

AN ANALYSIS OF VIOLATION OF COOPERATIVE PRINCIPLE IN “ALICE IN WONDERLAND” MOVIE SCRIPT

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ABSTRACT

This research aims at analyzing the violating of cooperative principles presented in “Alice in wonderland” movie script. The research questions of this research are: 1) what kinds of violation maxim are used by the characters in “Alice in Wonderland” movie script; 2) What maxim is most violated in “Alice in Wonderland” Movie script. The objectives of this research are: 1) to find out the kinds of violation maxim are used by the characters in “Alice in Wonderland” Movie script” and “To find out the most violated in “Alice in Wonderland” Movie Script.” This research used descriptive qualitative method. The data were taken from the utterances among the characters in “Alice in Wonderland” movie script. The data were collected by searching and downloading the movie, watching the movie, reading the movie script, coding the data, re-watching and re-reading, capturing of image and data reduction. The method of analyzing data consists of presenting the data into conversation and image, describing the data, interpreting data, and making conclusion to answer the research questions. The result of this research, shows there are 18 violations of the maxims, they are: the violating maxim of quantity are 8 data, it happens because the speaker gives excessive or little information; the violating maxim of quality are 4 data, it happens because the speaker gives untruth information or say something lie; the violating maxim of relevance are 4 data, it happens because the speaker gives irrelevant information; the violating maxim of manner are 2 data, it happens because the speaker gives unclear or ambiguous information. The most violated maxim is maxim of quantity.

Key words: *Cooperative Principle, maxim, violating, Alice in Wonderland.*

INTRODUCTION

Language is a mean to interact or to communicate; it means a tool for conveying thoughts, ideas, concepts, and feelings. Language as a mean of communication to convey messages can be spoken or written. The spoken language is the language which spoken by humans directly by means of mouths speech utensils, such as speeches uttered by a person such as speech, or conversation that occur between two people or more directly. Written language is the language written in the form of writing, examples of written languages such as letters, newspapers, magazines, novels, speech texts, and so forth. The need to communicate well and correctly or vice versa makes some people more used the languages that indirectly the meaning conveyed in the sentence. In science, it is studied in pragmatic which are a branch of linguistics that explains the

relationship between context and meaning. Context is the element outside the language studied in pragmatics. In pragmatic science it has several types, referred to as the Cooperative Principles.

Grice (1975) gives his idea to avoid misunderstanding of people when they communication as a tool, it is cooperative principles, where the principles has four maxims, namely (a) maxim of quantity; (b) maxim of quality; (c) maxim of relevance; and (d) maxim of manner. Grice (1989:48) states the Cooperative Principle as follows: "Make your conversational contribution such as is required, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of talk exchange in which you are engaged." However, not everyone obeys the maxim. Sometimes people break maxim with various reasons. As stated in "Logic and Conversation" H. P. Grice (1975: 45) If they do not provide cooperative reactions, it will undermine the power of Grice's collaboration.

The researcher chooses to use this theory because it is very important for listeners to know the intent of the speaker. Therefore, in the conversation, Grice makes a rule for the speakers in each of their conversations so that the listener does not misunderstand the meaning of the sentence delivered by the speaker. With the existence of this theory, then Grice made these rules called cooperative principles, so someone's social relations will also be good. Grice stated that if the speaker obeys the principle, then the conversation between speakers and listeners will run well and as expected, but if the speaker violates the possibility of misunderstanding or a conflict between the speaker and listener will occur. The researcher also decided to take "Alice in Wonderland" movie script as an object because after watching, the writer found there are many violates the cooperative principles which became a rule in conversation.

