

**HEDGING MAXIMS IN HORTON HEARS A WHO MOVIE  
TRANSCRIPT**

**THESIS**



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## ABSTRACT

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Cooperative principle happened in conversation when speaker and hearer obey some rules, which is called maxims. There are certain kinds of maxim used by speaker's expression to mark that they may be in danger of not fully adhering the principles. These kinds of expressions are called hedges.

The aims of this research are to look for the types of hedging maxims used in Horton Hears a Who Movie transcript and define the most frequently type of hedging maxim used by characters in Horton Hears a Who Movie transcript.

In conducting this research, the researcher applied descriptive qualitative research. The data source was Horton Hears a Who Movie transcript. Technique of collecting data was documentation. Furthermore, researcher used content analysis method. The stages in analyzing data in this research were reduction, data display and verification or conclusion.

The result of this research shown that there were four hedging maxims in utterances on Horton Hears a Who Movie transcript. They were 5 (9, 26%) hedging maxims of quantity, 37 (68, 52%,) hedging maxims of quality, 7 (12, 96%) hedging maxims of relevance, and 5 (9, 26%) hedging maxims of manner. So, the total of hedging maxims that occurred in Horton Hears a Who Movie Transcript were 54 data. It showed that hedging maxims of quality was frequently used in Horton Hears a Who Movie transcript.

The researcher concludes that there are four hedging maxims that applied on Horton Hears a Who Movie transcript. Moreover, from those four hedging maxims, hedging maxims of quality was frequently used in Horton Hears a Who Movie transcript.



## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background of the Study

In a conversation, there are two important elements: speaker and hearer. Speaker and hearer shared information when they are having a conversation. An effective conversation occurred when the speaker and hearer have the same interpretation. It will happen when a speaker and hearer have a good cooperate and they are obeying principles which are called cooperative principle.

Cooperative principle means 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.<sup>1</sup> It means, when conversation occurred, speaker and hearer gave adequate contribution. It helps them to understand the message. So, the purpose of conversation can be achieved.

In conversation, cooperative principles engaged into four maxims, for instance maxim of quality, maxim of quantity, maxim of manner, and relational maxim. Furthermore, the following example shows that cooperative principles occurs on conversation taken from Horton hears a Who:

Mayor : Right. O.K. Seriously. Who is this? Is this Bert from accounting?

Horton : No. This is Horton. I'm an elephant.

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<sup>1</sup> George Yule, *Pragmatics* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1996), 37.

In this utterances Horton obeyed maxim of quantity, because he gave information as informative to the Mayor. Cooperative principle occurred when speaker and hearer obey maxim, therefore hearer can understand and information exchange is happened. However, there are certain kinds of expressions speakers used to mark that they might be in danger of not fully adhering to the principle. These kinds of expressions are called hedges.<sup>2</sup>

As Hylan elaborates, hedging has subsequently been applied to the linguistic devices used to qualify a speaker's confidence in the truth of a proposition, the kind of caveats like I think, perhaps, might, and may be which we routinely add to our statements to avoid commitment to categorical assertions.<sup>3</sup> In communication, speakers tend to express themselves inexplicitly with hedges on purpose to avoid being assertive and make their words sound more polite.<sup>4</sup> In example:

Horton: *Well, not the speck. I mean, that's ridiculous. Is what you thought I've been.*

Horton observed his dust that he put on a flower. Suddenly mother kangaroo came and asked him. He startled and tried to hide his dust or speck from a mother kangaroo by saying "Well, *not the speck. I mean, that's ridiculous. Is what you thought I've been.*" A word "**well**" marked that Horton did not want to discuss about that and stop a conversation.

Based on the explanation, the researcher conducts a research about hedging maxims in Horton hears a Who movie transcript. Hedging maxims

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<sup>2</sup> Ibid 37-38.

<sup>3</sup> Nurul Khasanah, *Flouting and Hedging in the Discussion Context*. (Ponorogo: STAIN PONOROGO Press, 2014), 56.

<sup>4</sup> Jingwei TANG, "Pragmatic Functions of Hedges and Politeness Principles," *Journal of the College of Arts. University of Basrah*, Vol. 2, 4, (July,2013), 155.

also occur in utterance that defined in movie Horton hears a Who such the following example:

Horton: **I guess** I was mistaken, Kids. There are obviously no leaf bugs in this area.

One day, Horton tried to introduce an animal that called leaf bugs in the Jungle Nool to children. He tried to explain that a leaf bug protects itself by hiding between leaves. But, when he tried to touch a leaf bugs, it did not move or fly. So he wanted to inform to children if he though nothing leaf bugs in that area by saying, “**I guess** I was mistaken, Kids. There are obviously no leaf bugs in this area”.

Horton used a hedging maxim of quality, because when he said **I guess**, alternatively he may stress his commitment to the truth of his utterances; in other words, he reflect the commitment of the utterance to the quality of the proposition contained in the subsequent part of the statements and do not contribute truth value to the statements as a whole. While, the characteristics maxim of quality have to give truth value in the information.

Hedging maxim also occurs in the following example below:  
Mayor: Oh, really? Everyone? Aw, **I will think about it.**

It happened in mayor’ house, when one of his children asked a whophone to him. In this utterance Mayor hedged the maxim of quantity which give notice that not as much or not as precise information is provided as might be expected.

From the explanation above, there are many utterances that contain hedging maxims in Horton hears a Who movie. Afterward, the researcher tried to find out more information about Horton hears a Who movie.

Horton Hears a Who is a 2008 American computer animated fantasy adventure comedy film based on the book of the same name by Dr. Seuss. Produced by Blue Sky Studios, the film was directed by Jimmy Hayward and Steve Martino, and written by Cinco Paul and Ken Daurio. It features the voices of Jim Carrey and Steve Carell. Released theatrically on March 14 2008. By Twentieth Century Fox, it grossed \$297 million on budget of \$85 million. The film is the third Dr. Seuss feature adaptation.<sup>5</sup>

Horton Hears a Who, like other Dr. Seuss creations, contains layered subtext and messages. A major theme regards on learning about universal values between vastly different places and people, as shown by the quote “A person’s a person, no matter how small”. This is employed on many levels, primarily with Horton hearing a word in a speck, while also appearing with the Mayor’s relationship with his son, and Jane Kangaroo learning truth about Horton’s beliefs.<sup>6</sup> This movie got some rewards such as nomination in Annie Awards 2009, best animated effect, best animation in a feature production, best character design in an animated feature production, best music in an animated production, best writing in an animated feature production, and it ever won in ASCAP Film and Television Music Awards 2009 as top box office films.<sup>7</sup>

Therefore, the researcher interested to conduct a research entitled “**Hedging Maxims in Horton Hears a Who Movie Transcript**”. The researcher focused on hedges of the Gricean’s Cooperative Principle that

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<sup>5</sup> [https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Horton\\_Hears\\_a\\_Who!\\_\(film\)](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Horton_Hears_a_Who!_(film)) accessed on November 25<sup>th</sup> 2016

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0451079/awards> accessed on November 25<sup>th</sup> 2016

consist of maxim of quantity, maxim of quality, maxim of relation and maxim of manner.

## **B. Statements of the Problem**

Based on the background above, the researcher formulates some problems in the following research questions:

1. What types of hedging maxims are employed by characters in Horton Hears a Who Movie Transcript?
2. What type of hedging maxims is frequently used by characters in Horton Hears a Who Movie Transcript?

