

HEDGING MAXIMS OF COOPERATIVE PRINCIPLES

IN C.S. LEWIS'S *THE CHRONICLES OF NARNIA:*

THE LION, THE WITCH AND THE WARDROBE

A GRADUATING PAPER

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for Gaining the Bachelor
Degree in English Literature



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A FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT

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Saya menyatakan bahwa skripsi tersebut sudah dapat diajukan pada sidang Munaqasyah untuk memenuhi sebagian syarat memperoleh gelar Sarjana Humaniora.

Atas perhatian yang diberikan, saya ucapkan terima kasih.

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ABSTRACT

Hedging maxim is one of violations that occur in a conversation that does not fully fulfill the cooperative principles. It occurs when the speakers express their feeling in a conversation, but they realize that they use the hedging maxims to look as if they fulfill the cooperative principles, both in formal or in informal conversations. Generally, the use of hedging maxims is caused by several factors from the surrounding environment relating to the context and situation. This research analyzes the hedging maxims used by the four main characters: Lucy, Edmund, Peter and Susan who appeared in the novel entitled *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe*. It aims to describe about hedging maxims that are used by the four main characters.

This research is a qualitative research that analyzes the data descriptively. The main data are taken from C.S Lewis's novel entitled *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe*. The data are analyzed by taking some steps. The first is reading and understanding the novel. The second is finding and determining the data based on the hedging maxims used by the four main characters: Lucy, Edmund, peter and Susan in their conversations. The last is classifying the data and analyzing them based on the cooperative principle theory by Paul Grice.

The result of this research shows that there are two types of hedging maxims used by the four main characters in giving responses. The first type is hedging of each maxim, it relates to hedging of quality, quantity, relation and manner maxims. The second type is hedging of two maxims, it relates to relation and quantity maxims, relation and manner maxims, and quantity and quality maxims. Therefore, the four min characters break their conversations by using some hedging maxims when they produce responses to their partners not too accurate information when they will produce, limited information, irrelevant, and prolixity answers.

Keywords: Conversation, hedging maxim, and cooperative principle.

HEDGING MAXIMS OF COOPERATIVE PRINCIPLES

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Oleh:

Enok Hasanah

INTISARI

Pembatasan maksim adalah salah satu bentuk pelanggaran yang terjadi dalam sebuah percakapan yang kurang memenuhi prinsip kerjasama. Pembatasan tersebut terjadi ketika pembicara mengekspresikan perasaan mereka dalam sebuah percakapan tetapi mereka sadar menggunakan pembatasan maksim tersebut agar terlihat memenuhi prinsip kerjasama, baik dalam percakapan formal maupun tidak formal. Pada umumnya, penggunaan pembatasan maksim ini disebabkan oleh beberapa faktor dari lingkungan sekitar yang berhubungan dengan konteks dan situasi. Penelitian ini menganalisis pembatasan maksim yang digunakan oleh empat karakter utama: Lucy, Edmund, Peter, dan Susan yang ada dalam novel berjudul *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe*, yang bertujuan agar pembaca mengetahui tentang pembatasan maksim yang digunakan oleh empat karakter utama.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif yang menganalisis data secara deskriptif. Data utama diambil dari novel karya C.S Lewis yang berjudul *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe*. Data tersebut dianalisis melalui beberapa tahap: Pertama, membaca dan memahami novel. Kedua, mencari dan menentukan data yang meliputi pembatasan maxims yang digunakan oleh empat karakter utama; Lucy, Edmund, peter dan Susan dalam percakapan mereka.. Terakhir, mengklasifikasikan data tersebut dan menganalisis nya berdasarkan teori prinsip kerjasama dari Paul Grice.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa ada dua jenis pembatasan maksim yang digunakan oleh empat tokoh utama dalam memberikan sebuah respon. Pertama, pembatasan dari setiap maksim yang mengacu kepada pembatasan dari maksim kualitas, kuantitas, relasi, dan cara. Kedua, pembatasan dari dua maksim, pembatasan tersebut mengacu kepada pembatasan dari maksim relasi dan kuantitas, relasi dan cara, dan dari maksim kuantitas dan kualitas. Selanjutnya, empat tokoh utama melanggar percakapn mereka dengan menggunakan beberapa pembatasan maksim ketika mereka memberikan tanggapan kepada lawan bicara mereka dengan memberikan informasi yang tidak terlalu akurat ketika akan merespon, informasi yang terbatas, tidak berpautan dan memberikan jawaban yang membingungkan.

Kata kunci: Percakapan, pembatasan maksim, dan prinsip kerjasama.

