



**THE ANALYSIS OF GRICE'S MAXIM FOUND IN THE
"KUNGFU PANDA 3" MOVIE**

a final project
submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements
for the degree of *Sarjana Pendidikan*
in English

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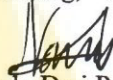
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2017

DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY

I Pandu Dwi Prakoso hereby declare that this final project entitled *THE ANALYSIS OF GRICE'S MAXIM FOUND IN THE "KUNGFU PANDA 3" MOVIE* is my own work and has not been submitted in any form for another degree or diplomat at any university or other institute or tertiary education. Information derived from the published and unpublished work of other has been acknowledged in the text and a list of references is given in bibliography.

Semarang, 22 September 2017


Pandudwi Prakoso



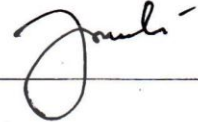
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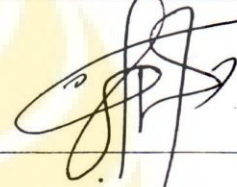
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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

“In regione caecorum rex est luscus”

“In the country of the blind, the one-eyed man is the king”

-Desiderius Erasmus-



This Final Project is dedicated to:

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- My dearest parents
- My beloved family
- All of my friends

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Last but not least, I hope this final project will be useful for all the readers both English teacher and English students.

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ABSTRACT

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Keywords: Gricean maxims, flouting maxim, kungfu panda 3 movie.

This study is analyzing the Gricean maxim found in the characters utterances found in the Kungfu Panda 3 movie as well as the flouting maxims.

In this study, the objectives of the study are analyzing the Gricean maxims produced among the characters communication in the Kungfu Panda 3 movie and describing the flouting maxims made by the characters. All of the utterances produced in Kungfu Panda movie 3 is transcribed before being analyzed. The Gricean maxims found in the Kungfu Panda transcription are maxim of quantity 30 occurrences, maxim of quality 25 occurrences, maxim of relation 18 occurrences and maxim of manner 26 occurrences. While the flouting maxims found in this study are maxim of quantity, maxim of quality, maxim of relation and maxim of manner.

Those finding indicate that the utterances produced by the characters in Kungfu Panda 3 movie are informative, truthful, relevant and clear which have followed the rule of Cooperative Principle. The flouting maxims made by the characters indicate that the meaning of the utterances should be inferred beyond the utterances itself to understand the implicature.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	v
ABSTRACT	vi
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vii
CHAPTER I	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of the study	1
1.2 Reasons for Choosing the Topic	3
1.3 Problems of the Study	3
1.4 Objectives of the Study	4
1.5 Significance of the Study	4
1.6 Limitation of the Study	5
1.7 Outline of the Report	5
CHAPTER II	7
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	7
2.1 Review of Previous Studies	7
2.2 Review of Related Literature	9
2.2.1 Pragmatics	9
2.2.2 Cooperative Principle	10
2.2.3 Observed Cooperative Principle	12
2.2.4 Non Observed Cooperative Principle	14
2.2.5 Flouting Maxim	15
2.2.6 Type of Flouting Maxim	15
2.2.7 Kungfu Panda 3 Movie	18
2.3 Theoretical Framework	22
CHAPTER III	24
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	24
3.1 Research Design	24
3.2 Object of the Study	25
3.3. Role of the Researcher	25
3.4 Types of the Data	25

3.5 Instrument for Collecting the Data	25
3.6 Procedure of Collecting the Data	26
3.7 Procedure of Analysing the Data	27
CHAPTER IV	28
FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION	28
4.1 Findings	28
4.2 The Types of Maxims Found in the <i>Kungfu Panda 3</i> movie	30
4.2.1 Maxim of Quantity	31
4.2.2 Maxim of Quality	33
4.2.3 Maxim of Relation	35
4.2.4 Maxim of Manner	37
4.3 The Types of Maxims Flouted in the <i>Kungfu Panda 3</i> movie	38
4.3.1 Flouting the Maxim of Quantity	40
4.3.2 Flouting the Maxim of Quality	43
4.3.3 Flouting the Maxim of Relation	45
4.3.4 Flouting the Maxim of Manner	47
CHAPTER V	51
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	51
5.1 Conclusion	51
5.2 Suggestions	52
REFERENCES	53
APPENDIX	54



