

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **DATA ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH FINDINGS**

In this chapter, the researcher presents data analysis and research findings. In the data analysis, the researcher analyzes the data that have been identified and classified. Whereas, in the research finding, the researcher finds the Dracula characteristic which has been influenced by overprotective characteristic when the Dracula utter to Mavis.

The researcher presents the four step of data analysis. The first is description of the dialogue. The first step has function to describe and explain the data in each dialogue according to contextual feature for understanding the context and content the data easier. The second is classifying the kinds of conversational maxim on the data. In the second step, the researcher will classify the dialog that violate the principles of maxim by using the cooperative principles theory. The next step is the way of the Dracula uses the violating to Mavis. In this step, the researcher will describe the way of the Dracula uses the violating by using illocutionary act theory especially the illocutionary acts categories and the last step is explaining the reason why the Dracula use the violating of conversational maxim to Mavis by using psychology of child development theory especially the characteristic of the parents in rearing pattern.

#### **4.1 Dialogue 1**

In dialogue one, the addressor and addressee that are involved in the conversation are Dracula (as Mavis's father) and Mavis (as Dracula's Daughter). The conversation happened in old house of Dracula. They talked about the world out there of their house. The Dracula built the hotel for monster to protect Mavis from the dangerous thing, such as human. When the Dracula planned the hotel program, the spittle's little Mavis dropped to the paper of the hotel program

and then the Dracula pursued little Mavis, At that time, Mavis looked the opened the door. She saw the world out there from the door's opened. She asked her father about the world out there and tried to approach the door's that opened and wanted to see the world out there directly, but the Dracula took and brought Mavis away from the door directly and never lets Mavis to go out forever.

The violation of conversational maxim has been found in the utterances that exist in dialogue one. There are violation that are done by the Dracula which may relates to the overprotective attitudes that is showed to Mavis .

#### **4.1.1. Maxim of Relevance Violation**

Maxim of relevance is one of the principles that is stated by Grice in Paltridge (2006:62) and it means that the utterances is said by the speaker and it is heard by the listener must appropriate to the topic or be relevant, whereas the violation is the one of the action that is done by the speaker or the hearer by saying something that inappropriate to the principles. Based on the definition above, the violation in dialog one which may violate some maxims, exactly maxim of relevance that happen in line two and three:

1. Dracula : I'm gonna get you, little mavis. I'm gonna get you
2. Mavis : what out there ?
3. Dracula : oh, we never go out there, ever

Based on the dialogue one in the line two and three, the violation that is found can be included in the violation of conversational maxim of relevance. The violation in the dialogue one is classified in the maxim of relevance because there is utterance inappropriately to the question. The rules of the maxim of relevance says "*be relevant and appropriate to the topic* (Grice in Paltridge, 2006)". The utterance (line 2) "*what out there?* " asks about the thing in the world out

there. It is a question for the Dracula as the addressee but the addressee answerline 3 “ *we never go out there, ever!* ”the Dracula does not answer the question appropriately to the topic of conversation. When Mavis asks “*what out there?*” (line 2) actually she has intended meaning which is understood by Dracula but the Dracula has a purpose to answer inappropriately to Mavis’s intended meaning. The illocutionary act of Mavis means to ask the Dracula to do something. Indirectly, She wants the Dracula to give information about the world out there and tell about everything that exist in the world out there but the Dracula does not want Mavis knows about the world out there therefore the Dracula answers “ *we never go out there, ever!*”. When the dracula say utterance line 3, Inderectly, he commands Mavisto stay at home.