## **C. Objectives of the Study**

1. To identify types of hedging maxims are employed by characters in Horton Hears a Who Movie Transcript.
2. To define type of hedging maxims is frequently used by characters in Horton Hears a Who Movie Transcript.

## **D. Significances of the Study**

The significances of this study are divided into two parts, they are theoretical and practical significance:

1. Theoretical significance

By analysis hedging maxim in the movie transcript entitled Horton Hears a Who that produced by 20<sup>th</sup> Century Fox, it will improve the knowledge about hedging maxim. The researcher and reader will learn

more about hedging maxim such as the definition of hedging maxim, functions and how or why use it.

## 2. Practical significance

### a. Reader

The result of this study hopefully enrich the reader's knowledge about hedging maxims in the transcript of movie entitled Horton hears a Who produced by 20<sup>th</sup> Century Fox.

### b. Researcher

The result of study can improve the researcher's knowledge and can help to fulfill one of requirements in getting undergraduate degree at English Education Department Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teachers Training in the State Institute of Islamic Studies Ponorogo.

## **E. Organization of the Study**

This section explains about organization of the thesis. It aimed to help the researcher in arranging the thesis. There are six chapters that explained such the following, chapter one is introduction. This chapter represent the whole of the thesis such background of the study, statements of problem, objective of the study, significances of study and organization of the study.

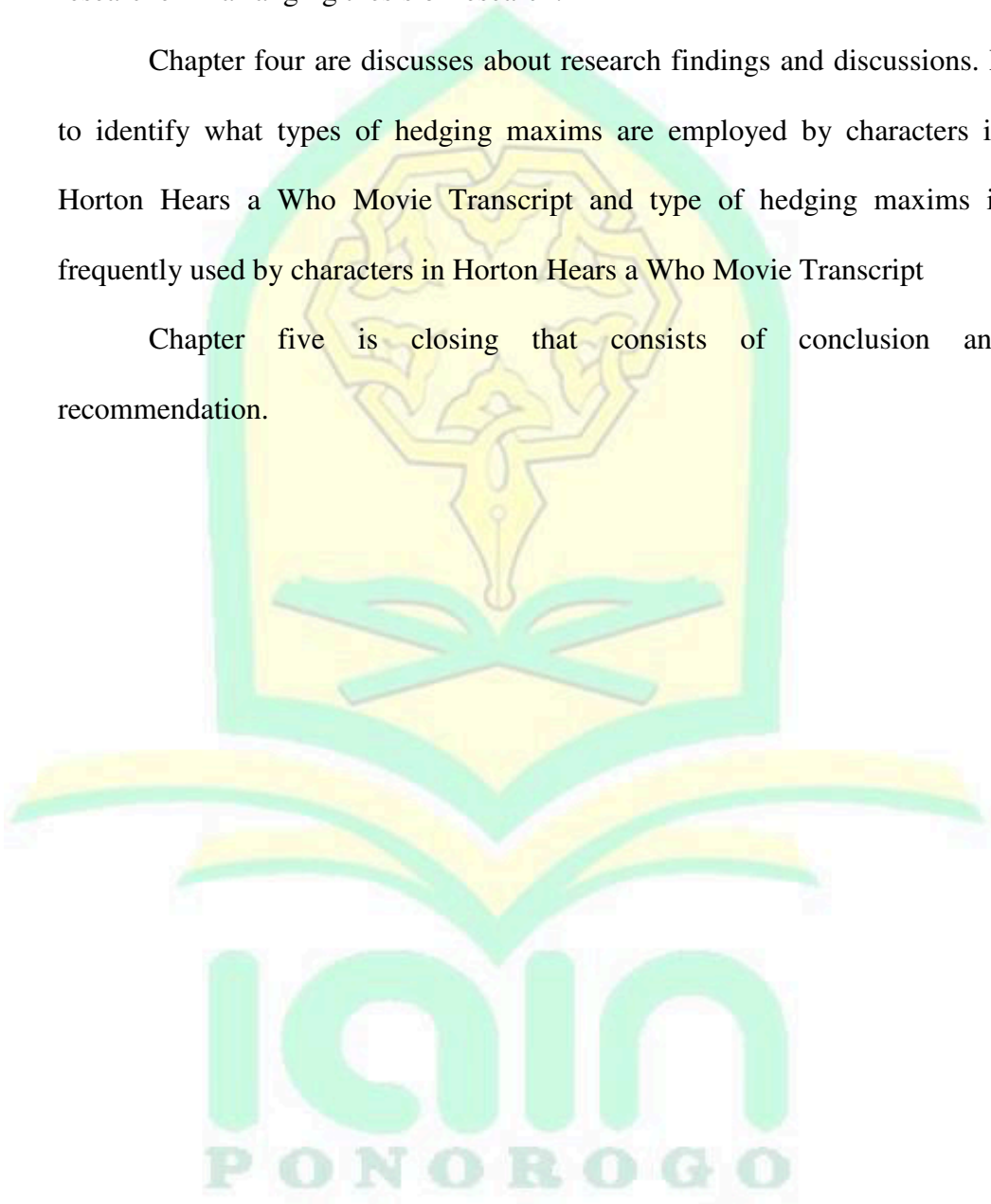
Chapter two is review of related literature. It consists of theoretical background, and previous study. Theoretical background explains about theory that use in this research, they consist of cooperative principle, maxim, hedges and hedging maxim and the Horton Hears a Who movie. Previous study explains related studies in different perspective.



Chapter three is research methodology. It explains about method use in this research they consists of research approach, data source, technique of data collection, and technique of analyzing data. It aimed to help the researcher in arranging thesis or research.

Chapter four are discusses about research findings and discussions. It to identify what types of hedging maxims are employed by characters in Horton Hears a Who Movie Transcript and type of hedging maxims is frequently used by characters in Horton Hears a Who Movie Transcript

Chapter five is closing that consists of conclusion and recommendation.



## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

#### a. Theoretical Background

##### 1. Cooperative Principle

Grice describes two kinds of conversational implicature, conversational and particularized conversational implicature. With conventional implicatures, no particular context is required in order to derive the implicature.<sup>8</sup> Brian Paltridge describes conversational implicature refers to the inference hearer makes about a speaker's intended meaning that arises from their use of literal meaning of what the speaker said, the conversational principle and its maxims.<sup>9</sup> In short, conversational implicature is the hearer's conclusion about the true meaning of speaker's message based on what the speaker said.

According to Grice who was the pioneer of the inferential approach to conversation, there is general assumption underpinning all utterance interpretation that the interpretation of utterances is a collaborative enterprise guided by a "cooperative principle" in which a speaker and hearer are engaged in some shared goal. The Gricean cooperative principle refers to the concept of the philosopher Grice about the cooperation between speakers in using maxims. Grice 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. The cooperative principle says we

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<sup>8</sup> Brian Paltridge, *Discourse Analysis: An Introduction* (London: MPG Books, 2006), 71.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid* 70.

should aim to 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 are engaged.<sup>10</sup> Its mean in conversation speaker and hearer have to give enough contribution, so speaker and hearer have same information, understand and have same goal. That's way, cooperative principle happened in conversation when speaker and hearer obey some rules, which is called maxims. It will discuss in the next theory below.

## 2. Maxim

Maxim is a well-known phrase or saying, especially one that gives a rule for sensible behavior.<sup>11</sup> It means speaker gives some rules when he does something as a behavior. So when he says or does something, others can receive his statement or attitude. This collaborative enterprise is structured by number of maxims, which speakers are presumed to obey, as Grice was stated in Mark Aronoff:<sup>12</sup>

- a. Maxim of quality: do not say that for which you lack evidence; do not say what you believe to be false.<sup>13</sup> Indeed, Yule clarified that maxim of quality occurred when a speaker wants to convey some information, he has to avoid convey an information that he does not know false or true.<sup>14</sup> The example below is taken from Horton Hears a Who Movie transcript:

Horton : There are obviously no leaf bugs in this area.