MOTTO

➤ *Live is your own*

So... you must Struggle and do good things as long as the air still downs in our nose and breath still blows to accompany our life.

➤ DO NOT SPEND YOUR LIFE, TRYING TO PROVE TO THEM THAT THEY ARE WRONG. PROVE TO YOURSELF THAT YOU ARE RIGHT.

(Mario Teguh's Motivation)

DEDICATION

This Research is dedicated to:

My beloved college

English Literature Department

Faculty of Adab and Cultural Sciences

State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga

Yogyakarta

AND

My beloved father and mother

Mr. Asum and Mrs. Aminah

Thanks for your blessing and your material and spiritual support

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The writing of this research entitled “Hedging Maxims of Cooperative Principles in C.S. Lewis’s *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe*” is intended to fulfill the requirement for achieving the degree of Bachelor / S1 at the State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta. The writing of this research would not have been completed without some contributions and supports from many people. Thus, in this chance the writer would give many thanks to the advisor Bambang Hariyanto, SS., M.A who has given more time for guiding me. Furthermore, here the writer also wants to express her sincere thanks to:

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Language is very important for human life. It is used every day in our daily activities because language is one way for communication in this world. “Communication uses to refer to the *perception, interpretation, and respon of people to messege produced by other people*” (Adam, Kathrine L, 49:2006). It means that communciation is a way to make people share their minds when they do communicate with the others. Usually, language is used by people to say something to each other and express their feeling when give some informations. Wardhaugh says, “a language is what the members of a particular society speak” (2006:1). Furthermore, Hudson says in his book about sociolinguistics, “language is a system of communication in speech used by people” (1996:1). So, with using the language, people find it easier to communicate and understand each other. They express their mind using language as to describe good communication.

The study of communication in language relates to pragmatics. “Pragmatics is the study of the conditions of human language uses as these are determined by the context of society” (Mey, 1993:42). It means that pragmatics discusses some actions on language which is usually used by people in their daily activity relating to the context. Harmer says “The context is a comment on the temperature in some place or other (1998:59).

And Cumming says, “Context is wide concept which is involving some elements such as physical, linguistics, epistemic and social” (2010: 37). In studies pragmatics context is needed to know the situation happens, “pragmatics should be much concerned precisely with such mechanisms where by a speaker can mean more than, or something quite different from, what he actually says, by inventively exploiting communicative conventions” (Levinson, 1983: 26-27). In the other side, the study of the meanings which are implied in what a speaker says which refers to pragmatics is called implicature. Meanwhile, in order to be interpreted, the cooperative principles must be the first assumption to be in a conversation. Naturally, everybody has a purpose to cooperate with each other if they give some expressions in their conversations.

Furthermore, there is a verse relating to the cooperative principles in an Islamic perspective, it is mentioned in Holy Qur’an, (Al-Ahzab Ayah: 70) as follows:

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا اتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَقُولُوا قَوْلًا سَدِيدًا ﴿٧٠﴾

O you who have believed, fear Allah and speak words of appropriate justice. (33:70)

This verse touches on attitudes among fellow Muslims and it declares that in interaction with others we must speak honestly and respect to the others. As in cooperative principle implied that if interact with one another must be cooperating. Therefore, hedging maxim in cooperative principle one of attitudes to appreciate someone if we make conversation although it

does not fully fulfill the cooperative principle or break it. But, it can avoid people from hurting the others.

Cooperative principle is one of linguistic theories proposed by Grice which describes how people interact with one another to be cooperating. Cooperative principle includes four maxims; maxim of quality, quantity, relation and manner. According Wijana (1996) "In order that the communication process can run smoothly, it is require cooperation among speakers and hearers said", (as cited in Nadar "pragmatics and pragmatic research" 2009:26). However, "if there are certain kind expressions speakers use to mark that they may be danger or not fully adhering to the principles. These kinds of expression are called hedges" (Yule, 37-38: 1996). It means that not all the speaker when they do conversation is fullfill cooperative principle but sometimes some hedges use by the speaker to observe their conversations by not fully fulfilling the cooperative principles.

Yule says "hedges is caution notes expressed about how utterance is to be taken, e.g. 'as far as I know' used when giving some information. (1997:38). It means that a hedgecreates a word or sound used to get the impact of an utterance in some expressions related to the context. Hedging maxim is one way to make the conversation look as if it fulfills the cooperative principle. In fact, the speakers do not fulfill those principles. Sometimes, there are some expressions used by the speakers to address that they do not fully adhere to the principles. Furthermore, the hedges are the speaker's way to do not opt out a maxim usage in a special word or phrase;

these hedges are used to give a signal that the speaker want to observe their conversations. This action is one of the hedging maxims. Thus, hedging maxims not only occur in the real society but it can also be found in the other forms such as novels, movies, journal, articles, essays, blogs, and dramas. These objects usually have some hedging maxims in conversation.