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Language is important medium of communication that is used by people to convey everything which comes in their mind. They communicate to each other by using certain language which can be understood by them. The way they communicate using language is in a form of conversation. In the conversation, the speaker and interlocutor have to create understandable conversation. To create understandable conversation, there are some principles which should be realized by the speaker and interlocutor in organizing their conversation. According to Mey (2001: 71-72) communicative principles, by which it is understood that people, when communicating, have something to tell each other. Furthermore, communication requires the participants to cooperate in their conversation.

In a common conversation, there is an assumption that the utterances which are delivered by the speaker are based on what they want to say in his/her mind hoping that the interlocutor can understand it. In one hand, the speaker delivers the utterances explicitly which easy to understand, clear, relevant to the context where the conversation done and always straight forward to the interlocutor. In another hand, the speaker sometimes delivers the utterances implicitly which have the hidden message behind it. According to Rankema (1993: 9) in order to make a conversation understood by the speaker and hearer, there must be the general principle of language use, which is called the cooperative principle.

Cooperative principle is an assumption for building communication and cooperation with other people done through well-managed and meaningful conversation. People build up conversation to each other to deliver the information or messages and to show the purposes through their utterances. Grice (1975) explained that once the speakers produce utterances, there will be implications behind it. The implications are then accepted by the listener and create various perceptions in interlocutor's mind. This often leads to misunderstanding in the conversation. Thus, Grice (1975: 45) suggested that participants in a conversation obey a general 'Cooperative Principle' which is expected to be in force whenever a conversation unfolds:

“Make your conversational contribution such as required, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you are engage”

In line with above statement, there are four maxims of conversation underlying the efficient of cooperative use of language which jointly express a general cooperative principle (Levinson: 1983: 101). The four maxims proposed are: maxim of quality, maxim of quantity, maxim of relevance and maxim of manner. Those four maxims specify what participants have to do in order to converse in a maximally efficient, rational, co-operative way: they should speak sincerely, relevantly and clearly, while providing sufficient information (Levinson, 1983: 102).

In everyday life, people sometimes give the ambiguous information in their conversation; they even say something which is not really true. They flout the

maxim in their conversation which can be assumed that there must be something hidden purpose in doing so. Similarly in the case of movies, though it is the design from the scriptwriter.

In this study, I choose the film “*Kungfu Panda 3*” as the film which I am going to analyzed. This film is categorized as animation film which tells about the adventure of a Panda as Dragon Warrior with his Master and 5 friends fight for justice to protect the China. In that film, there are many kinds of maxim used since lots of conversations occur on it. Based on the explanation above, I am interested to conduct an analysis of maxim in the film “*Kungfu Panda 3*”.

1.2 Reasons for Choosing the Topic

There are some reasons which support me in conducting this study. The reasons can be seen as follows:

1. Conversation is one of the communications in human life. People exchange the information to each other by doing conversation. In doing so, the information exchanged can be explicit and implicit.
2. Cooperative Principles are the basic principles underlying a good communication between the speaker and interlocutor.
3. The animation film entitled “*Kungfu Panda 3*” is well-known film which consumed people around the world in all ages. This film tells about the adventure of a panda with his colleagues in protecting China.