<sup>10</sup> Brian Paltridge, *Discourse Analysis: An Introduction*, 61-62.

<sup>11</sup> <http://www.ldoceonline.com/Linguistics-topic/maxim> accessed on Friday, 10 October 2017.

<sup>12</sup> Mark Aronoff and Janie Rees-Miller, *The Handbook of Linguistics* (UK: Blackwell Publisher Ltd, 2003), 401- 402.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid

<sup>14</sup> Ibid, 401-402

It happened in the Jungle Nool, when he introduced to children an animal that called leaf bugs. Horton convey to children if nothing leaf bugs in there. Horton obey maxim of quality because he is sure about his statement.

- b. Maxim of relevance: be relevant.<sup>15</sup> In other word, maxim of relevance occurred when speaker wants to give information or make a conversation with a hearer, he has to give information that relevant.<sup>16</sup> The example below is taken from Horton Hears a Who Movie transcript:

Mayor : Thank you, Miss Yelp.  
Miss Yelp : *You're welcome.*

It happened in the mayor's office. He was annoyed with councilor, and throw stapler to councilor photo. Suddenly, a stapler that he throw turn over and hit his head. He screams, and Miss Yelp came to help him. So, he said thank you to Miss Yelp and Miss Yelp answer you're welcome. Miss yelp obey a maxim of relevance, because she gave appropriate answer to mayor.

- c. Maxim of quantity: make your contribution as informative as is required, but not more so.<sup>17</sup> In addition, Yule argued that maxim quantity occurred when speaker wants to give information, he has to give adequate information to hearer not more or less. The example below is taken from Horton Hears a Who Movie transcript:

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<sup>15</sup> Ibid.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid

*Mother's Kangaroo:* How many times I have told you? The jungle is no place to act like a wild animal.

It happened in the Jungle Nool, when mother's kangaroo looked for some fruit with her children. Her children asked to her, why he could not play with his friends. Mother's kangaroo explained to her children if Jungle is no place to act like a wild animal. Mother's kangaroo obeys maxim of quantity because he gave adequate answer to her children.

- d. Maxim of manner: be perspicuous (avoid obscurity, avoid ambiguity, be brief, be orderly).<sup>18</sup> Furthermore, Yule stated that maxim of manner occurred when a speaker conveys his statement or message, he has to convey his statement unequivocal, compact and clear, so hearer can accept his statement. The example below is taken from Horton Hears a Who Movie transcript:

Councilor: nothing ever goes wrong in Whoville! Never has and never will!

It happened in the Whoville, when all of society of Whoville did a meeting about celebrated of Whoville. Councilor clarified if nothing ever goes wrong in Whoville. Never has and never will. So citizen of Whoville could enjoy celebrate. Councilor obey maxim of manner because he perspicuous.

Sometimes, speaker finds a difficulty when he conveys his idea or keep cooperated conversations. So, speaker has to use a device which is called hedges.

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<sup>18</sup> Ibid, 401-402

### 3. Hedges

Hylan in Khasanah elaborates, hedging has subsequently been applied to the linguistic devices used to qualify a speaker's confidence in the truth of a proposition, the kind of caveats like I think, perhaps, might, and may be which we routinely add to our statements to avoid commitment to categorical assertions.<sup>19</sup> In short, hedges is a devices to increase speaker's confidence when he conveyed the truth of a proposition to avoid commitment to categorical assertion.

In line, hedges as softener, conversational cooperative devices and politeness strategies are also necessary in working out a successful conversation, especially in maintaining the face-wants. If a speaker does not agree to his or her partner, he or she can soften the expression of disagreement by saying, for example, "You could be right, but...", and still maintain the friendship.<sup>20</sup> It means hedges use to keep good conversation and keep speaker's expression when he conveys that he disagrees.

Grundy states the hedges and intensifiers are more comment on the extent to which the speakers abiding by the maxims which guide our conversational contributions than a part of what is said or conveyed.<sup>21</sup> It means hedges did not violate maxim, but hedges as device to avoid argument or assertion when a speaker obeys maxim but not fully. To be a

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<sup>19</sup> Nurul Khasanah, *Flouting and Hedging in the Discussion Context*. (Ponorogo: STAIN PONOROGO Press, 2014), 56.

<sup>20</sup> Taufiqillah, "Flouting and Hedging Maxims in Ratatouille Movie" (Tesis, UIN, Malang, 2010), 27.

<sup>21</sup> Peter Grundy, *Doing Pragmatics: Second Edition* (New York: Oxford University Press Inc, 2000), 79.

clearly, the theory of hedges in maxim of cooperative principle discusses in depth below.

#### 4. Hedging Maxims

Hedging maxims is when speakers break maxim when information is not totally accurate but seems informative, well founded and relevant.<sup>22</sup> It means hedging maxim occurred when speaker conveyed ensured information that become truth and unfaithful, but it seems informative, well founded and relevant.

According to Yule, hedging of maxim divided into four, by following example is taken from Horton Hears a Who movie transcript:<sup>23</sup>

##### 1. Hedging maxim of quality

According to Yule, the importance maxim of quality for cooperative interaction in English may be best measured by the number of expressions we use to indicate that what we are saying may not totally accurate.<sup>24</sup> It means the importance maxim of quality might be measured by number expressions that used a speaker in conversation, the following example is taken from Horton Hears a Who movie transcript:

Horton: **I guess** I was mistaken, Kids. There are obviously no leaf bugs in this area.

One day, Horton tried to introduce an animal that called leaf bugs in the Jungle Nool to children. He tried to explain that a leaf bug

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<sup>22</sup> Taufiqillah, "Flouting and Hedging Maxims in Ratatouille Movie" (Tesis, UIN, Malang, 2010), 8.

<sup>23</sup> George Yule, "*Pragmatics*". (New York: Oxford University Press. 1996), 38.

<sup>24</sup> Ibid

protects itself by hiding between leaves. But, when he tried to touch a leaf bug, it did not move or fly. So he wanted to inform to children if he though nothing leaf bugs in that area by saying, “**I guess** I was *mistaken, Kids. There are obviously no leaf bugs in this area*”. Horton used a hedging maxim of quality, because when he said **I guess**, alternatively he may stress his commitment to the truth of his utterances; in other words, he reflect the commitment of the utterance to the quality of the proposition contained in the subsequent part of the statements and do not contribute truth value to the statements as a whole. While, the characteristics maxim of quality have to give truth value in the information.

## 2. Hedging maxim of quantity

According to Yule, cautious notes or hedges, of this type can also be used to show that the speaker is conscious of the quantity maxim.<sup>25</sup> It means speaker used hedges when speaker aware about the importance maxim of quantity, the following example is taken from Horton Hears a Who Movie transcript:

Mayor: Oh, really? Everyone? Aw, **I will think about it.**

It happened in mayor’ house, when one of his children asked a whophone to him. In this utterance Mayor hedged the maxim of quantity which give notice that not as much or not as precise information is provided as might be expected.