This research is a study about the hedging maxims of cooperative principles used by four main characters: Lucy, Edmund, Peter, and Susan in their conversations that appear in the novel entitled *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe* by C. S. Lewis. In 1949, C.S. Lewis published his novel entitled *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe*. The novel is a famous fantasy novel which has good quality in the story and it was the first which was adapted into a movie. In addition, it was popular at that time. The novel has seven other series, but the writer only uses the first series as the subject of this research.

About the novel, there are four main characters who express their utterances to respond the others. Sometimes, these utterances do not relate to or fully fulfill the cooperative principles or rules in linguistics. To analyze the hedges in the relation to the maxim usage, the writer uses the cooperative principle theory which is proposed by Grice in the concept of four maxims. Maxims are cooperative principles of conversation which is contained in four sub-principles: quality, quantity, relation and manner. These theory use to analyze kinds of hedging maxims and how hedging maxims used by the four main character in their conversations.

The hedging maxims used by the four main characters in that novel are to be the object of the analysis because there are some expressions in their conversations relating to the cooperative principles in the use of hedges. Besides, there is an important thing in this research to know the hedging maxims of the cooperative principles in some expressions that are used by the four main characters in their conversations. They use the hedging maxims. It is caused by some reasons that are related to the surrounding environment in the novel. The purpose of the research is showing some responding expressions from the four main characters that use the hedging maxims in the novel. Using a hedge, the speakers effectively say something to make them sound normal.

As a result, many conversations, in which the four main characters use hedging maxim, to observe something when their responding expressions. Although the expression is not suitable enough with the context but they can understand each other. An example of some occurrences relating to the hedges of maxims in the novel can be seen in the conversation between the Professor and Peter below.

“That is the very thing that makes her story so likely to be true,” said the Professor. I don't think many girls of her age would invent that idea for themselves. If she had been pretending, she would have hidden for a reasonable time before coming out and telling her story.

“**But** do you really mean, sir,” said Peter, “ that **there could be other worlds—all over the place, just round the corner**—like that?”

“Nothing is more probable,” said the Professor, taking off his

spectacles and beginning to polish them, while he muttered to himself, "I wonder what they do teach them at these schools." (25:1956)

After the Professor heard the story from Peter and Susan about Lucy, their younger sister, the Professor told Peter that Lucy's story was likely to be true. Because Lucy was just a little girl, she was not a kind of person who likes to lie. The Professor thought that the house was very strange and he knew a little about it. Peter was still confused about it, and then Peter made sure that what the professor said was true. He made a response to the Professor's statement by using the hedge of the manner maxim.

Based on the form, there are two participants, Professor and Peter. Professor is the first participant as the speaker and Peter is the second participant as the listener and responder. They do their conversations in professor's room to talk about Lucy. The hedge of the manner maxim is used by Peter in his expression to respond professor's statement. It is shown in Peter's utterance, "But" "there could be other worlds-all over the place, just round the corner", and the sentence has the hedges of the manner maxim. It is because his expression shows that he did not understand Professor's statement. As the responder, he was a little bit confused about what the professor told to him but he tried to observe it.

In giving responding expression, Peter uses hedging of manner maxim when he responds to the professor's statement. The hedge uses by Peter because he want observe his response to seem fulfill manner maxim. The function from the conversation above is that Peter wanted to get suggestion

from professor about Lucy's situation. In other words, he wanted to know that Lucy's story was true as she said before to him.

From the reason and the example above, the writer focuses on analyzing the kinds of hedging maxims which occur in their conversations and describe how maxims hedges constructed by the four main characters by using the cooperative principles theory by Grice. It aims at making readers to know the occurrences of the hedges relating to cooperative principles in relation to the use of maxims in this research. Then, it answers what appears in the problem statements.

1.2 Problem Statements

From the background of study above, the writer can formulate the questions as follows:

1. What are hedging maxims used by the four main characters: Lucy, Edmund, Peter, and Susan as found in the novel *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe*?
2. How are maxims hedged by the four main characters in their conversations on *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe*?

1.3 Objectives of Study

Based on the problem statements above, the objectives of the study aims to:

1. Explain kinds of hedging maxims are used by the four characters as the main focused characters in the novel *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe*;
2. To describe how maxims are hedged by the four main characters; Lucy, Edmund, Peter, and Susan in their conversations that are stated in the novel *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe*.