1.3 Problems of the Study

In conducting this study, there are two kinds of question problems which I have formulated as follows:

1. What kinds of maxims are found in the “*Kungfu Panda 3*” film?
2. What kinds of the flouting maxims are employed by the characters in the “*Kungfu Panda 3*” film?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

There are some purposes of the study that I want to reach in conducting this study. They are stated as follows:

1. To find out the kinds of maxims found in the “*Kungfu Panda 3*” film
2. To find out kinds of the flouting maxims employed by the characters in the “*Kungfu Panda 3*” film

1.5 Significance of the Study

The results of the study are expected to give the following benefits:

1. Theoritically
This study is expected to prove the application of Grice’s Maxim theory in the field of linguistics study.
2. Practically
This study is expected to be the reference in the further study with regard to the study of cooperative principle.
3. Pedagogically
This study is expected to help the students of English Department to do the analysis of Grice’s maxim.

1.6 Limitation of the Study

In conducting this study, there are some limitations of the study that I take account. This limitation of the study is used to limit the discussion of the study, so that the discussion will not out of the topic.

1. This study focuses on the analysis kinds of Grice's Maxim found in the film "*Kungfu Panda 3*".
2. The Grice's Maxims analysis in this study include: Maxim of quality, Quantity, Relation and Manner.
3. The analysis also includes the flouting Maxim done by the characters in the film.

1.7 Outline of the Report

The research input consists of five chapters. The content of each chapter is as follows:

1. The first chapter is introduction that covers the information about background of the study, reason for choosing the topic, research problems, purposes of the study, significances of the study, limitation of the study, and outline of the final project.
2. The second chapter is review of related literature which consist of the previous studies, literature theories and the literature framework. The chapter gives the reader information about Cooperative Principle, Observance Cooperative Principle, non-observance of cooperative principle, flouting maxim, "*Kungfu Panda 3*" movie.

3. The third chapter is method of investigation that gives information about research design, object of the study, type of the data, role of the researcher, method of collecting data, and method of analyzing data.
4. The fourth chapter is analysis the data.
5. The fifth chapter is conclusion and suggestion. The content of this chapter are conclusion of the study and suggestion.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In conducting this study, I have been searching the information and ideas in order to support the theories used in this study. There are so many sources of reference from textbooks and articles from experts which are related to the topic in this study that are used as a framework of this study.

In this part, there are some review of literature of the previous studies, review of the theoretical studies, and theoretical framework. This part will consist of the references from various sources in conducting this study.

2.1 Review of Previous Studies

There are some previous studies which have discussed about Grice's Maxim. In this part, these previous studies are used as the reference to do this study.

Diastuti (2012) entitled *The Analysis of Maxim in "Tears of the Sun" movie*. This study was about the analysis of maxims in "Tears of the Sun" movie which discussed about the obedience conversational maxims that were found in the conversations occurred in "Tears of the sun" movie. This research, applied descriptive qualitative method. This study discussed about the kinds of maxims found in the movie and also the relation between character and characterization with the way the maxim are conveyed in the movie. The overall findings showed that there were four maxims obeyed in whole conversations in "Tears of the Sun" movie. It was also found that the way the maxims are conveyed through character and characterization from the actors and actress in the movie.

Fatmawati (2015) entitled *A Pragmatic Analysis of Maxim Flouting Performed by Solomon Northup in 12 Years A Slave Movie*. This study aimed to analyze the maxim flouting in the film *12 Years A Slave*. In more specific terms, this study is aimed at identifying the types of maxim flouting, documenting the strategies that are used, and seeking out the reasons for maxim flouting performed by Solomon Northup in *12 Years A Slave* movie. The results of the research showed that (1) four types of maxim flouting were performed by Northup: quantity, quality, relevance, and manner maxim flouting, (2) five strategies of maxim flouting were applied by Northup: tautology, overstatement, understatement, metaphor, and irony, and (3) four reasons that led Solomon Northup to flout the maxims were competitive, collaborative, convivial, and conflictive reason. In terms of types, quantity maxim flouting was in the highest rank and relevance maxim flouting is in the lowest rank. In terms of strategies, overstatement was the most frequently used and metaphor is the most rarely used. Finally, dealing with reasons for maxim flouting, conflictive reason had the highest rank in its occurrence.