## 3. Hedging maxim of manner

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<sup>25</sup> Ibid



The awareness of the expectations of manner may also lead speakers to produce hedges of the type shown in the example below that is taken from Horton hears a movie transcript:<sup>26</sup>

Councilor: **I means,, ummm it means, obviously, uh.. let's the kite flying race begins.**

It happened in Whoville, when suddenly the wind blowing hard. Mayor was reminds the citizen of Whoville, if they are in dangerous. But the councilor did not believe with him. The mayor remind councilor about the wind, but councilor deny it by saying **I means,, ummm it means, obviously, uh.. let's the kite flying race begins.** When councilor said "***I means... ummm it means, obviously,***" it make it ambiguous statement and obscurity. So in this utterance, councilor hedged the maxim of manner.

#### 4. Hedging maxim of relation

Markers tried to the expectation of relevance can be found in the middle of speakers' talk when they say things like 'oh by the way' and go on to mention some potentially unconnected information during a conversation. Speakers also seem to use expressions like anyway, or well, anyway to indicate that they may have drifted into a discussion of some possibly non-relevant material and want to stop.<sup>27</sup> The following example is taken by Horton Hears a Who Movie Transcript:

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<sup>26</sup> Ibid

<sup>27</sup> Ibid

Vladikoff : *But, they are monkeys. He's not scary.*  
 Kangaroo: **Ah, thank anyway.** May be next time.

It happened in the Jungle Nool. Exactly in Mr. Vladikoff's house. Kangaroo looked for someone that want to help her to destroy a Horton's clover. So she met Mr. Vladikoff the bad bird in the Jungle Nool. Mr. Vladikoff asked a pay to his job, but Kangaroo disagree with Mr. Vladikoff, and she wanted to meet Wickershame a group of monkey in the Jungle Nool. Vladikoff tried to stop Kangaroo, but Kangaroo seemed unattractive by saying "**Ah, thank anyway,** May be next time". In this case Kangaroo used hedging maxim of relevance because she wanted to stop this conversation and want to go.

Based on the examples that are taken in movie transcript Horton Hears a Who, many hedging maxims that occurred in conversation that are used by characters in this movie. Further, the researcher chooses that movie to conduct a research.

## **5. Horton Hears a Who**

Horton hears a Who is a 2008 American computer-animated fantasy adventure comedy film based on the book of the same name by Dr. Seuss. Produced by Blue Sky Studios, the film was directed by Jimmy Hayward and Steve Martino, and written Cinco Paul and Ken Daurio. It features the voices of Jim Crrey and Steve Carell. Released theatrically on March 14 2008. By Twentieth Century Fox, it grossed \$297 million on budget of \$85n million. The film is the third Dr. Seuss feature adaption.<sup>28</sup>

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<sup>28</sup> [https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Horton\\_Hears\\_a\\_Who!\\_\(film\)](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Horton_Hears_a_Who!_(film)) accessed on November 25<sup>th</sup> 2016hers

Horton Hears a Who, like other Dr. Seuss creations, contains layered subtext and messages. A major theme regards on learning about universal values between vastly different places and people, as shown by the quote “A person’s a person, no matter how small”. This is employed on many levels, primarily with Horton having a world in a speck, while also appearing with the Mayor’s relationship with his son, and Jane Kangaroo learning truth about Horton’s beliefs.<sup>29</sup>

This movie had been achieved some rewards like, best animated effect in Annie Award, top box office films in ASCAP Award, best animation/ family TV spot for “Whomongous” in Golden Trailer Award, Best original score for an animated feature film in IFMCA Award, Best sound editing- sound effect, foley, music, dialogue, and ADR animation in a feature film in Golden Reel Award, Best animated feature in OFCS Award, Best motion picture, animated mixed media in Satellite Award and Best performance in a voice- over role- young actress in Young Artist Award.<sup>30</sup>

According to information about a movie above, researcher choose this movie as a data to make a research. The next material will discuss about previous research finding below.

## **6. Previous Research Finding**

There are some researches about hedging maxims and cooperative principle theory which related to this research.

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<sup>29</sup> Ibid

<sup>30</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Horton\\_Hears\\_a\\_Who!\\_\(film\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Horton_Hears_a_Who!_(film))

The first research is written by Taufiqillah, in his thesis under the title “Flouting and hedging maxim in “Ratatouille” film. The aims of that research were to investigate the kinds of maxims are flouted “Ratatouille” film, to investigate the kinds of maxims hedged in “Ratatouille” film, to produce descriptive knowledge the ways of the maxims are flouted “Ratatouille” film, to produce descriptive knowledge the ways of the maxims are hedge in “Ratatouille” film.

The conclusion of this study can be formulated based on the research questions. The researcher used Grice’s theory in analyzing the data. After analyzing the data, the researcher found twenty three data which are appropriated with the characteristics of flouting. They consist of flouting maxims of quality, flouting maxims of quantity, flouting maxims of relevance and flouting maxims of manner. Furthermore, the researcher found seven data which are appropriated with the characteristics of hedging maxim. They consist of hedging maxims of quality and hedging maxims of relevance.<sup>31</sup>

The difference of this research with Taufiqillah, Taufiqillah’s research focused on investigated kind of flouting and hedging maxim in “Ratatoille” film and produced descriptive knowledge the ways of the maxims are flout and hedge in “Ratatoille” film. While in this research, researcher focuses on types of hedging maxims are employed and frequently used by characters in Horton hears a Who Movie transcript.

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<sup>31</sup> Taufiqillah. “Flouting and Hedging Maxims in “Ratatouille” Film”. (Thesis, English Letters and Language Department Faculty of Humanities and Culture, The State Islamic University Maulana Malik Ibrahim of Malang, 2010).

The second research is written by Nastiti Rokhmania, her thesis under the title was “A Descriptive Analysis on Flouting and Hedging of Conversational Maxims in “Post Grade” Movie”. The aims of this research were to describe the maxims are flouted by the characters on “Post Grade” movie and to describe the maxims are hedged by the characters on “Post Grade” movie.

After obtaining and analyzing the data in the previous chapter, the researcher presented the conclusion was drawn based on the formulated research question. Those are, first, the main characters of “Post Grade” movie flout the maxims when they broke the utterances in delivering their opinion with other character by using the utterances in the form of rhetorical strategies, such as: tautology, metaphor, over statement, rhetorical question and irony. Second, the main characters of “Post Grade” movie also hedge the maxim in their conversation. They hedge the maxim of quantity and maxim of relevant when the information in their utterances are not as much or as precise as it might be expected and it is not as relevant at the stage which it occurs.<sup>32</sup>

The difference of this research with Nastiti, in Nastiti’s research focused on described maxims are flouted and hedged by the characters on “Post Grade” movie. While in this researcher focused on types of hedging maxims are employed and frequently used by characters in Horton hears a Who Movie transcript.

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<sup>32</sup> Nastiti Rokhmawati. “descriptive analysis on flouting and hedging in conversational maxims in the “post grade” movie”. (Thesis, English Department of Educational Faculty State Institute of Islamic Studies Salatiga. 2012).

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### a. Research Approach

In this research the researcher using qualitative approach. Qualitative research is a means for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or group ascribe to a social human or human problem.<sup>33</sup> It means qualitative research is one of approach to understand and investigate something ascribe a human problem. Qualitative data cannot be accurately measured and counted, and are generally expressed in words rather than numbers. Essentially human activities and attributes such as ideas, customs, mores, beliefs, that are investigated in the study of human beings and their societies and cultures cannot be pinned down and measured in any exact way. These kinds of data are therefore descriptive in character.<sup>34</sup>

Descriptive research is concerned with the present and attempts to determine the status of the phenomenon under investigation. The main objectives of this research are to identify present conditions and point to present needs, to study immediate status of a phenomenon, to examine the relationships of traits and characteristics (trends and patterns) and fact finding.<sup>35</sup> It means descriptive research is used when someone wants to determine the status of the phenomenon under investigation, and the objective

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<sup>33</sup> John W. Creswell. *Research Design Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches* 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition. (London: SAGE Publication, 2009), 4.