The illocutionary act that happen between Mavis as minor charcater and the Dracula as the main character can be classified in the “*Directive*” illocutionary act which has mean “*the speaker try to get the hearer to do something (Searle:1979)*”. Mavis tries to get the Dracula to do something. Indirectly, Mavis requests the Dracula to tell about the everything that happens in the world out there but the Dracula commands Mavis to stay at home. When the Dracula says the utterance “*we never go out there, ever!*” it shows that the Draculamay try to protect mavis who is his only daughter who wants to go to human world as the father believe that human world is dangerous for dracula including mavis. Based on the behavior Dracula to Mavis, he could be a egoistic father

## 4.2 Dialogue2

Indialoguetwo, the addressor and the addressee that are involved the conversation in dialoguetwo are Mavis and Dracula. Their conversation happened in Mavis’s bedroom. They talked about Mavis’s pretension to go out there. Actually, she went to paradise found her zingjust

like her mommy and dad. The Dracula came to Mavis room and asked her to celebrate her birthday with the guest, but Mavis wanted her father to fulfill his promise to give permission to see the world out there. Before that, Mavis has found the paradise pictorial postcard in drawer's her father. Mavis wanted to go out from the hotel and found the paradise. The paradise was Hawaii. She wanted to go there and felt a zing like her parents. She got information about it from Wanda, Therefore, she wanted to go out from hotel and found the zing, But the Dracula pretended about the zing. He said "*I don't know from Zing*" to stop Mavis to go to paradise and directed Mavis to the synthetic human village. There was Dracula has prepared and built the synthetic human village and the synthetic human itself. The zombie staff as the human or civil in that synthetic village frighten Mavis in order to make Mavis was sad

The violation of conversational maxim has been found in the utterances that exist in dialog two. There are violation that are done by the Dracula which may relate to the overprotective attitudes that is showed to Mavis .

#### **4.2.1 Maxim of Relevance Violation**

Maxim of relevance is one of the principles that is stated by Grice in Paltridge (2006:62) and it means that the utterances that is said by the speaker and it is heard by the listener must appropriate to the topic or be relevant, whereas the violation is the one of the action that is done by the speaker or the hearer by saying something that inappropriately to the principles. Based on the definition above, the violation in dialog one which may violate some maxims, namely maxim of relevance that happen in line one and two:

1. Dracula : It's actually Hawaii.

2. Mavis : [confused] Ha-what-what?  
 3. Dracula : Look, honey, I know your excited, but everyone has gone to great lengths to come see you on your birthday\_

Based on the dialoguetwo, the violation of conversational maxim that is found in dialoguetwo by the researcher. It can be classified in the maxim of relevance because there are utterancesviolates of the rules of relevance maxim, whereas the rules of relevance maxim says "*be relevant and appropriate to the topic*". The violation can be seen in the line 2 and the line 3, when the speaker line 2 says "[*confused*] *Ha-what-what?*" and the hearer gives answering inappropriately to the topic of conversation by saying line 3. The speaker wants the hearer repeats his utterance about Hawai but the hearer moves the topic deliberately because he has another a purpose to do it.

When Mavis says line 2 "*Ha-what-what?*", indirectly, Mavis wants the Dracula explains and tells about the Hawai but the Dracula says "*Look, honey, I know your excited, but everyone has gone to great lengths to come see you on your birthday*". It means, the Dracula does not want to answer appropriately to Mavis's intended meaning. The Dracula does it deliberately because he wants Mavis to stop for going to Hawai, Indirectly, the Dracula directs Mavis to the synthetic human village appropriately to his planning. Based on the intended meaning between the Dracula and Mavis can be classified into "*Directive*" type. The Dracula directs Mavis to go to the synthetic human village indirectly. First, he influences Mavis by using utterance that relates to the guest that has come to Mavis or Mavis's party. So, she forgets about Hawai. At that time, the Dracula offer Mavis to go to the synthetic human village that has been prepared.