Luqman (2015) entitled *An analysis of flouting maxims used by the main character in Homefront movie*. This study is aimed at flouting maxims used by the main character in *Homefront* movie. The writer uses Phil Broker utterances to analyze this study because he is main character in *Homefront* movie. The purpose of this study is to find out the types of flouting conversational maxim, and context of situation by Hymes used by Phil Broker as the main character in *Homefront* movie. This study is designed in descriptive qualitative. The data is collected by using transcription. The data is taken from Phil Broker's utterances.

In analyzing the data, the writer used Cooperative Principle Theory that proposed by Grice (1975). From the analysis above the writer finds that Phil Broker flouts his utterance in four types of maxims. He mostly flouted his utterances in maxim of quantity because he want to convey his opinion which too strong or more informative.

Based on the above previous studies, I want to conduct a study about the Grice's Maxim employed in the "Kungfu Panda 3" movie. The focus of this study is the analysis of Gricean maxims found in the Kungfu Panda 3 movie as well as the flouting of the maxims which produced by all of the characters in that movie.

2.2 Review of Related Literature

This following subchapter discuss the references as the theoretical basis in conducting this study. The theories are taken from experts' sources in the field of pragmatics.

2.2.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is concerned with the study of the language use. According to Levinson (1983: 25) pragmatics is the study of the ability of language users to pair sentences with the contexts in which they would be appropriate.

In line with Levinson, Yule (1996:3) defined pragmatics as the study of the utterances of a speaker in a conversation, the meaning of the speaker, and also the meaning interpreted by the listener. It also includes context or the circumstances when the conversation occurs in the analysis.

Furthermore, Yule (1996:4) also stated that the advantage of studying pragmatics is that people can talk about their intended meaning, their assumption, their purposes or goals, and the kinds of action that they perform when they are speaking. We can learn the phenomena of saying something implied in the conversation. Besides, pragmatics requires us to know the context behind the expression of the conversation. By knowing the context of conversation, although we are not one of the people who take participation in some conversation, we can successfully interpret the intended message that the speakers try to share each other.

2.2.2 Cooperative Principle

Cooperative Principle is one of the significant theories of Pragmatics. The Cooperative Principle can be defined as a basic underlying assumption we make when we speak to one another that we are trying to cooperate with one another to construct meaningful conversations. As stated by Grice's "Logic and Conversation" (1975: 45):

"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."

Based on above statement, as the speaker should contribute meaningful, productive utterances to further the conversation which then follows the interlocutor as the conversational partner are doing the same thing.

Furthermore, Grice (in Wardaugh, 2006: 293) stated that conversation is cooperative activity. That is when speakers and interlocutors can understand each other in a conversation. They can share what they want to share smoothly. They also can accept each other's meaning despite the status, whether they are close friends, parents, teachers, sellers and buyers and others. The speaker behaves in a particular way to lead the interlocutors to understand the speaker's utterances so the interlocutors are able to give appropriate responses to the speaker's utterances.

The Cooperative Principle consists of four sub-principles which are called maxims: maxim of quality, maxim of quantity, maxim of relevance, and maxim of manner. With regard to the Cooperative Principle, there are possibilities that it is observed or non-observed by the speaker. Observed Cooperative Principle means that speakers are able to fulfil the maxims of Cooperative Principle so they are considered as being cooperative in the conversation. On the other hand, non-observed Cooperative Principle means that speakers fail in fulfilling the maxims of Cooperative Principle.

2.2.3 Observed Cooperative Principle

It is said to be an observed cooperative principle when the speaker fulfill the four maxims as the rules of being cooperative in carrying out cooperative conversation. The observed cooperative principle can be seen as follows:

1. Maxim of Quantity

Maxim of quantity requires speakers in a conversation to be as informative as is required for the current purpose of the exchange. This means that the speakers neither give too much nor little information. The speakers should know how much information the interlocutor require so the speakers do not give more information than that is required.