From the above description in the background, the researcher formulates the following questions: "What kinds of violation maxim are used by the characters in "Alice in Wonderland" Movie script?" and "What maxim is most violated in "Alice in Wonderland" Movie script?". The objectives of this research are: "to find out the kinds of violation maxim are used by the characters in "Alice in Wonderland" Movie script" and "to find out the most violated in "Alice in Wonderland" Movie Script." The researcher expects two significances from conducting this research; those are theoretical and practical significance. Theoretically is to provide some information about the cooperative principle especially the violation of maxim for other researcher and movie audience. Then, practically are being used as teaching materials in linguistic and provide understanding to university students and readers about the research by using the cooperative principle theory and to make it easier for other researchers who will conduct research in the same topic or concerned to be used as a reference about pragmatics, especially in cooperative principle.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research used the qualitative descriptive method. A descriptive approach can be interpreted as research that seeks to provide a systematic and thorough description of the actual facts and characteristics of a particular population (Zuriah, 2005: 14). In this research are "Alice in Wonderland" movie script as the primary data and "Alice in Wonderland" movie as the

secondary data. In collecting data the researcher used technique by performing several steps, searching and downloading, watching, reading, coding, re-watching and re-reading, capturing and data reduction. And then, the researcher analyzed those data with several steps, which are presenting, describing, interpreting the data and concluding.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Basically, people don't always speak honestly or cooperate in conversation, but each speaker has his own reasons. Grice (1975) suggests that make your 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. Grice (1991:309) suggests that conversation will go to the same elements in cooperative transaction which based different. In this case, the speaker is considering the violated of maxim or the rules of conversation. In this study, violation of maxim refers to the characters who fail to apply the maxims in an ongoing conversation. Grice (1989:30) states that a participant in a conversation may fail to fulfill a maxim in various ways as stated: (1) He may quietly violate a maxim; if so, in some cases he will be liable to mislead. (2) He may opt out from the operation both of the maxim and of the Cooperative Principle; he may say, indicate or allow it to become plain that he is unwilling to cooperate in the way the maxim requires. (3) He may be faced by a clash: He may be unable. (4) He may flout a maxim; that is, he may blatantly fail to fulfill it.

In order to fulfillment of the purpose, Grice (1975) explains the theory about the rule of conversation or conversational maxims which looked as cooperative principle. The conversational maxims of cooperative principle are (a) maxim of quantity; (b) maxim of quality; (c) maxim of relevance; (d) maxim of manner. A more detailed description of each violation of maxim is provided in the following section. To provide a clear explanation of each violation of maxim, the researcher displays several pictures.

Types of Violation of Cooperative Principle

1. Violation of the Maxim of Quantity

Maxim of quantity requires the speaker to provide sufficient and appropriate information needed in the conversation. In maxim of quantity, the information provided must be accepted by the ratio. That means, the speaker must provide informative information as needed and not more or less. The speaker is considered to violate maxim of quantity if they provide information that is more or less than what is needed. This can be seen in the following conversations that violate the maxim:

Duration: 00:02:39 – 00:02:42

Context: The conversation is located in London, in Alice's house and precisely in Alice bedroom.

Alice, who had just flown because of a nightmare, approached her father (Charles Kingsley) who was talking business with his co-worker. Charles left the room to calm Alice and told a few jokes that made Alice feel better.

Alice : *Do you think I've gone round the bend?*

Charles Kingsley : *I'm afraid so. You're mad. Bonkers. Off your head. **But I'll tell you a secret...all the best people are. It's only a dream, Alice. Nothing can harm you there. But if you get too frightened, you can always wake up. Like this.*** (p.68)



Interpretation:

In the conversation above, the participants are Alice and Charles Kingsley. Charles's utterance violated maxim of quantity because it provides more information. He gives more information that Alice needed. When Charles wants to give information to Alice, he only needs to say "*I'm afraid so. You're mad. Bonkers. Off your head*" or "*yes, I do*" or "*no, I do not*". But he gives more information with says more utterances and violated the maxim of Quantity. That the violation has the implicature that Charles gives more information because he wants to make Alice feel better.