1.4 Significance of Study

This study is expected to give both Academically and practically contribution in discourse studies, especially in analyzing hedging maxims used by some people in their conversation.

1. Academically, this research can be additional references for the students in studying linguistics especially pragmatics.
2. Practically:
 - a. This research is expected to be a contribution to others who are interested in doing similar field of the research as a previous.
 - b. This research can give some understanding for the reader to know kinds of hedging maxims and how the maxims are hedged in the conversation which appear in the novel.

- c. This research is expected to give knowledge of the maxims hedged of cooperative principles for university students.

1.5 Literature Review

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

The first research is written by Maria Helmi from English Letters And Language Department Faculty of Humanities and Culture, State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang (2010), entitled “A Study on Flouting and Hedging Maxims used by the Main Characters” on *Daddy Day Camp*. This research studies are flouting and hedging maxims used by the main characters on “Daddy Day Camp”. The objectives of her studies are identify flouting and hedging maxims used by the main characters on “Daddy Day Camp”. The purposes of her research are investigating and analyzing how the maxims are flouted and hedged. She uses Cooperative Principle theory by Grice. In her analysis, she found some flouting maxim relation and manner and some utterances which hedge the maxim of quality and relevance by the main characters on “Daddy Day Camp” because the utterances which are spoken not totally accurate but seem informative, well founded and relevant

The second research is written by Nastiti Rokhmania from English Department Of Educational Faculty State Institute Of Islamic Studies (STAIN) Salatiga (2012), entitled “Descriptive Analysis on Flouting and

Hedging of Conversational Maxims in the *Post Grad* Movie”. This research are analyzing flouting and hedging maxim of utterances used by the characters in “Post Grad” movie. The objective in her research are describing the flouting and hedging maxim use by the character on “Post Grand” movie. In her analysis she use cooperative principle theory by Grice. As a result, she found flout the maxims when the character broke their utterances in delivering their opinion with other character in the form of rhetorical strategies, such as: tautology, metaphor, overstatement, rhetorical question and irony and 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 at which it occurs.

The Last research is written by Muarif Hasan from English Education Department Teacher Training and Education Faculty, Muria Kudus University (2013), entitled “A study Hedging Maxim in *Alice in Wonderland* Movie”. His objectives the research are to identify the hedging maxim Of quality and the function of hedging maxim of quality which are used by the caharacters in Alice In wonderland Movie script. He analyzes the characters by using theory of cooperative principles relate to the use some hedges of quality maxim in their conversations. In his analysis, he found that characters in the movie hedged the maxim of quality by quoting somone’s statement, being irresponsible completely to the truth of the statement, an expressing the assertion by using deggre of probability.

Based on the previous researches above, the researches by both Maria and Nastiti are different from this research. They have the closest similarity to this research but they have different subjects. Then, they have two focuses of analysis both flouting and hedging in their researches. However, this research just focuses on hedging maxims. Also, they use the character in the movie as their object. The object of this research is four main characters implicate in the novel *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe*. But it is similar in the use of the cooperative principle theory by Grice. Therefore, the research by Muarif Hasan is similar in using the theories relating to the cooperative principles. It has closest similarity in the topic but the objects are taken from different sources. The data in this research are taken from *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe* novel. This research focuses on the four main characters: Lucy, Edmund, Peter and Susan that appear in the novel.

1.6 Theoretical Approach

In this research, the writer uses cooperative principle theory by Grice to analyze the data.

Yule says “cooperative principle is a basic assumption in conversation that each participant will attempt to contribute appropriately, at required time, to the current exchange of talk (1997:37). Therefore, Grice says “Make your conversational contribution such as required, at the stage of the conversation at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the

talk exchange in which you find yourself” (Yule, 1997:37). These theory mean that in good communication, we must cooperate when interaction to the other in the conversation.

Cooperative Principle appears in four maxims:

- a) The first is maxim of quality: make your contribution as informative as is required (for the current purpose of the exchange) and do not make your contribution more informative than is required.
- b) The second is maxim of quantity: try to make your contribution one that is true. Do not say what you believe is false and do not say that for which you lack adequate evidence.
- c) The third is maxim of relation: be relevant.
- d) The fourth is maxim of manner: Avoid obscurity of expression, avoid ambiguity, be brief (avoid unnecessary prolixity) and be orderly.(Yule, 1997:37)

“However, Grice says “there are certain kinds of expressions speakers use to mark that they may be in danger of not fully adhering to the principles. These kinds of expressions are called hedges”. (Yule, 1997:37-38)

1.7 Method of Research

1.7.1 Type of Research

This research uses a qualitative research. Qualitative research is descriptive, in which the researcher analyzes the data in the forms of words, discourses, pictures/photographs, diaries, memorandums, and tape-video (Subroto, 1992:7). This research concerns the hedging maxims in the novel *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe* that are used by the four main characters of the novel: Lucy, Edmund, Peter and Susan. The analysis can be in forms of an explanation or description in their utterances or conversations followed by the table of data. Furthermore, the writer uses a library research and learns several books relating to the topic.