2. Maxim of Quality

Different from the maxim of quantity, the maxim of quality requires the speakers to be sincere and honest, saying the truth. This maxim leads the speakers to avoid saying what they believe to be false and for which they lack adequate evidence. Honesty and truth are the essence of this maxim.

3. Maxim of Relation

In the maxim of relation, the speakers are required to be relevant in saying something. Speakers should say something which is relevant to the previous saying in a conversation. In a question and answer section, speakers should answer the question appropriately. They should give the related answer to the question.

4. Maxim of Manner

The maxim of manner requires the speakers to be clear. Specifically, the speakers should avoid obscurity and ambiguity and should be brief and orderly in saying something in a conversation.

Here is the example of observed cooperative principle, which is taken from Wilson and Murie (in Cutting, 2008: 33-34). It is the script of an interview in a sociological survey of the living conditions of the senior citizens in Scotland.

X : *Do you find the place is warm enough?*

Y : *Yes, oh yes. Very comfortable I think. It's all that you need really, you don't need any more.*

X : *And you say that the warden is a nice person?*

Y : *Oh yes, you will get other opinions, but that's my opinion.*

X : *Well you can't please everybody can you?*

Y : *She's been very good to me.*

X : *What would the other people say?*

Y : *Ah well I don't know. I wouldn't like to repeat it because I don't really believe half of what they are saying. They just get a fixed thing into their mind. But it's always been, I mean, we had another one – this is our second one. But if she's off ill and that's it, oh off ill again and I mean she's got certificates to prove it. But they just seem, what irks them really is we can't get a warden that will be overnight you see.*

X : *Right, sort of 24 hours, 7 days a week.*

In the conversation between an interviewer (X) and a woman living in sheltered housing (Y) above, the woman has been observing the maxims of Cooperative Principle. The woman answers the interviewer's question as is required. It is an observed maxim of quantity. The woman answers the interviewer honestly. Here is an observed maxim of quality. Besides, the woman answers the question asked by the interviewer orderly to observe the maxim of relevance. Then, the last, but not the least, is that the woman says her utterances briefly and avoids saying something ambiguous. It is a proof of observed maxim of manner.

2.2.4 Non Observed Cooperative Principle

Non-observed Cooperative Principle is the condition when speaker cannot fulfill the maxims of Cooperative Principle when saying something to the interlocutor. Here is the example of non-observed maxim.

Jack: *How are you, Jack?*

John: *Emm,.. so many tasks are waiting for me to be done. **Cleaning the house, washing the dishes, cutting the grass and buying some vegetables.***

Jack: *Well, it must be very busy day. And now where are you going?*

John: ***I don't know.** Bye*

From the sample above, it can be seen that it contains the non-observed maxims.

According to Grice (1975: 49), there are four forms of non-observed Cooperative Principle. They are maxim violation, maxim opt out, maxim infringement, and maxim flouting. In this case I focus on the flouting maxim.

2.2.5 Flouting Maxim

Flouting maxim is one of the non-observed Cooperative Principle. According to Grice (1975: 49) flouting maxim is intentionally breaking the maxims in order to convey hidden meanings and lead the interlocutor to find out the implied meaning from the maxim flouting.

Furthermore, Thomas (1995: 65) defined flouting maxim means intentionally failing to follow the maxims of Cooperative Principle without any intention to deceive or make misunderstanding.

2.2.6 Type of Flouting Maxim

The flouting maxims are categorized into the same number of Cooperative Principle which uses the Grice theory as basic theory. There are flouting maxim of quality, flouting maxim of quantity, flouting maxim of relevance, and flouting maxim of manner.