Table of violations of maxim of quantity that corresponds to the data above:

Type of maxim	Violated Maxim	Reason of Violated
Maxim of Quantity	<i>Charles : I'm afraid so. You're mad. Bonkers. Off your head. But I'll tell you a secret...all the best people are. It's only a dream, Alice. Nothing can harm you there. But if you get too frightened, you can always wake up. Like this.</i>	Charles gives more information to make Alice feel better.

2. Violation of the Maxim of Quality

Maxim of quality says that you try to keep your information right. The speaker must provide correct and factual information. That fact must be supported and based on clear evidence. Speaker is considered to violate the maxim if they provide information that is not true or is still suspected. Like the violations found in the conversation in "Alice in Wonderland" movie script, which is described below:

Duration: 00:03:24 – 00:03:28

Context: Helen Kingsley (Alice's mother) and Alice go to Mr.'s Ascot residence. On a horse-drawn carriage, Helen Kingsley checks Alice's clothes. She want to find out if Alice is wearing some clothes that women should wear if they want to go to party. But because she sees Alice not wearing some accessories, Helen began asking.

Helen Kingsley : And no stockings!

Alice : I'm against them.

Helen Kingsley : But you're not properly dressed. (p.68)



Interpretation:

In the conversation above, participants are Alice and her mother (Helen Kingsley). Helen Kingsley violates the maxim of quality because she provides incorrect information. The information has not been proven true. Seeing the conversation, it should, before she says "*But you're not properly dressed*", she must add the word in front of the sentence "*According to me*". Why? Every person has a different opinion, then adding the word, then her opinion that Alice is not wearing the right clothes is not wrong because it according to her. Besides it, she doesn't violate the maxim of quality. This violation has the implicature that Helen Kingsley violates maxim quality by providing information that has not been proven true because she wants to see Alice appear beautiful in the event.

Table of violations of the maxim of quality that corresponds to the data above:

Type of Maxim	Violated Maxim	Reason of Violated
Maxim of Quality	<i>Helen Kingsley : But you're not properly dressed</i>	Helen Kingsley gives untruth information to make Alice understand what she means.

3. Violation of the Maxim of Relevance

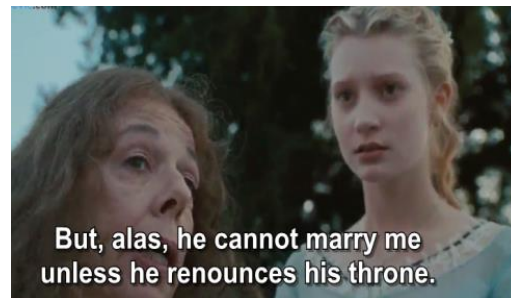
Maxim stated that the speaker and listener contribute or relevant information in the conversation. Relevant is the meaning of having continuity in conversation. Speakers and listeners must cooperate in order to avoid misunderstanding. Speakers or listeners are said to violate the maxim if they do not contribute or give the relevant information. In addition they also violate if they do not cooperate in exchanging information. Speakers and listeners are said not to cooperate can be known if the expression between the speaker and listener does not have a relationship. Like violations of the maxim of relevance contained in "Alice in Wonderland" movie script, which is explained below:

Duration: 00:09:41 – 00:09:53

Context: Alice approaches Imogene and asks if she sees a rabbit wearing a vest. After getting an answer that she does not see it. Suddenly the rabbit looked back at a glance and Alice sees it. She asks again, pointing towards the rabbit.

Alice : There! Did you see it?

Imogene : He's a prince. But, alas he cannot marry me unless he renounces his throne. Isn't it tragic? (p.72)



Interpretation:

In the conversation above, participants are Alice and Imogene. Imogene violates the maxim of relevance because he gives contributions or information that is not related to Alice's question. Alice asks a rabbit and she answers about her fiancé. When viewed from her expression, in addition to unrelated information, she also does not cooperate with Alice when providing information. Actually, she just answered "yes, I did" or "no. I did not ", this answer is enough to answer Alice's question. This violation has an implicature that Imogene violates maxim relevance by providing irrelevant information because she wants Alice to know the person he is waiting for.

