident did not lessen the intention of Mrs. Sullivan to care for and teach Hellen. One time when the Keller family was eating together, as usual, Hellen took food from the plates of his family members with his hands then ate it. Mrs. Sullivan didn't want Hellen to do this continuously. Finally, she requested

that all members of the Keller family leave her with Hellen in the dining room. Mrs. Sullivan trained Hellen in the dining room for some time. This training process is not easy because Mrs. Sullivan requires a hard effort in training Hellen, even this training process causes the situation in the dining room to fall apart. However, finally this business was successful and Hellen was able to eat using his plate and even able to use a spoon and fork. This progress did not provide a positive response from the Keller family. The Keller family was unhappy with the way Mrs. Sullivan trained Hellen. The Hellen family felt their children looked depressed. This made them intend to fire Mrs. Sullivan. But Mrs. Sullivan insisted on nurturing and teaching Hellen and providing an understanding to the Keller family that Hellen needed it. Besides that, Mrs. Sullivan also explained that although Hellen had sensory limitations, on the other hand, he had high intelligence.

After discussing together, finally, the Keller family agreed to Mrs. Sullivan's intention to care for and teach Hellen in her way. Now, Mrs. Sullivan requested that she and Hellen be placed in a house separate from Hellen's family. A warehouse that is located adjacent to the location of Hellen's house was finally used as a temporary residence for Mrs. Sullivan and Hellen. Before Hellen was invited to enter into the house which will be used as his residence with Mrs. Sullivan, she was invited to tour the train for hours so that Hellen felt that the place was far from her house. The Keller family gave a limited period to Mrs. Sullivan in nurturing and teaching Hellen. At first, Hellen had felt scared and disturbed. But finally,

Mrs. Sullivan managed to get close and even now he became familiar with Hellen. She taught Hellen about nouns around her using a hand password.

Hellen was able to quickly use the hand password taught by Mrs. Sullivan, however, Hellen could not embed the concept of the meaning of the word until the last day for the time given by the Keller family. Then Mrs. Sullivan asked for additional time for Keller's family to care for and teach Hellen. The Keller family is reluctant to give this additional time.

Because of the end of time given to Mrs. Sullivan, Hellen was brought back home by Keller's family. Until the time to eat with the Keller family arrived, Hellen returned to eating with the usual way she used to eat food from the plates of family members who ate. This makes Mrs. Sullivan again insisted on asking for additional time in teaching Hellen so that what she had taught Hellen did not just disappear. On the other hand, the Keller family still does not want to give additional time to Mrs. Sullivan. Finally, Mrs. Sullivan took Hellen out of the house and headed for the pump well located in front of Keller's family home.

Although Keller's family did not give up initially, the family finally let it go. After a while, with pump and water wells, Hellen was finally able to understand what had been taught by Mrs. Sullivan told her. The first word understood by hell is "water" and is followed by other words because Hellen asks NY. Sullivan to teach it again about what it is she hasn't understood. Then Hellen grew into an adult and was able to become a

famous lawyer even though she had many limitations, and Mrs. Sullivan remained a teacher who accompanied her.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the researcher describes how the data was collected and analyzed. The research methodology, consists of research design, data source, research instrument, data collection process and the last is data analysis. To make it clear, the researcher divides the one by one in the following.

A. Research Design

In this study, to describe maxim in the Miracle Worker movie the researcher used descriptive qualitative design because this study does research maxim by using Grice's cooperative principles. Alwasilah (2002) states the meaning of descriptive qualitative is to explore and to understand about individual or group's assign to their social or human problem. Besides, Kothani (2004) states that descriptive research includes fact-finding and surveys inquiries of different kinds. According to Creswell (1998), qualitative research is a multi-method that focuses on the naturalistic approach, involving an interpretive to its subject matter. Qualitative research also involves analysis of data such as words, examples from interviews, pictures, video, recordings, notes, transcripts, documents, the products and records of material culture, audio-visual materials and personal experience materials like diary information and narratives, journal, and artifacts. The purpose of descriptive research is to description of the state of affairs as it exists at present.

This study is descriptive because it was done by answering the problem based on the source of data. Therefore, it was considered as a qualitative because the data were collected in the form of words.

B. Data Source

The researcher collects the data from *The Miracle Worker* movie transcription that was taken from the internet. The data were all utterances by the main characters of *The Miracle Worker* movie namely Anne Sullivan who became the teacher of Hellen Keller. The data in this research are the sentences, words, and phrases used in *The Miracle Worker* movie transcription.

C. Research Instrument

The instrument of this study is the researcher herself because she analyzes and collects the data by herself. In doing the study the researcher also gets aid from some electronic like the internet and computer. These instruments were needed by the researcher to analyze and collect the data.

D. Data Collection Process

The researcher is collecting the data in this study consist of certain steps. Those are looking for the *Miracle Worker* movie script on the internet. Then, she watches the movie with her computer for several times and match between the movie and the script. The last is taking notes. She takes notes to

select the expression or the utterance that contains the maxim in the Miracle Worker movie.

E. Data Analysis

Data analysis in this research is one step that done after collecting the data, the data analysis is to describe the object related to the problem. There are some steps used by the researcher:

1. Analyzing

The researcher analyzes the data after reading the data through the Miracle Worker movie conversation. The researcher analyzes utterances that contain the maxim, and look at the violation maxim by matching the movie and the script.

2. Categorizing

After doing analyze the data, the researcher categorized the utterances to the maxim of quality, the maxim of quantity, the maxim of relevance and maxim of manner. And she also categorized the violating of maxim in the movie.

3. Identifying

After categorizing the data, the researcher identifies the data and collecting the maxim which is found on the Miracle Worker movie.

4. Taking Conclusion

The last step is taking a conclusion based on the problem that analyzed. So, in this study be able to be more accurate.

F. Triangulation

Triangulation is a method used by the qualitative researcher to check establish validity in the study. Guion (2002) give statement that there are five kinds of triangulation those are: investigator triangulation (involves multiple researchers in an investigation), theory triangulation (involves using more than one method theoretical scheme in the interpretation of the phenomenon), data triangulation (involves time, space, and persons), environmental triangulation, and methodological triangulation (involves using more than one method to gather data, such as interview, observation, questionnaires, and documents), those types are used in qualitative research.

In this research, the researcher uses investigator triangulation. Investigator triangulation includes in using of multiple investigators or evaluator in this research. The researcher asked Miss Dewi Nur Suci, S.S., M.Pd to be her investigator to re-check the result of this research.