1. Flouting Maxim of Quantity

In this case, the speaker fails to fulfill the maxim of quantity in the Cooperative Principle. Perhaps the speaker is not as informative as

required or more informative than is required. Here are the examples of the flouting maxim of quantity

Charlene : *I hope you brought the bread and the cheese.*

Dexter : *Ah, I brought the bread.*

Yule (1996: 40)

In the conversation above, Dexter tries to say that what is not mentioned is not brought. He intentionally gives too little information to respond to Charlene's utterance so Charlene as the hearer of Dexter is expected to understand the unstated meaning of 'Ah, I brought the bread.' By saying that utterance, Dexter has flouted maxim of quantity because he does not give the required information.

On the other hand, in flouting the maxim of quantity the speaker may also be more informative

Rick : *Who is the lecturer?*

Tom : *Mr. Budi, the best lecturer. You have joined his class several times.*

Leech (1983: 92)

In this conversation, the required information is just the name of the lecturer, but then Tom gives too much information. He makes his contribution more informative than is required. By giving too much information, Tom intends to suggest 'no need to worry' to Rick. Since Tom predicts that Rick will be wavering hearing the name of the lecturer, he tries to prevent it by flouting maxim of quantity.

2. Flouting Maxim of Quality

In this case, the speaker simply says something that does not represent what she or he actually thinks. The speaker fails to fulfill the maxim of quality; a maxim that requires the speaker to make a contribution that is true, that is not saying what is believed to be false and not saying that for which the speaker lacks of adequate evidence. Here is the example of flouting the maxim of quality

Ellie : *Ough. Winter has come.*

Sam : *Right. My house is a refrigerator right now.*

On the above conversation, they are talking about the weather. By saying *my house is a refrigerator*, Sam has been flouting maxim of quality. It is because he says something that is not true. Sam believes that his house is not a refrigerator. Saying thing that he believes to be false flout maxim of quality. In terms of conveying hidden message, Sam tries to express his agreement and inform Ellie that his house is very cold as a refrigerator by saying that expression.

3. Flouting Maxim of Relevance

In this case, the speaker fails to be relevant in communicating. Sometimes, the speaker and interlocutor give response which has not any relation to the topic of conversation. Here is the example of flouting the maxim of relevance

Annie : *Betty, the phone is ringing.*

Betty : *I'm in the bath.*

Cutting (2008: 38)

On above conversation, Betty has flouted maxim of relevance by being irrelevant. Betty states an answer with a different topic. Here, Annie is expected to be able to receive Betty's unstated message. Since Betty is in the bath, Annie is expected to answer the phone.

4. Flouting Maxim of Manner

In this case, the speaker gives the utterances which consist ambiguity and unclear utterances. Here is the example.

Kate: *Do you know Jason?*

Phill: ***He is a bachelor.***

Based on the Oxford Advance Learner's Dictionary, the word *bachelor* has two different meaning. The first meaning is the people who have not gotten married, while the second meaning is the people who have Sarjana degree. The statement above is flouting the maxim of manner because it has different meaning which create ambiguity for the interlocutor.

2.2.7 *Kungfu Panda 3 Movie*

In conducting this study, I chose Kungfu Panda 3 movie as the object of the study. Since this film is the film between teacher and students, there are many utterances which are suitable to be studied. Kung Fu Panda 3 is a 2016 3D American-Chinese computer-animated action comedy martial arts film, produced by DreamWorks Animation, and distributed by 20th Century Fox. It is the third installment in the Kung Fu Panda franchise and the sequel to Kung Fu Panda 2 (2011). In the story, Po enters the panda village and reunites with his birth father

and other pandas, but problems arise when a villainous spirit warrior, named Kai, returns to the mortal realm and steals chi from the *kungfu* masters. To prevent Kai from taking over all of China, Po forms the army of pandas to battle Kai's jade minions and Po must become a master of chi to defeat him and save his friends. These are the characters in *Kungfu Panda 3* movie.