According to the illocutionary act of the Dracula and Mavis can be seen that the Dracula does not want Mavis to go to the world out there, therefore the Dracula builds the synthetic human village. He is afraid when his daughter to go out from the hotel district and she meets the

human. He will do everything to keep his daughter. If the researcher sees the reason of Dracula attitudes to Mavis, he could be a obsession father

### **4.3 Dialogue3**

In this dialogue, the addressor and addressee that are involved in conversation of dialogue3 are Dracula and Mavis. The conversation happened in Dracula's room. They talked about who Jonathan is when Mavis went down with wanda. Jonathan screamed because there weremany of real monsters in the hotel transylvania. At that time, Jonathan and Mavis crashed and they looked each other and they felt zing. In few minutes, the Dracula helpedMavisdirectly and broughtJonathan to the Dracula's room. The Dracula will bring Jonathan went out from hotelby flying through the window,but in the middle way, Mavis came suddenly. Directly, the Dracula backed to the his room and threatenedJonathan for lying to Mavis about his self. Mavis asked her father about Jonathan identity

The violation of conversational maxim has been found in the utterances that exist in dialoguethree. There are violation that are done by the Dracula which may relates to the overprotective attitudes that is showed to Mavis .

#### **4.3.1 Maxim of Manner Violation**

Maxim of manner is one of the principles that is stated by Grice in Paltridge (2006:62) and it means that the utterances that is said by the speaker and it is heard by the listener must be clear and not be ambiguity or to the point, whereas the violation is the one of the action that is done by the speaker or the hearer by saying something that inappropriate to the principles. Based on the definition above, the violation in dialog one which may violate some maxims, exactly maxim of manner that is found in following dialogue 3:

1. Mavis : *[looking slightly freaked out]*Who exactly is that?
2. Dracula : *[whimpers while thinking of a lie, then...]*Honey bat, you see, it's your birthday, and, you know, I want you to have the bestest, specialest party of your life. So... well... I... needed some help.

Based on the dialogue three, the violation of conversational maxim that is found in the dialogue 3 can be classified in the maxim of manner because there is utterance violate the rules of maxims of manner. The rules of maxims of manners says “*be clear and be brief*”. When Mavis as Mavis says “*[looking slightly freaked out]*Who exactly is that?” (line 1). Indirectly, She wants to know about Jonathan but the Dracula does not answer in appropriately to Mavis’s meaning. He answers not be clear and not be brief. When the Dracula says “*[whimpers while thinking of a lie, then...]* Honey bat, you see, it's your birthday, and, you know, I want you to have the bestest, specialest party of your life. So... well... I... needed some help” (line 2). Indirectly, Dracula hides the identity of Jonathan.

Mavis utterance ““*[looking slightly freaked out]*Who exactly is that?” (line 1). It means that She wants the Dracula can be understood with it, but the Dracula’s utterance shows that he does not answer inappropriate to Mavis’s hope. Indirectly, Mavis wants the Dracula to tell the identity of Jonathan not (what he do there for).Based on the intended meaning of Dracula and Mavis can be classified in the “*Directive*” because in the meaning of the directive “*the speaker try to get them to do something*”based on the the meaning of directive, it can be seen that the intended meaning of Mavis try to the Dracula tell the identity of Jonathan.

Based on the case above, it can appear the reason of the Dracula violates his utterance to Mavis. The reason of the Dracula to do it because the Dracula does not want her daughter to know about Jonathan. He does not want Mavis falling in love to Jonathan therefore the

Dracula does not answer be clear and be brief to Mavis. In Mavis's perspective, he could be an egoistic father.

#### 4.4 Dialogue 4

In this dialogue, the addressor and addressee that are involved in conversation of dialogue 4 are Jonathan (as the real human) and Mavis. They talked about the age of Jonathan. This conversation happened in Dracula's room, exactly in the bedroom of Dracula when Mavis asked her father about Jonathan. Dracula said to Mavis that he hired someone closer to Mavis's age to be party planner in Mavis's birthday. Directly, Mavis is excited with Jonathan. When Jonathan asked Mavis about her age, Jonathan is surprised about Mavis's age.

The violation of conversational maxim has been found in the utterances that exist in dialogue 4. There are violations that are done by Dracula which may relate to the overprotective attitudes that is shown to Mavis.

