

**Interrogatives analysis based on grice's four cooperative principles in the
movie entitled guess who (a pragmatics approach)**

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Communication is the essential thing in human relationship. Human communicate almost in their daily live activity, whether in verbal or non verbal, informative or persuasive, clear or unclear, purposeful or accidental, person to person, etc. Language is used by people to communicate, because language can explicitly carry a message by using symbols. Language is also used to express the idea and to convey all the messages. In attempting to express themselves, people do not only produce utterance containing grammatical structure and words, they perform actions through those utterances, like in the speech act (Yule, 1996:47).

The important role of language in human life can be seen because people communicate with the other by using language. Hence, when the speaker produces utterance, the hearer should understand the speaker's aim and intention. The study of 'intended speaker meaning' is called pragmatics.

Most often questions are used to get information, but sometimes questions are also used to express surprise feeling, for example the WH questions *what?!*,

when the speaker uttered it in high intonation, the function of WH questions *what* are as exclamation or to show surprises feeling. Modal auxiliaries word in the form of interrogative are used to show politeness. In answering yes- no questions type the hearer can nod to show yes answer or shake their head to show no answer, or answer it in the complete form. Questions also have multiple functions in making an order or offer usually the speaker uses questions. The answer of a question is verbally, but it could be an act if the question uttered in the form of speech act.

Usually questions are uttered with falling intonation, but there some type of questions that uttered in the high intonation, for example the WH question type. If the WH question is spoken with high intonation, it means that the speaker wants the hearer to provide information that the speaker want, or to repeat what the speaker said. But sometimes the answer is not appropriate with the question, violate the maxims and the hearer answer with a question again.

Conversation is more than merely the exchange of information. When people take part in conversation, they bring to the conversational process shared assumptions and expectations about what conversation is, how conversation develops, and the sort of contribution they are each expected to make. When people engage in conversation they share common principles of conversation that lead them to interpret each other's utterances as contributing to conversation.

Consider the following example:

- A : Where did you buy that shirt?
B : And he shouldn't say it anyway because that's what he does.

In the example above, it can be said as conversation, because there is questions and answer. B's answers A's question, but B's answer is not appropriate with A's

question. When people are doing conversation, they share common principle of conversation that lead them to interpret each other's utterance. Here, A's and B's does not share the common principle of conversation. So they can not understand each other's utterance. In other words, the conversation between them is uninterpretable, because they do not understand each other's utterance. To make B understand what A's utter, A's should repeat the question, or B's should repeat the answer of A's question. (Richards & Schmidt, 1996: 119-120).

Cooperative principle is used to make the contribution between the speaker and the hearer balance. Means that when they do conversation they understand each other, the conversation topic's, the language that they used and the meaning of the sentence that their pronounce.

The example below is taken from the book entitled *Pragmatics* by Levinson. Here Levinson take this example to explain more about cooperative principle by Grice.

A : Where's Bill?
B : There's a yellow VW outside Sue's house

If we take it literally, B's contribution to A's question fails as an answer, and also violate the maxims of Quantity and Relevance. If we assume B's contribution by using pragmatics approach, we can understand why B's answer "*There's a yellow VW outside Sue's house*" shows that Bill in the Sue's house. It can be identified by Bill's yellow VW.

The example of type of interrogatives and its functions in the movie is shown below:

Percy : "Girl, I love..." no.
"Girl I love your..." No that ain't it.

“Girl I love your style. I love when you get that smile. You should be in the magazine, because you’re a queen. Our love is everything.”

(Reggie knocks Percy door)

Reggie : Percy?

Percy : Not right now. I’m busy.

Reggie : **You got a girl in there?**¹

Percy : (Percy opens the door) **What**² kind of question is that, “you got a woman in here?”

Reggie : I didn’t know. I heard you talking.

Percy : I’m in here doing my vows.

Reggie : **Vows?**³

Percy : Yeah, man. For this ridiculous party, my wife is losing her mind over! This extravaganza is costing a lot of money. Now she wants us to renew our vows. **What**⁴ was wrong with what I said in the first time? **What’s**⁵ wrong with “I do”? **I did**⁶, didn’t I?

Reggie : Yes, you did.

Percy : Women, boy.

Reggie : I know. Women, it’s just a whole other thing.

The conversation happened between Percy and Reggie in Percy’s office room. Percy is doing his vows for his 25th anniversary wedding party this weekend. He should make his vows, because Marilyn wants to renew their vows. Percy takes his vows from a lyric of a song, when Percy utters it by himself coincidentally Reggie heard it. Reggie is one of Percy’s employer, he thinks that Percy has a woman in his room.