<sup>34</sup> Nicholas Walliman, *Research Methods the Basics* (USA: Routledge, 2011), 72-73.

<sup>35</sup> Yogesh Kumar Singh, *Fundamental of Research Methodology and Statistics* (New Delhi: New Age International (P), Ltd, Publisher, 2006), 104-105.

of this research focus on presenting condition and pointing needs to approximate the status of phenomenon, examines relationship of traits, characteristics and fact finding.

Based on statement above, in this research the data are described descriptively based on the research problems what types of hedging maxims are employed and frequently used by characters in Horton movie transcript.

As the consequent, the researcher applied descriptive how qualitative in conducting the research.

#### **b. Data source**

Data is another word for bits of information (singular – datum). Research uses data as the raw material in order to come to conclusions about some issue.<sup>36</sup> Concerning with the topic analysis, the data source in this research is a script of Horton movie. The data source can be classified into two:

##### **1. Primary Data**

The primary data is those data which are collected a fresh and for the first time, and thus happen to be original in character.<sup>37</sup>

Based on explanation above, the data of the research are in the form of utterances which involves hedging maxim in the text script “Horton Hears a Who Movie”.

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<sup>36</sup> Nicholas Walliman, *Research Methods the Basics*, 65.

<sup>37</sup> C. R. Kothari, *Research Methodology Methods and Techniques* (New Delhi: New Age International (P) Ltd, Publishers, 2004), 95.

## 2. Secondary Data

Secondary data is a data that already available i.e., they refer to the data which have already been collected and analyzed by someone else.<sup>38</sup> In other words, secondary data is data that used to support the primary data and it is taken from some publications. The researcher takes secondary data such as books, sources from internet, journals, and thesis to support movie transcript.

### c. Technique of Data Collection

Data collection is the process of gathering and measuring data, information or any variables of interest in a standardized and established manner that enables the collector to answer or test hypothesis and evaluate outcomes of the particular collection.<sup>39</sup> It means data collection is a process accumulated and gauged data or information to answer and evaluate outcome of the particular collection. Documentation was used as technique in collecting the data in this research. Documentation is material that provides official information or evidence or that serves as a record.<sup>40</sup> It means documentation is a source to provide information to research data.

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<sup>38</sup> Ibid

<sup>39</sup> <https://www.techopedia.com/definition/30318/data-collection>, accessed on 5th December 2017.

<sup>40</sup> <http://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/documentation> accessed on 24th December 2017.



Steps in collecting data:

- a. Selecting the “Horton” movie.
- b. Watching the “Horton” movie to identify whether there are characters hedge the maxim in their conversation.
- c. Finding the “Horton” movie script.
- d. Reading the “Horton” movie script.
- e. Collecting and taking note about hedging maxims found in the “Horton” movie script.
- f. Rearranging the data which appropriate with the problems of study.

#### **d. Technique of Analyzing Data**

The analysis of qualitative research involves aiming to uncover and or understand the big picture by using the data to describe the phenomenon and what this means.<sup>41</sup> Many qualitative data analysis undertake forms of content analysis. Broadly defines content analysis as any technique for making inferences by systematically and objectively identifying special characteristics of messages.<sup>42</sup> It means researcher used content analysis as a technique for making inferences from characteristics of message.

Content analysis is a procedure for the categorization of verbal or behavioral data, for purposes of classification, summarization and tabulation.<sup>43</sup> Content analysis focuses on language and linguistic features,

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<sup>41</sup>[http://libweb.surrey.ac.uk/library/skills/Introduction%20to%20Research%20and%20Managing%20Information%20Leicester/page\\_75.htm](http://libweb.surrey.ac.uk/library/skills/Introduction%20to%20Research%20and%20Managing%20Information%20Leicester/page_75.htm), accessed on 6<sup>th</sup> May 2016

<sup>42</sup> Bruce L. Berg. Qualitative Research Methods For the Social Science 4<sup>th</sup> Edition (USA: California University, 2001), 240.

<sup>43</sup>[http://libweb.surrey.ac.uk/library/skills/Introduction%20to%20Research%20and%20Managing%20Information%20Leicester/page\\_75.htm](http://libweb.surrey.ac.uk/library/skills/Introduction%20to%20Research%20and%20Managing%20Information%20Leicester/page_75.htm), accessed on 6<sup>th</sup> May 2016

meaning in context, is systematic and verifiable, as the rules for analysis are explicit, transparent and public. Further, as the data are in a permanent form (texts), verification through reanalysis and replication is possible.<sup>44</sup> In other words, content analysis focuses on summarizing, interpreting, and reporting the main contents of data and their messages. In addition, content analysis can be undertaken with any written material such as interview transcriptions and media products (film, reports).

According to those explanations above, the researcher concludes that content analysis is a method in analyzing meaning and characteristics of written texts or literatures and visual materials. All of written texts or literatures and visual materials called document. Content analysis tried to find content and meaning from document. In this research, the researcher used conversation that undertaken from transcription of Horton Movie.

The analyzing data are defined as three steps:

a. Data reduction

Data reduction or data editing refers to the process of focusing, selecting, simplifying, abstracting and transforming the data appear in written up field notes or transcriptions.<sup>45</sup> It means data reduction is used to appear the data in written up field notes or transcriptions according to some process such as focusing, selecting, simplifying, and transforming data.

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<sup>44</sup>Louise Cohen, et all. *Research Method In Education* 6<sup>th</sup> Edition (London; Routledge, 2007), 475

<sup>45</sup>Matthew B. Miles and A. Michael Huberman, *Qualitative Data Analysis an Expanded Sourcebook* 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition (USA: SAGE Publications, 1994),10.

In this research, the data were focused in hedging maxim. Then selecting movie consist of hedging maxim. After that the researcher tried to get movie transcript. Moreover, in simplifying the data, the researcher made table and took a code such the following:

The researcher use code:

<b>Code</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Code</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
HT	Horton	NRT	Narrator
MYR	Mayor	Datum01	Data Number 1
DRL	Dr. Larue	M	Maxim
MW	Mayor's Wife	MQa	Maxim of Quantity
MCL	Mayor's Children	MQ1	Maxim of Quality
MTN	Morton	MM	Maxim of Manner
WK	Wickersham	MR	Maxim of Relevant
KGR	Kangaroo	HM	Hedging Maxim
MY	Mrs. Yelp	HMQa	Hedging Maxim of Quantity
RD	Rudi	HMQ1	Hedging Maxim of Quality
KT	Katie	HMM	Hedging Maxim of Manner
TM	Tommy	HMR	Hedging Maxim of Relevant
JS	Jessica		
VDF	Vladikoff		
DTS	Dentist		
CCR	Councilor		
NRT	Narrator		
J	Joe		

The last step were transforming data into written data that ready to display. The researcher were transforming data become a research finding and discussion.

b. Data display

Display is an organized, compresses assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action.<sup>46</sup> In this research in organizing data the researcher gave limitation according to the statements of problem, and then the data compressed through codes. From the explanation above, the researcher make a conclusion that data display is arranging the primary data systematically to make a simple data, meaningful and it can be done in form of brief descriptions, charts, relationships, between categories, flow charts and equivalent. The researcher presents the data in table to make it easier to understand. As follow:

No	Code	Utterance	HM
1.	Datum O1 HT FMQ1	<i>Mother's Kangaroo :</i> "Absurd. There aren't people that small." <i>Horton :</i> " <i>Whoa maybe they aren't small. Maybe, We're big.</i> "	Quality

c. Verification or Conclusion

Verification is process of check or confirms something that something is true.<sup>47</sup> In drawing conclusion, the researcher has to verify the data. Verification may be as brief a fleeting second thought crossing the analysis mid during writing, with a short excursion back to the field notes, or trough and elaborate, with extensive effort to replicate finding

<sup>46</sup> Ibid, 11.