1.7.2 Sources of Data

The source of data in this research data is collected from the novel *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe*. The writer uses this way to get the transcript (conversation) from that novel to analyze the data. The data are hedging maxims which use by four maincharacters; Lucy, Peter, Edmund, and Susan.

1.7.3 Techniques of Collecting Data

This research use documentation technique in collecting the data. Subroto says that documentation technique is “the research that uses the written materials to collect the data” (1992:47). To collect the data of this

research, the writer collects the data by reading and finding the utterances of the four main characters that contain the maxim hedges in relation to cooperative principles in their conversations. It refers to the expression in some utterances by the four main characters; Lucy, Edmund, Peter, and Susan in the whole of the novel: *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe*.

1.7.4 Techniques of Data Analysis

In this research, the writer uses a descriptive analysis. “Descriptive analysis is the research that is done based on the facts or phenomena that empirically exist so the characteristics are described in words” (Sudaryanto,1988:62). Based on that explanation, the writer takes several steps to analyze the data as follows:

1. Understanding the hedges maxim used by the four main characters in their utterances when giving some responding expressions based on the conversation with their partners;
2. Finding how many kinds of hedges when they respond their partners’ questions which occur in the four characters’ utterances in the whole of the novel;
3. Classifying the data based on the conversations which appear in their utterances into a table;
4. Describing the contexts of the conversation

5. Finding what hedges and how are maxims hedged by the four main characters in giving some responses to their partners in the conversation;
6. Drawing conclusions

1.8 Paper Organization

This paper is divided into four chapters. The first chapter is introduction. It consists of background of study, problem statements, objectives of study, significance of study, Literature review, theoretical approach, methods of research, and paper organization. The second chapter is background information. It talks about the theories which are used and intrinsic elements of *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe* novel. The third chapter is findings and discussion of the research. This chapter discusses the hedges maxim used by the four main characters in their conversations as seen in the novel *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe*. It aims at finding the answers of the problem statements. Chapter IV is conclusion and suggestion. It discusses the answer of the problem statements which appear in chapter I.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1 CONCLUSION

Based on the data analysis above, the writer can summarize that hedging maxims in the novel *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe* is used by the four main characters: Lucy, Edmund, Peter and Susan, in producing their response to their partners. They are divided into two types. The first type is the hedging of each maxim relating to quality, quantity, relation and manner maxims, consisting of 53 cases. Based on the data, it is classified into hedging maxims of quality with 12 cases, hedging maxims of quantity with 4 cases, hedging maxims of relation with 13 cases, and hedging maxims of manner with 24 cases. Then, the second type is the hedging of two maxims consisting of 3 cases. It is classified into the hedging of relation and quantity maxims, the hedging of relation and manner maxims, and the hedging of quality and quantity maxims. Totally, there are 56 cases of hedging maxims used by the four main characters; Lucy, Edmund, Peter, and Susan.

Besides, hedges of quality maxims are used by the four main characters when they produce their responses not totally accurate information. Hedges of quantity maxims are used by the four main characters when their response has limited information or less information

that is required. Hedges of relation are used when the four main characters produce their responding expressions not relevant to the topic, they want to stop the topic being talked or want to change an other topic. Hedges of manner maxim are used when the four main characters produce their utterances in prolixity.

From the findings, the writer found that the four min characters in produce their responses, they break cooperative principle relating to the maxims. The hedging of manner maxims is more frequently used by the four main characters in the conversation than the others. However, the hedging of quantity maxims does not appear a lot in the conversations. Therefore, even though they break their responding responses using some hedges to their partners or not following the rule of cooperative principle, but, they just won't make their partners hurt or disappointed.

4.2 SUGGESTION

This research analyzes the kinds of hedging maxims by the four main characters: Lucy, Edmund, Peter and Susan to use hedging maxims related to the cooperative principle which appear in the novel *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe*. The writer offers suggestion to the next researcher who wants to analyze hedging maxims in the conversation using the same object based on the four main characters in the novel. It can be analyzed by using different theories like the politeness strategies. In addition, we can analyze different objects by using the same theory, because hedges can be found in some responding expression in the conversations that occur in the novels, movies, or daily activities.