##### 4.4.1 Maxim of Quantity Violation

Maxim of quantity is one of the principles that is stated by Grice in Paltridge (2006:62) and it means that the utterances that is said by the speaker and it is heard by the listener must be accurate, whereas the violation is the one of the action that is done by the speaker or the hearer by saying something that is inappropriate to the principles. Based on the definition above, the violation in dialog one which may violate some maxims, exactly maxim of quantity that is found in following dialogue 4:

1. Mavis : *[excited, to Johnny]* You're my age?
2. Jonathan : Sure! Uh, well, how old are you?
3. Mavis : 118.
4. Jonathan : *[hysterical]* ONE HUNDRED AND-- *[Dracula elbows him]* Ugh! *[strained]* Yeah, uh... I'm 121



Based on the dialogue 4, the violation of conversational maxim that is found in dialogue 4 can be classified in the maxim of quantity. The rules of quantity maxim “*make the information is accurate (Grice in Paltridge, 2006)*”. There is utterance that contain the quantity maxim violation. When Mavis says (line1) “*You’re my age?*”. She hopes Jonathan same age with her, but Mavis does not know that Jonathan is the human, she only knows that Jonathan is the monster too. Jonathan answer “*Sure! Uh, well, how old are you?*” and Mavis say “*118*” at that time Jonathan shock “*ONE HUNDRED AND-- [Dracula elbows him] Ugh! [strained] Yeah, uh... I’m 121*”. At that time, Jonathan get influence from the Dracula to mislead Mavis. Jonathan gives not accurate information about his age because he is asked by Dracula to mislead Mavis.

The utterance (line1) “*you’re my age?*” if the researcher identifies the intended meaning of “*you’re my age?*”, it means to show the psychological expression of Mavis. Indirectly, Mavis is very excited when she knows there is someone who has equal age with her but Jonathan gives utterance that convince Mavis’s conviction by saying line 2 “*sure, uh well how old are you?*”. If the researcher identifies the word “*sure*”, Jonathan (as Mavis that has been influenced by Dracula) gives word that influence Mavis’s belief about his age. Based on the illocutionary act types, it can be included into “*assertive*”. According to the meaning of assertive, it means to influence the hearer to value a problem with true or false appropriately to the hearer belief. This case is similar to the characteristic of assertive type. Jonathan utterance gives effect to Mavis belief. So, Mavis trust about his age that is said by Jonathan.

Based on the context of the film and the way of the Dracula influence Jonathan to lie Mavis. It can be concluded that the reason of the Dracula violates his utterances to Mavis in the dialogue 4, to estrange Mavis from the identity of Jonathan. He asks Jonathan to lie Mavis

about his age. Based on the reality, the age of Dracula and the human is different, therefore Jonathan shocks when he hears about Mavis's age. Automatically, The Dracula hits Jonathan with Dracula's elbow to ask Jonathan for lying Mavis. He does not want Mavis to know about the human in the hotel because if the researcher sees the context of the film, the researcher can see Mavis's hope that want to meet the human. Based on the Dracula attitudes to Mavis shows he could be a egoistic Father because he hides the identity of Jonathan, especially about Jonathan's age

#### **4.5 Dialogue 5**

In dialogue five, the addressor and addressee that are involved in conversation of dialogue five are Mavis and Dracula. They talked about the precious hotel and Jonathan. This conversation happen in the Dracula's room.

When the Dracula and Mavis was talking. Suddenly, the armor suit came and gave information about the precious hotel getting emergency condition but the Dracula convinced to the armor suit that the hotel does not getting emergency condition. He did it to make Mavis believed and she is not suspicious. Suddenly, Mavis is suspicious with Dracula statement. She asked Dracula to check the hotel and she will company Johnathan but the Dracula did not want Mavis to accompany Jonathan and he asked her to go out from Dracula's room, but Mavis is still tried to ask Jonathan to hung out with her and Jonathan agreed with it. After that, Mavis left from the Dracula's room. At that time, Dracula did not let Jonathan hung out with Mavis and brought Jonathan to go out from the hotel through the catacomb.