No	Name	Description
1	Po	He is a fast-talking giant panda who was improbably chosen as the Dragon Warrior. Although highly doubted as such, the giant panda proved himself worthy as a formidable warrior in unexpected ways. The adoptive son of Mr. Ping, a goose who owns a noodle restaurant, Po is one of Shifu's students, the prophesied Dragon Warrior, the Warrior of Black and White and the True Master of Chi.
2	Master Shifu	a wise and swift-moving squirrel red panda Kung Fu Master who resides in the Jade Palace as its headmaster, known to have trained Po and the Furious Five in Kung Fu.
3	Tigres	A tiger and also the founder of the furious five. Master Tigress evades being attacked by Kai in order to warn Po that Kai is coming for the Pandas. Using what she learned from Po

		and about who she is, Tigress along with Li, Mr. Ping and the pandas are able to use their chi to rescue Po in order for him to defeat Kai once and for all
4	Mantis	A Chinese mantis who is the smallest of the Five, but he is obviously the strongest proportional to his size.
5	Crane	A black-necked crane who is the most patient of the Five and one of the most sarcastic.
6	Viper	A green tree viper with two small lotus flowers on top of her head. iper is among the members of the Jade Palace who meet Po's father, Li Shan and fight the Jombies (jade statues possessing the chi of Kung Fu master past and present) controlled by Kai when he attacks them. Viper herself has her chi taken and is herself turned into a Jombie when Kai attacks and destroys the Jade Palace. She is returned to normal when Po destroys Kai and is later seen celebrating alongside him and the rest of the Furious Five.
7	Monkey	A Golden snub-nosed monkey with a thick Chinese accent who is the friendliest and most

		approachable of the Five.
8	Li Shan	An old panda who come back to the valley to meet his son, Po. He received the message from the universe to bring back Po to the secret village where all of the pandas live.
9	Ping	Po's adoptive father, who runs the most popular noodle shop in the Valley.
10	Kai	Kai is the main villain in the story. He was a brother-in-arms to Grand Master Oogway, who he fought alongside as fellow general in a great army. Using Oogway's chi, Kai returned to the Mortal World to hunt down Po and the Furious Five, sending several of his Jombies to find them. When their task was completed, he began hunting down and stealing the chi of every Kung Fu Master in China.
11	Rabbit Farmer	The rabbit in which his farm was the location where Kai appeared from the spirit realm.
12	A little Panda	A young panda in secret village of panda who plays around Po
13	Master Oogway	An elderly tortoise known to have been the previous senior headmaster of the Jade Palace and the founder of Kung Fu itself. He met Po

		in spirit realm and give a gift to Po as the Master of Chi.
14	Bear	A brown bear. He is among the Kung Fu Masters that are rounded up by the Furious Five to fight Kai.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

In conducting this study, I analyze the occurrences of the Gricean Maxims found in the utterances produced by all of the characters in *Kungfu Panda 3* movie. The utterances between all of the characters in the movie script are analyzed based on the theory of Cooperative Principle. The analysis focuses on the Gricean Maxims found in the *Kungfu Panda 3* movie. The analysis also focuses on the Gricean Maxim which are flouted by the participants.