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References

APPENDICES

1. List of Some Hedges of Each Maxim

No	Maxims	Hedges
1	Quality	I think he's an old dear
		You might find anything in a place like this
		There might be eagles.
		There might be stags.
		I think you are a very good faun
		We were afraid it mightn't even be lying
		"I'd thought he was a man
		I'm afraid he has
		I don't remember his being here
		I thought you were asleep
		I think they're friendly mice
		they might have left the body alone
2	Quantity	But I was wondering whether I ought to be getting back
		So you've been hiding,
		She's not being silly at all, " "she's just making up a story for fun
3	Relation	And so say I
		and anyway
		Anyway
		Well
		it's very kind of you," "But I shan't be able to stay long
		Well
		and anyway
		Well
		Well
		I don't know that I'm going to like this place after all
		Well
		Well
4	Manner	Can't we—I mean, you won't, will you
		But it was too late to do anything
		It's only just back there—at least—I'm not sure
		I don't know what you mean. I'm at school
		But I don't even know the way back to my own country
		I think I can
		But it's pretty poor sport standing here in the snow
		But do you really mean, sir, " "that there could be other worlds
I think Lu ought to be the leader		
I think there is," "but I can't read it in this light		

		But I think we must try to do something
		I think we'll have to go on
		I think it's a nice beaver
		I mean, it's no good just standing here and I feel I want some dinner
		I mean we must do something to save him
		I mean couldn't we dress up as something
		I mean isn't the Witch herself human
		I think —I don't know
		but I think I could be brave enough
		I think that helped him to go wrong
		I wonder could we untie him, as well." But the enemies, out of pure spitefulness, had drawn the cords so tight that the girls could make nothing of the knots.
		I do believe—" "But how queer! They're nibbling away at the cords
		I feel afraid to turn round
		I mean, is it safe
		I'm afraid it's not much use to you, Mr Rumblebuffin
		"But do you really mean, sir," that there could be other worlds— all over the place, just round the corner—like t

3. List of Two Hedging Maxims

No	Maxim	Hedges
1	Relation and Quantity	Well and in general
2	Relation and Manner	Well and I mean, there was nothing there when we looked
3	Quantity and Quality	I never thought of that and I suppose

DATA CLASSIFICATION

A. Data the Hedging of Each Maxim

Notes: & = and P = Peter
 L = Lucy S = Susan
 Ed = Edmund

Data (1) Hedging of Quality Maxim

No	Chapter & page	Context	Conversation		Hedging maxim
			First Participant	Second Participant	
1.	I Page 1	After they went to their room, Peter gave assumption about Professor to Susan. Then, Susan response him	Peter: "We've fallen on our feet and no mistake," "This is going to be perfectly splendid. That old chap will let us do anything we like."	Susan: " I think he's an old dear,"	1 case In (S) responding expression
2.	I Page 2	Lucy heard something, when she walked from dining room and any amount of stairs and passages in between with Susan her sister and Edmund and Peter as her brothers. It was a far larger house than she had ever been in before and the thought of all those long passages and rows of doors leading into empty rooms was beginning to make her felt a little creepy. Lucy	Lucy: "What's that noise?"	Peter: "it's an owl," This going to be wonderful place for birds. I shall to go bed now. I say, let's go and explore tomorrow. You might find anything in a place like this. Did you see those mountains as we come along? And the woods? There might be eagles. There might be stags. There'll be hawks	3 cases in (P) responding expression

		curious about that noise and she asked it, then at that time Edmund and Peter as her brothers answered Lucy question.			
3.	II Page 8	Mr Tumnus cried because he thought that he is bad faun who taken servant to the white witch, and Lucy told that he isn't bad Faun as he said	Mr. Tumnus sobbed: "Oh—oh—oh!", "I'm crying because I'm such a bad Faun."	Lucy: "I don't think you're a bad Faun at all," I think you are a very good faun.	1 case In (L) responding expression
4.	V Page 24	In the morning Peter and Susan came to professor's room, they told about the story is said by Lucy their little sister last night. After Professor heard the story he gave his opinion and Susan giving responses toward Professor	Professor: "That is more than I know," "and a charge of lying against someone whom you have always found truthful is a very serious thing;	Susan: "We were afraid it mightn't even be lying,"	1 case In (S) responding expression
5.	VIII Page 41	In Mr beaver's house, they got lunch and in dining room they talked each other about Aslan, Susan curiously what is Aslan like and she asked it to Mrs. Beaver	Mrs. Beaver: Aslan is a lion—the Lion, the great Lion."	Susan: "Ooh!", " I'd thought he was a man.	1 case In (S) responding expression
6.	VIII Page 44	Almost in a whisper Lucy told to Mr. Beaver that she didn't sure about Edmund her little brother who ever came to Narnia before	Mr. Beaver: "Has he been in this country before?" "Has he ever been here alone?"	Lucy "Yes," "I'm afraid he has."	1 case In (L) responding expression