Table of violations of the maxim of relevance that corresponds to the data above:

Type of Maxim	Violated Maxim	Reason of Violated
Maxim of Relevance	<i>Imogene : He's a prince. But, alas he cannot marry me unless he renounces his throne. Isn't it tragic?</i>	Imogene gives the irrelevant information to tell to Alice that she has a Prince.

4. Violation of the Maxim of Manner

Maxim manner require that the speaker and listener avoid utterances unclear, ambiguity meaning, avoid the excessive word that not important and must to speak clearly. This case occurs in order that not happen the conflict and misunderstanding between speaker and listener. Speaker and listener violate the maxim if they are give the unclear information, ambiguity meaning and giving more information that not important. It is can be seen in examples of violating in "Alice in Wonderland" movie script which described below:

Duration: 00:21:41 – 00:21:48

Context: All Underland residents don't believe Alice is the person they are looking for. They assumed that the White Rabbit brings a different Alice. To solve the problem, they go to see Absolem and ask if Alice is the person they are looking for.

White Rabbit : Resolve this for us, Absolem. Is she the right Alice?

The Caterpillar : Not Hardly. (p.74)



Interpretation:

In the conversation above, participants are White Rabbit and The Caterpillar (Absolem). Absolem violates the maxim of manner because he provides information that has ambiguity meaning. If it means the information he gives, it means that it could be Alice is the person they are looking for and it could or not. Besides being ambiguity meaning, it is also not clear and he only provided information that is not needed by the White Rabbit question. Seeing the conversation above and supported by the context of the conversation, Absolem should simply answer "yes, *she is*" or "no, *she is not*". This violation has the implicature that Absolem violates the maxim of manner by giving ambiguity, unclear and not needed information in the White Rabbit question because he wants Alice to know who she really is.

Table of violations of the maxim of manner that corresponds to the data above:

Type of Maxim	Violated Maxim	Reason of Violated
Maxim of Manner	<i>The Caterpillar : Not Hardly</i>	The caterpillar giving ambiguity information to give Alice knows who she is.

Table: The Most Violation of Maxim

No.	Maxim	Most of Violated
1.	Qt	8
2.	Ql	4
3.	R	4
4.	M	2
Total of Violated		= 18

From the table above, it can be seen that there are 18 data of violations of the cooperative principle which included four maxims in the conversation of characters in "Alice in Wonderland" movie. The four maxims are maxim of quantity, maxim quality, maxim of relevance and maxim of manner. Such violations include: the violation of maxim of quantity is 8 data; this is because the speaker provides excessive information and is not required by someone's question or statement; the violation of maxim of quality is 4 data because the speaker provides information whose truth is uncertain; the violation of maxim of relevance is 4 data because the speaker does not cooperate

in the conversation which ultimately the information provided is irrelevant; the violation of maxim of manner is 2 data because the speaker provides information that is unclear and has ambiguity meaning. The most dominant of violation of cooperative principle is maxim of quantity with 8 data.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings and discussion above, the researcher concludes that according to Grice, there are four types of violation of the cooperative principles in "Alice in Wonderland" Movie Script. It can be seen in this study that the violations are as many as 18 data of the four cooperative principles maxim. The violation of the maxim of quantity is 8 violations, maxim of quality is 4 violations, maxim of relevance is 4 violations and maxim of manner is 2 violations. When viewed from the findings, then the violation of the maxim that is most dominant is carried out by the characters in "Alice in Wonderland" movie script is the maxim of quantity. So, in this case it can be said that the characters in this research object provide excessive information when expressing something.

Based on the results of the analysis of the findings of this study, there are several reasons why the speaker violates the maxim. These reasons include the speaker does not want to share information, the speaker wants to provide important information, the speaker does not want to be involved with the incident at the time, the speaker does not want to acknowledge the weakness of his strength, and the speaker wants to give advice to listeners.

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