<sup>47</sup> A. S. Hornby, Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English: 5<sup>th</sup> Edition (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1995), 1324.

in another data set.<sup>48</sup> In short, verification is a rechecked from a research data before researcher made a conclusion before present it to the reader.



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<sup>48</sup> Mathew B. Milles and A. Michael Huberman, *Qualitative Data Analysis an Expanded Sourcebook* 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition.11.

## CHAPTER IV

### RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presented the finding of the research and data analysis to answer the problem as mentioned in chapter one. There were problems, first, types of hedging maxims are employed by characters in Horton Hears a Who Movie transcript and second type of hedging maxims is frequently used by characters in Horton Hears a Who Movie transcript.

As summarized in the first chapter, hedging maxim occurred when speaker conveyed ensured information that become truth and unfaithful, but it seems informative, well founded and relevant. According to George Yule, hedging of maxim divided into four, they are hedging maxim of quantity, hedging maxim of quality, hedging maxim of manner, and hedging of relation.<sup>49</sup> In this chapter, the researcher analyzed and identified the types of hedging maxims employed and frequently used by characters in Horton Hears a Who Movie transcript.

#### **A. Types of Hedging Maxims are Employed by Characters in Horton Hears a Who Movie Transcript**

Based on the data had been collected, the researchers found that 5 utterances indicated hedging maxims of quantity the data number, 11, 19, 38, 39 and 51. Hedging maxims of quality were 37 utterances that occurred on number 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 54. Then, hedging maxims of relevance were 7 utterances that occurred on number 4, 16, 24, 25,

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<sup>49</sup> George Yule. *Pragmatics*, (New York: Oxford University Press, 1996) 38.

41, 42, 44. The last, 5 utterances indicated hedging maxim of manner occurred on number 14, 20, 37, 39, 53. In the other words, they were 54 utterances that indicated hedging maxim.

## 1. Research Finding

### a. Hedging maxim of quantity

The researcher found hedging maxim of quantity on data 11, 19, 38, 39 and 51.

No	Code	Utterance
1.	Datum11/MY/HMQa	Oh, really? Everyone? Aw, <b>I will think about it.</b>
2.	Datum51/MY/HMQa	<b>Ah, well more or less.</b> What happened? The bird?

### b. Hedging maxim of quality

The researcher found hedging maxim of quality on data 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29,30, 31, 32,33, 34, 35, 36, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 54.

No	Code	Utterance
1.	Datum01/HT/HMQ1	<b>I guess</b> I was mistaken kids. There are obviously no leaf bugs in this area.
2.	Datum02/NT/HMQ1	What he thought there <b>must be</b> someone on top of that small speck

		of dust or even a family.
3.	Datum05/HT/HMQ1	Whoa, <b>maybe</b> they are not small.
4.	Datum12/NT/HMQ1	Well, <b>I think</b> the leg was frightened if he did.
5.	Datum17/HT/HMQ1	There is a story you cannot talk to anybody, I mean it. If anybody finds out about this, <b>it could be very very bad, I am not sure why.</b>
6.	Datum30/MY/HMQ1	<b>Apparently</b> if that speck keeps moving around, our whole world could be obliterated.
7.	Datum33/HT/HMQ1	<b>This looks</b> kind a precarious.
8.	Datum46/MY/HMQ1	<b>That seems</b> you have worked.
9.	Datum47/HT/HMQ1	Ouh hang on Mr. Mayor. <b>I may</b> have to put up a fight.
10.	Datum48/MT/HMQ1	<b>I think</b> we can assume it is not bad vlad.

c. Hedging maxim of relevance

The researcher found hedging maxim of relevance on data 4, 16, 24, 25, 41, 42, 44.

No	Code	Utterance
1.	Datum04/HT/HMR	<b>Well</b> , not the speck. I mean that is



		ridiculous. Is what you thought I have been?
2.	Datum25/MY/HMR	<b>Well</b> , I hate to disagree with you oh voice from the drain pipe. But I live in Whoville
3.	Datum42/KGR/HMR	<b>Ah, thank anyway.</b> Maybe next time.

d. Hedging maxim of manner

The researcher found hedging maxim of manner on data 14, 20, 37, 39, 53.

No	Code	Utterance
1.	Datum20/MY/HMM	Well, its news. <b>I do not know, if we need to go label it good or bad anything like that.</b>
2.	Datum53/CCR/HMM	<b>I means,, ummm it means, obviously,</b> uh.. let's the kite flying race begins.

## 2. Research Discussion

According to the data that gotten from research finding above, the researcher tried to analyze those data deeply as follow:

a. Hedging maxim of quality

Brown and Levinson state that quality hedges may suggest that the speaker is not taking full responsibilities for the truth of his

utterances. For instance, I think, I believe, I assume, or alternatively they may stress speaker's commitment of the writer to the quality of the proposition contained in the subsequent part of statement and do not contribute truth value to the statements as a whole. Or they may disclaim the assumption that the point of speaker's assertion is to inform hearer.<sup>50</sup> From the explanation above, the researcher tried to analyzed utterances that contained hedging maxim of quality in the Horton Hears a Who Movie transcript:

**Datum01/HT/HMQ1**

Horton: **I guess** I was mistaken, Kids. There are obviously no leaf bugs in this area.

One day, Horton tried to introduce an animal that called leaf bugs in the Jungle Nool to children. He tried to explain that a leaf bug protects itself by hiding between leaves. But, when he tried to touch a leaf bugs, it did not move or fly. So he wanted to inform to children if he though nothing leaf bugs in that area by saying, "**I guess** I was mistaken, Kids. There are obviously no leaf bugs in this area".

Horton used a hedging maxim of quality, because when he said **I guess**, alternatively he may stress his commitment to the truth of his utterances; in other words, he reflect the commitment of the utterance to the quality of the proposition contained in the subsequent part of the statements and do not contribute truth value to the

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<sup>50</sup> Penelope Brown and Stephen C. Levinson, Politeness some universals in language usage: Studies in Interactional Sociolinguistics 4 (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1988) 164-165.

statements as a whole. While, the characteristics maxim of quality have to give truth value in the information.

#### **Datum02/NT/HMQ1**

Narrator: What he thought? There **must be** someone on top of that small speck of dust or even a family.

It happened in the Jungle Nool, when Horton heard a small voice from the speck. The Narrator tried to explain about what Horton thought. In this utterance, narrator used hedging maxim of quality. Because when he said must be, he wanted to force his idea without know it true or false. it just the Horton' mind according to narrator.

#### **Datum05/HT/HMQ1**

Kangaroo : "Absurd. There aren't people that small".