		it			
7.	VIII Page 45	When Lucy, Peter, Susan, Edmund, Mr. beaver and Mrs. Beaver are made a journey to meet Aslan. Edmund was lost in the middle way. Mrs Beaver told that she must know when Edmund slipped away and Peter answered Mrs Beaver Question	Mrs. Beaver: “It seems to me, my dears,” “that it is very important to know just when he slipped away.	Peter: “ I don’t remember his being here when we were talking about Aslan— “,	1 case In (P) responding expression
8.	XIV Page 77	In the middle night after the afternoon is the white witch came to Aslan’s place, both Susan and Lucy can’t get to sleep and they thought both of them got to sleep well	Susan: Can’t you get to sleep either?”	Lucy: No,” “ I thought you were asleep. I say, Susan!”	1 case In (L) responding expression
9.	XV Page 83	Susan and Lucy are looked Aslan killed by the white witch and her follower, from the far place They don’t know what are there going and Aslan lie down in the stone table	Susan: I do believe—“. “But how queer! They’re nibbling away at the cords!”	Lucy: That’s what I thought,” “ I think they’re friendly mice. Poor little things—they don’t realize he’s dead. They think it’ll do some good untying him.”	1 case In (S) responding expression
10	XV Page84	After the white witch and her followed alive Aslan alone, Lucy and Susan came close to the table stone, they cried look Aslan (the Lion) died	Lucy&Susan: “Oh, oh, oh!” cried the two girls, rushing back to the Table.	Lucy sobbed: “Oh, it’s too bad,” “ they might have left the body alone.”	1 case In (L) responding expression
TOTAL					12 cases

Data (2) Hedging of Quantity Maxim

No	Chapter	Context	Conversation		Hedging maxim
			First Participant	Second Participant	
1.	II Page 6	In Narnia land, Lucy met with Mr. Tumnus, after they introduce theirself Mr. Tumnus invites Lucy came to his house to drink a cup of tea and Lucy felt confuse because she worried to her brothers and sister and she thought she must getting back soon	Mr. Tumnus: Daughter of Eve from the far land of Spare Oom where eternal summer reigns around the bright city of War Drobe, how would it be if you came and had tea with me?"	Lucy: "Thank you very much, Mr Tumnus". "But I was wondering whether I ought to be getting back."	1 case In (L) responding epressions
2	III Page 11	in amazement, Lucy asked to her brothers and sister that did they worry about her, because she thought that she has lost for long time, Susan felt surprise because her sister looked strange and Peter as her old brother gave a question to make Lucy not too sad.	Lucy: "It's all right," she repeated, "I've comeback."	Susan: "What on earth are you talking about, Lucy?"	1 case In (P) responding expression
			Lucy "Why?" haven't you all been wondering where I was?"	Peter: "So you've been hiding, have you?" "Poor old Lu, hiding and nobody noticed! You'll have to hide longer than that if you want people to start looking for you."	
3	Page 11	Susan and Peter confused with Lucy's attitude, Susan thought that Lucy is silly but Peter helped his little sister about that situation	Susan: "Don't be silly, Lucy," "We've only just come out of that room a moment ago, and you were there then."	Peter: "She's not being silly at all," "she's just making up a story for fun, aren't you, Lu? And why shouldn't she?"	1 case In (P) responding expression

4	XVII Page 97	Lucy, Edmund, Peter and Susan became kings and queens. They live in great joy and if ever they remember their life in this world it was only as one remembers a dream. At that time, when they look around in the forest, they saw the stag enter into thicket where their houses could not follow.	Lucy: Sister,” “my royal brother speaks rightly. And it seems to me we should be shamed if for any fearing or foreboding we turned back from following so noble a beast as now we have in chase.”	Edmund: “ And so say I, ” “And I have such desire to find the signification of this thing that I would not by my good will turn back for the richest jewel in all Narnia and all the islands.”	1 case In (Ed) responding expression
TOTAL					4 cases