The violation of conversational maxim has been found in the utterances that exist in dialogue five. There are violation that are done by the Dracula which may relates to the overprotective attitudes that is showed to Mavis.

#### 4.5.1 Maxim of Quality Violation

Maxim of quality is one of the principles that is stated by Grice in Paltridge (2006:62) and it means that the utterances that is said by the speaker and it is heard by the listener must say true with enough evidence, whereas the violation is the one of the action that is done by the speaker or the hearer by saying something that inappropriate to the principles. Based on the definition above, the violation in dialog one which may violate some maxims, exactly maxim of quality that is found in the following dialogue 5:

1. Mavis : why? Is it because of him?
2. Jonathan : whoooooaa, look at my face ( *look his face in the suit of armor*)  
*Aaarrrrrrrrrrrr [try to scare face] ( the suit of armor push away Jonathan)*
3. Dracula : *[to Mavis] no, precious bones. It is not because of him (nervous)*
4. Mavis :good, then go check on the emergency.and I'll keep him company
5. Dracula : *[worried] No! Anything but that !*

Based on the dialogue5, the violation that is done by Dracula to Mavis which relates to the maxim of quality violation. There is utterance that is said by the Dracula is untrue. Based on the cooperative principle theory, it violates the rules of quality maxim, namely "*Do not say untrue for which lack enough evidence and do not say what you trust information to be false*". The utterance is untrue can be seen by the researcher. When the utterance (line1) "*why? Is it because of him?*" Mavis guesses the Dracula does not want to check the emergency thing because of Jonathan but in the utterance line 3 "*[to Mavis] no, precious bones. It is not because of him (nervous)*". The violation of quality maxim is seen. The utterance of Dracula directs to the "*untrue*" statement that is said by Dracula. To prove the problem in dialogue5, the researcher identifies the utterance of minor character (line 4) "*good, then go check on the emergency.and I'll keep him accompany*" and Dracula utterance in (line 5) "*[worried] No! Anything but that !*". the researcher can prove the Dracula utterance is true or untrue. If the Dracula says "*It is not*

*because of him*” the researcher can compare Mavis utterance in (line 4) and the Dracula utterance in (line 5) shows the Dracula misleads Mavis. If the Dracula does not matter with it, he should let Mavis to accompany Jonathan. Therefore, this case can be involved in the maxim of quality violation.

Based on the classifying and explaining the data by using the conversational maxim. The utterance (line 1) “*why? Is it because of him?*” shows Mavis means to the Dracula for understanding with it. The meaning of Mavis utterance is she wants the Dracula to tell the reason of Dracula and asks the Dracula to go to check the emergency. The utterance above shows Mavis is curious with the Dracula attitudes. Based on the context of film, the Dracula always observes the hotel and he always perceptive with the little emergency thing that happen in the hotel. In other hand, the main character utterance (line 3) “[*to Mavis*] *no, precious bones. It is not because of him (nervous)*”. It shows the Dracula blocks Mavis to accompany Jonathan and know about Jonathan when he checks the emergency thing in the hotel. That case can be proofed, if the Dracula do it deliberately. When Mavis says (line 4) “*good, then go check on the emergency. and I’ll keep him company*”. Mavis thinks that she can accompany Jonathan but in fact, the Dracula says (line 5) “[*worried*] *No! Anything but that !*” directly to prevent it. Based on the illocutionary act theory, this problem can be involved into “*directives*” because the minor character asks the Dracula to tell about the thing that makes the Dracula changes the behaviour. One of the thing is Jonathan. Dracula violates his utterances to Mavis because he does not want Mavis to company Jonathan when he checks the emergency in the hotel.

According to Dracula attitudes in dialogue 6, the dracula could be a egoistic father because he does not wants his daughter to talk and company with Jonathan in the hotel.