The type of interrogatives from the data number 1, and 3 are in the form of yes-no questions type. The data number 2, 4, and 5 are in the form of WH questions type. The data number 6 is in the form of tag questions type.

The functions of interrogatives from the data number 1, ‘*You got a girl in there?*’ is as enquiry. Reggie wants to know what Percy doing in his room. The data number 2, ‘*what kind of question is that...?*’ is as enquiry. Percy is quite offended when Reggie asked him about what he has been doing inside his room. The data number 3, ‘*vows?*’ is functioned as enquiry. Reggie surprises with Percy answer and he asks why Percy should do his vows. The data number 4, ‘*what was*

wrong with I said in the first time? is also functioned as personal reaction. Percy reacts to Reggie's question, and he utters it in high intonation. The data number 5, *'What's wrong with "I do"?' is as personal reaction. The data number 6, 'I did, didn't I?' is as enquiry, because Percy asks Reggie opinion about the situation that Percy faced today.*

Maxim of quantity in the above dialog has been perfectly fulfilled by the participants. The sentence that they are said is easily understood by each other. Otherwise Reggie does not know what Percy do in his office room alone. Reggie thinks that Percy talk to a woman in his office room. When Percy opens the door, he said *What kind of question is that, "you got a woman in here?"* means that Percy denies Reggie assumption, because Percy is older than Reggie he uses the word woman rather than girl. The information that Percy gives to Reggie is perfectly understood by him.

Maxim of quality in the dialog above has been fulfilled by the participants. Reggie does not know what Percy do in his office room alone. Reggie thinks that Percy talk to a girl in his office room. When Percy opens the door, he said *What kind of question is that, "you got a woman in here?"* as his answer means that the dialog fulfill the maxim of quality. Reggie does not have adequate evidence to prove that Percy is has a girl in his office room. Percy denies Reggie assumption, because Percy is older than Reggie he uses the word woman rather than girl to inform Reggie that he does not with someone right now.

Maxim of relevance in the dialog that happened between Percy and Reggie has been fulfilled. Percy answer Reggie's question in relevant, he has given appropriate contribution to Reggie's question.

Maxim of manner is fulfilled. The arrangement of the conversation above is clearly and orderly. Percy answers Reggie question clearly, so there is no ambiguity in the dialog.

Based on the phenomena that happened, the researcher wants to take a research about questions and cooperative principle. The research will be entitled “Question Analysis Based on Grice’s Four Cooperative Principles in The Movie Entitled Guess Who”.

B. Problem Statement

1. What the types of questions are employed by certain characters in the ‘Guess Who’ movie?
2. What the functions of the interrogatives are employed by certain characters in the ‘Guess Who’ movie?
3. How are the cooperative principle and its maxims applied in the movie through those type and function of questions?

C. Research Objective

1. To describe the certain type of interrogatives employed by certain characters in the movie.
2. To describe the certain function of interrogatives employed by certain characters in the movie.
3. To describe the type and the function of interrogatives with the cooperative principle and its maxims that applied in the movie.

D. Research Limitation

The researcher limits the research in the form of interrogatives that related to the cooperative principle according to H. P Grice based on the conversation happened in the movie entitled Guess Who among the characters.

E. Research Benefit

The research is expected to be beneficial for:

1. The Students of English Department

The result of this research will be able to be used as an additional reference in learning question and conversational principle.

2. Lecturer of English Department

The result of this research will be able to use as an additional material in teaching pragmatics, especially questions and conversational principle.

3. Other Researchers

The result of this research will be able to be used as stimulants from those who want conduct a research on film or novel, by means from other scope of pragmatics view.

F. Research Organization

This research is organized systematically in sequence to make it clear and easy. Therefore, the writer arranges the report organization into five chapters, as follows:

Chapter I : Introduction

It consists of background, problem statement, research objectives, benefits, and thesis organization.

Chapter II : Literature Review

It consists of pragmatics, context, speech act, interrogative, questions, type of interrogative, the function of interrogative, cooperative principle, film theory, synopsis of Guess Who movie and review of related study.

Chapter III : Research Methodology

It consists of type of the research, data and source of data, sample and sampling technique, equipment of the research, technique of collecting data and technique of data analysis.

Chapter IV : Analysis

It consists of introduction to the analysis, analysis of data and discussion.

Chapter V : Conclusion and Suggestion

It consists of conclusion and suggestion.