Horton : "*Whoa maybe they aren't small. Maybe, we are big.*"

The conversation took place at the Jungle's Nool. Horton found a speck. Speck is where the creatures "Who" live, just Horton knew about creatures that lived in the speck. When he tried to talk with the creatures in the speck, suddenly, the kangaroo came. Horton told to kangaroo that he heard a sound from the speck. But kangaroo did not believe that. Horton thought there was tiny person in a speck and tried to convey his opinion to Kangaroo by saying "Whoa maybe they aren't small. Maybe, we are big". When Horton said "**maybe**" actually, Horton expected about size and shape of the creature that live in the speck He used "*maybe*" in his utterance because he did not know the like what the original form of the creature is, and he not sure

about he thought. So, in this case, Horton used hedging maxim of quality.

#### **Datum17/HT/HMQ1**

Horton: *There is a story you can't talk to anybody, I mean it. If anybody finds out about this, it could be very very bad. **I'm not sure why.***

Horton asked to speck and he said if he heard a voice from it. Suddenly children came and made him startled. One of a kids asked Horton to tell about it, but Horton was very worrying if anyone else knew about it, and it became some bad tragedy happen. So Horton said, *"There is a story you can't talk to anybody, I mean it. If anybody finds out about this, it could be very very bad. **I'm not sure why.**"* In this utterance, Horton used hedging maxim of quality. When Horton said ***I'm not sure why***, actually he tried to inform to addressee if he observed the maxim of quality, because he unsure about he thought. While, maxim of quality asked to speaker have to convey the truth.

#### **Datum30/MY/HMQ1**

Mayor: **Apparently** if that speck keeps moving around, our whole world could be obliterated.

When mayor used a word "**Apparently**", he just approximate and don't know it true or false. He tried to explain to Horton about he think according to Dr. Lauru. So, in this case Mayor is hedge the maxim of quality.

#### **Datum33/HT/HMQ1**

Horton: **This looks** kind a precarious.

It happened in the Jungle Nool, when Horton on the way to the mountain of Nool. He want to cross a bridge, but a bridge seems brittle and dangerous. Horton feel worried by saying “this looks kind a precarious”. When Horton said this looks, he thought maybe it dangers for him. But it just his supposition, he did not know, if it was dangerous if he crossed over the bridge. In this utterance, Horton is hedge the maxim of quality.

**Datum46/MY/HMQ1**

Mayor: **That seems** you have worked.

It happened in Whoville, when suddenly, snow came in the summer. The mayor has been panic, and he told to Horton that happened in there. Horton know the reason, so he blew the clover, and snow in Whoville is gone. In this utterance Mayor hedged the maxim of quality, because he both of believe or not about this phenomenon that happened by saying “That seems you have worked”.

**Datum47/HT/HMQ1**

Horton: Ouh hang on Mr. Mayor. I **may** have to put up a fight.

It happened in Jungle Nool when Horton heard something came toward him. Then he convey to Mayor by saying “Ouh hang on Mr. Mayor. I **may** have to put up a fight”. He used a word may because there is probably, he would be fight and he unsure about his statement. So Horton hedged the maxim of quality.

**Datum48/MT/HMQ1**

I **think** we can assume it is a bad vlad.

It happened in the Jungle Nool. Morton met Horton. Morton said if Mother's Kangaroo send Vlad to destroy the clover. Horton knew two Vlad, the bird is bad Vlad and a bunny that makes cookies. Then, Morton thought it a bad Vlad. In this utterance, Morton hedged the maxim of quality, because he did not know the truth about his information.

b. Hedging maxim of quantity

Quantity hedges, we find archetypal examples in these English expressions, which give notice that not as much or not as precise information is provided as might be expected, such as, roughly, more or less, approximately, give or take a few, or so, I should think, I can't tell you more than that it's..., to some extent, all in all, in short, basically, so to speak, etc. The assertion of personal opinion show that the information tried to be conveyed is limited.<sup>51</sup>

**Datum11/MY/HMQa**

Mayor: Oh, really? Everyone? Aw, **I will think about it.**

It happened in mayor' house, when one of his children asked a whophone to him. In this utterance Mayor hedged the maxim of quantity which give notice that not as much or not as precise information is provided as might be expected.

**Datum51/MY/HMQa**

Mayor: **Ah, well more or less.** What happened? The bird?

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<sup>51</sup> Ibid.

It happened in Whoville, after disaster happend. Horton asked about the condition of whoville and Mayor. But by saying **Ah, well more or less**, mayor hedged the maxim of quantity, because he did not give answer as a expected to Horton.

c. Hedging maxim of relation

Markers tried to the expectation of relevance can be found in the middle of speakers' talk when they say things like 'oh by the way' and go on to mention some potentially unconnected information during a conversation. Speakers also seem to use expressions like anyway, or well, anyway to indicate that they may have drifted into a discussion of some possibly non-relevant material and want to stop.<sup>52</sup>

**Datum04/HT/HMR**

Horton: *Well, not the speck. I mean, that's ridiculous. Is what you thought I've been.*

Horton observed his dust that he put on a flower. Suddenly mother kangaroo came and asked him. He startled and tried to hide his dust or speck from a mother kangaroo by saying "Well, not the speck. *I mean, that's ridiculous. Is what you thought I've been.*" A word "**well**" marked that Horton did not want to discuss about that and stop a conversation. So in this case, Horton used hedging maxim of relation.

**Datum25/MY/HMR**

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<sup>52</sup> George Yule. Pragmatics. 38.

Mayor: **Well**, I hate to disagree with you oh voice from the drain pipe.  
But I live in Whoville.

It happened in Whoville when Mayor had been breakfast, suddenly he heard a voice from drain pipe. Then he pin something like funnel in a pipe till a voice heard clear. Apparently, a voice came from Horton. Then occur a conversation between them. In this case, Mayor used Hedging maxim of relation because tried to stop conversation by saying, “**Well**, I hate to disagree with you oh voice from the drain pipe. But I live in Whoville”. Mayor seemed not interested with the freak conversation.

**Datum42/KGR/HMR**

Vladikoff : But, they are monkeys. He’s not scary.

Kangaroo : **Ah, thank anyway**. May be next time.

It happened in the Jungle Nool. Exactly in Mr. Vladikoff house. Kangaroo looked for someone that want to help her to destroy a Horton’ clover. So she met Mr. Vladikoff the bad bird in the Jungle Nool. Mr. Vladikoff asked a pay to his job, but Kangaroo disagree with Mr. Vladikoff, and she wanted to meet Wickershame a group of monkey in the Jungle Nool. Vladikoff tried to stop Kangaroo, but Kangaroo seemed unattractive by saying “**Ah, thank anyway**, May be next time”. In this case Kangaroo used hedging maxim of relevance because she wanted to stop this conversation and want to go.

- d. Hedging maxim of manner



The awareness of the expectations of manner may also lead speakers to produce hedges of the type shown in the example below that is taken from Horton hears a movie transcript:<sup>53</sup>

**Datum20/MY/HMM**

Mayor : Well, its news. **I do not know, if we need to go label it good or bad anything like that.**

It happened in Whoville, when citizen of Whoville had been met to discuss about Who centennial. The councilor asked Mayor to give good news to all of citizen of Whoville, but Mayor confuse how to convey what he feel about the phenomenon in Whoville by saying “Well, its news. **I do not know, if we need to go label it good or bad anything like that.**” In this case, Mayor used hedging maxim of manner, because the information that he convey is ambiguous and obscure when he said **I do not know, if we need to go label it good or bad anything like that**’. While maxim of manner have to avoid ambiguous and obscurity.

**Datum53/CCR/HMM**

Councilor: **I means,, ummm it means, obviously,** uh.. let’s the kite flying race begins.