#### **4.6 Dialogue 6**

In dialogue 6, the addressor and addressee that are involved in conversation of dialogue 6 are Jonathan and Mavis. They talked about the real identity of Jonathan that revealed. The conversation happened in party room. When the chef of the hotel knew about Jonathan is the human. He notified to the every guest in the middle party. Directly, the guest run and affraid with Jonathan. At that time, Mavis asked Jonathan about the issue and Jonathan said it was right. But Mavis did not care about that. Mavis still loved with Jonathan although Jonathan was a human, but Jonathan had to leave Mavis because he scared with the Dracula. Then Jonathan left the hotel directly. At that time, Mavis was angry with her daddy.

The violation of conversational maxim has been found in the utterances that exist in dialogue six. There are violation that are done by the Dracula which may relates to the overprotective attitudes that is showed to Mavis .

#### 4.6.1 Maxim of Quality Violation

Maxim of quality is one of the principles that is stated by Grice in Paltridge (2006:62) and it means that the utterances that is said by the speaker and it is heard by the listener must say true with enough evidence, whereas the violation is the one of the action that is done by the speaker or the hearer by saying something that inappropriate to the principles. Based on the definition above, the violation in dialog one which may violate some maxims, exactly maxim of quality that is found in following dialogue 6:

1. Mavis : *[hugs him]* I don't care! I still want to be with you.  
 2. Jonathan : *[Sighs in relief and tries to hug her back until he sees Dracula looking really worried, and he remembers what they discussed before]*  
 Uh... Well, TOUGH! 'Cause I *don't* want to be with you, because... you're a *monster!* *[Mavis gasps]* And I hate monsters! *[Heads to the door]*

GOODBYE! [As he leaves, he scares Murray by trying to give him a Bruce Lee kick]

Based on the data in dialogue 6, The violation of conversational maxim is found in the utterance (line 1) “[hugs him] *I don't care! I still want to be with you.*” and utterance line 2 “[Sighs in relief and tries to hug her back until he sees Dracula looking really worried, and he remembers what they discussed before]

Uh... Well, TOUGH! 'Cause I don't want to be with you, because... you're a monster! [Mavis gasps] And I hate monsters! [Heads to the door] GOODBYE! [As he leaves, he scares Murray by trying to give him a Bruce Lee kick]”. From the utterances above, the researcher finds the untrue statement that is said by Jonathan (line 2). It appears because Jonathan is affraid with the Dracula. This case violates the rules of quality maxim “Do not say untrue for which lack enough evidence”. The utterances line 2 is said by Jonathan deliberately to mislead Mavis. If the researcher sees the story of the film, the researcher will find the Dracula threats to Jonathan. Actually, Jonathan loves with Mavis but the Dracula does not want Jonathan to make relation to Mavis.

The utterances (line 1) “[hugs him] *I don't care! I still want to be with you.*” show that Mavis wants Jonathan to know about her feeling. Mavis is falling in love with Jonathan but the utterances line 2 “[Sighs in relief and tries to hug her back until he sees Dracula looking really worried, and he remembers what they discussed before]

Uh... Well, TOUGH! 'Cause I don't want to be with you, because... you're a monster! [Mavis gasps] And I hate monsters! [Heads to the door] GOODBYE! [As he leaves, he scares Murray by trying to give him a Bruce Lee kick]”. It shows that Jonathan does not want Mavis to know about his feeling because the Dracula gives threat to Jonathan. Jonathan violates his utterances to

Mavis because he is scared with Dracula. Based on the illocutionary act theory, the problem above, it can be involved in "*expresive*" type. The expressive type has meant to show the psychological of the speaker exactly about feeling. The case above shows that the (line1) states about her feeling to Jonathan but Jonathan lies to Mavis. He lies his feeling.

According to the above case, the behaviour of Dracula to Mavis shows that he could be a egoistic father because he does not want Mavis to be with Jonathan. He does not want Mavis to fall in love with Jonathan. According to her father, the human is bad kinds. He does not want Mavis to make relation to the human.