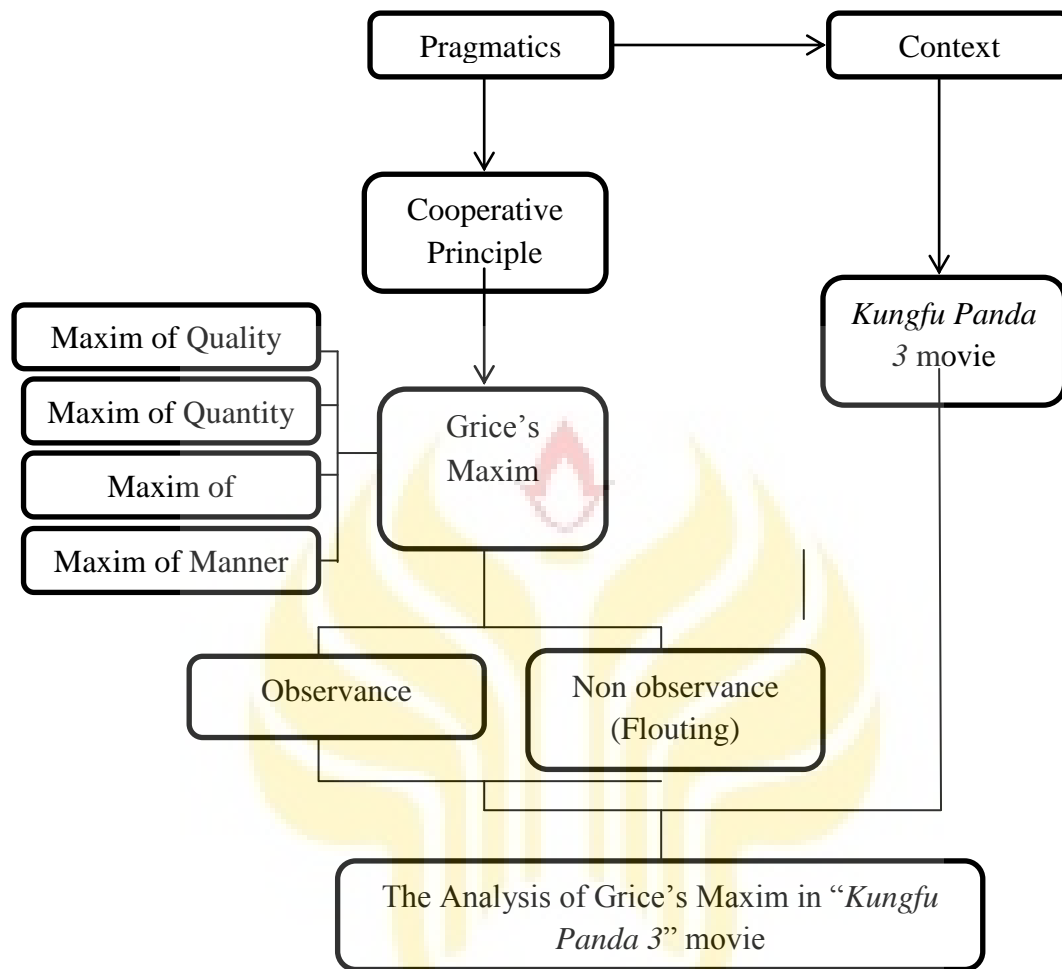


Figure 2.1 the Framework of the Study

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the conclusion and suggestion are provided with regard to the result of the study that have been discussed on the previous chapter.

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the analysis of Gricean Cooperative Principle which are categorized into four maxims found in the *Kungfu Panda 3* movie, it can be concluded that there are some of utterances produced by all of the characters in *Kungfu Panda 3* movie followed the rule of Gricean Maxims, while some of the utterances are flouting the maxims. All of the Gricean maxims are found among the characters utterances. They are: maxim of quantity 30 times, maxim of quality 25 times, maxim of relation 18 times, and maxim of manner 26 times. It can be concluded that among the characters in *Kungfu Panda 3* movie appropriately produced the utterances which follow the rule of Gricean maxims. They can produced the utterances which informative, truthful, relevant and clear.

In addition, among the characters in *Kungfu Panda 3* movies are often flouted the maxims. The characters produced particular utterances which are not informative, insincere, irrelevant and unclear. The occurrences of the fouting of the maxims among the characters' utterances are intentionally done in order to make the other characters understand the implicature behind that utterances.

5.2 Suggestions

Based on the analysis that have been done on this study, it can be suggested that the study on the Gricean maxims should be carefully conducted since there are so many aspects which can be analyzed. The implicature behind the utterances should be carefully discovered in order to determine the flouting the maxim, since it cannot be seperated from the context. There are many aspects and the objects which relates to this study that can be discovered for the further study.



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