It happened in Whoville, when suddenly the wind blowing hard. Mayor was reminds the citizen of Whoville, if they are in dangerous. But the councilor did not believe with him. The mayor remind councilor about the wind, but councilor deny it by saying **I means,, ummm it means, obviously,** uh.. let’s the kite flying race begins.

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<sup>53</sup> Ibid

When councilor said “*I means... ummm it means, obviously,*” it make it ambiguous statement and obscurity. So in this utterance, councilor hedged the maxim of manner.

## B. Hedging Maxims that Frequently Used by Characters in Horton Hears a Who Movie Transcript

From the result in the previous chapter the researcher found amount of types of hedging maxims in Horton Hears a Who Movie transcript. The amount of types of hedging maxims will be shown in the column below:

### 1. Research Findings

No.	Types of Hedging Maxims	Total
1	Hedging maxim of quantity	5 (9,26%)
2	Hedging maxim of quality	37 (68,52%)
3	Hedging maxim of relevance	7(12,96%)
4	Hedging maxim of manner	5 (9,26%)
Total of hedging maxims		54(100%)

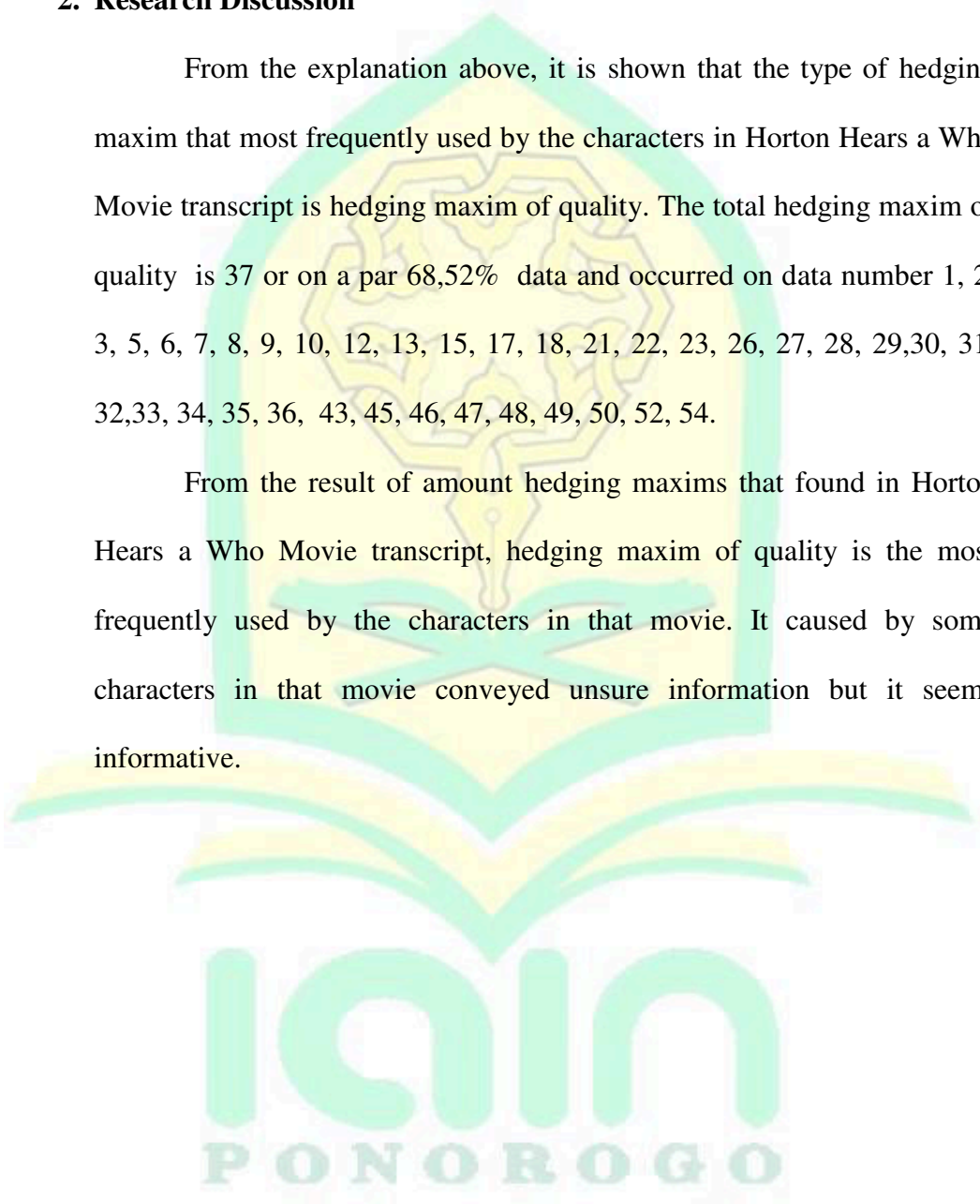
The table above showed the amount of hedging maxims that used by the characters in Horton Hears a Who Movie transcript. Hedging maxims of quantity were 5 or on a par 9,26% data that occurred on the data number 11, 19, 38, 39 and 51. Then, hedging maxims of quality that found were 37 data or on a par 68,52%, that occurred on the data number 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29,30, 31, 32,33, 34, 35, 36, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 54. The next, hedging maxims of relevance were 7 or on a par 12,96% data, that found on the data number

4, 16, 24, 25, 41, 42, 44. The last, hedging maxim of manner were 5 or on a par 9,26% data, that occurred on the data 14, 20, 37, 39, 53. The total all of hedging of maxim in the utterances are 54 or on a par 100% utterances.

## 2. Research Discussion

From the explanation above, it is shown that the type of hedging maxim that most frequently used by the characters in Horton Hears a Who Movie transcript is hedging maxim of quality. The total hedging maxim of quality is 37 or on a par 68,52% data and occurred on data number 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 54.

From the result of amount hedging maxims that found in Horton Hears a Who Movie transcript, hedging maxim of quality is the most frequently used by the characters in that movie. It caused by some characters in that movie conveyed unsure information but it seems informative.



## CHAPTER V

### CLOSING

This chapter consists of conclusion and suggestions. The conclusion is taken based on the analysis. Here, the researcher also gives suggestion to everyone who reads this research.

#### A. Conclusion

After finished the discussion on the analysis, the researcher comes to the final step of this research. In this chapter, the researcher concludes some notes as follows:

1. There are four types of hedging maxims used by characters in Horton Hears a Who Movie transcript, they are hedging maxim of quantity that consist 5 utterances (9,26%), hedging maxims of quality were 37 utterances (68,52%), hedging maxims of relevance were 7 utterances (12,96%) and hedging maxims of manner were 5 utterances (9,26%).
2. The type of hedging maxim that frequently used by the characters in Horton Hears a Who Movie Transcript is hedging maxims of quality, the amount is 37 (68,52%)

## B. Suggestions

Based on the result of this research, some suggestions are enclosed as follows:

1. For lecturers

The lectures, especially linguistics lectures are suggested to improve the detail teaching about pragmatic, especially the way for understanding and identifying hedging maxims based on Grice theory.

2. For students

The students, especially students at State Institute of Islamic Studies of Ponorogo, are suggested to study more about hedging maxims. Therefore, they can understand and identify hedging maxims in oral and written text like in the movie.

3. For readers

The readers in general are suggested to learn more about pragmatic focusing on understanding and identifying hedging maxims.

4. For the other researchers

The other researchers are suggested to conduct other research in studying hedging maxims, especially in understanding and identifying hedging maxims for crucial issues.

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