Data (3) Hedging of Relation Maxim

No	Chapter	Context	Conversation		Hedging maxim
			First Participant	Second Participant	
1.	I Page 1	The boys came into the girls' room and they all talked it over. Peter made a statement about professor and Susan gave her respond toward Peter but Edmund disagree about it. And then, Susan gave respond again toward Edmund statement about Professor and Susan ordered him to go to bed.	Edmund: "oh come off it!" who was tired and pretending not to be tired, which always made him-bad tempered " don't go on talking like that.	Susan: "like what?" and anyway , it's time you were in bad.	1 case In (S) responding expression
2	I Page 2	At night in the girl's room when they are talked it over, Lucy asked the other to go to bed. Then Peter as her old brother gave a respond toward Lucy	Lucy: "Hadn't we all better go to bed?" "There's sure to be a row if we're heard talking here."	Peter: "No there won't," "I tell you this is the sort of house where no one's going to mind what we do. Anyway , they won't hear us.	1 case In (P) responding expression
3	II Page 6	After they introduce their self. Then, Mr Tumnus offered Lucy to visit his house for drank a cup of coffee.	Mr. Tumnus: "It's only just round the corner," "and there'll be a roaring fire—and toast—and sardines—and cake."	Lucy: " Well , it's very kind of you," " But I shan't be able to stay long."	1Case In (L) responding expression
4	II Page 9	Mr. Tumnus explained to Lucy that he pretend to be friendly, to	Lucy: "No," "I'm sure you wouldn't do anything of the sort."	Mr. Tumnus: "But I have,"	1 case In Lucy

		handing Lucy to the white witch.			responding expression
			Lucy: “Well,” rather slowly (for she wanted to be truthful and yet not be too hard on him), “ well ”, that was pretty bad. But you’re so sorry for it that I’m sure you will never do it again.”		
5	IV Page 18	After Edmund talked each other with the white witch, she asked Edmund about his brother and sisters	The Witch: I will make your brother a Duke and your sisters Duchesses.	Edmund: “There’s nothing special about them,” “ and, anyway, I could always bring them some other time.”	1 case In (Ed) responding expression
6	V Page 25	Still in Professor’s room both of Peter and Professor talked about the wardrobe which has a magic as Lucy said	Professor: “What has that to do with it?”	Peter: Well , sir, if things are real, they’re there all the time.”	1 case In (P) responding expression
7	VI Page 29	Four children came into forest through the wardrobe, they really surprised. At the time they realized that what is Lucy said is true, and they went to Mr Tumnus’s house, but Mr. Tumnus was brought by the white witch.	Professor: “So you really were here,” “that time Lu said she’d met you in here—and you made out she was telling lies.”	Peter: There was a dead silence. “ Well , of all the poisonous little beasts— and shrugged his shoulders and said no more.	1 case In (P) responding expression
8			Four children: The children stared at each other.	Susan: “ I don’t know that I’m going to like this place after all,”	1 case In (S) responding expression
9			Susan: I’ve an idea he does,” “What do you think, Peter?”	Peter: “ Well , we might as well try it,”	1 case In (P) responding expression

10	VIII Page 45	When they do the journey to meet Aslan, suddenly Edmund was lost. And Mr. Beaver asked Lucy about Edmund her brother	Mr. Beaver: “And did he tell you what he’d done or who he’d met?”	Lucy: “ Well , no, he didn’t,” said Lucy.	1 case In (L) responding expression
11	XIII Page 74	The white witch minatory Aslan if Aslan didn’t give up she will make a big battle, Susan which stay beside him said something	Aslan: “It is very true,” “I do not deny it.”	Susan: “Oh, Aslan!” “Can’t we—I mean , you won’t, will you? Can’t we do something about the Deep Magic? Isn’t there something you can work against it?”	1 case In (S) responding expression
12	XVI Page 88	After won the war, they came to the white witch’s house to save all kind things which ever changed to the statue by the white witch. And there, Susan whispered to Lucy when Aslan shouted.	Aslan: It’s all right!” shouted Aslan joyously. “Once the feet are put right, all the rest of him will follow.”	Susan: “That wasn’t exactly what I meant,” whispered Susan to Lucy. But it was too late to do anything about it now even if Aslan would have listened to her	1 case In (S) responding expression
TOTAL					13 Cases

Data (4) Hedging of Manner Maxim

No	Chapter & Page	Context	Conversation		Hedging maxim
			First Participant	Second Participant	
1.	II Page 6	The faun (Mr. Tumnus) curious how Lucy as daughter of Eve arrived in Narnia and he wants to know where is Lucy came from.	Mr. Tumnus: “Ah!”, “if only I had worked harder at geography when I was a little Faun, I should no doubt know all about those strange countries. It is too late now.”	Lucy: “But they aren’t countries at all,” almost laughing. “It’s only just back there—at least—I’m not sure. It is summer there.”	1 case In (L) responding expression
2.	III Page 15	Edmund met with the white witch in the forest and The white witch curious about him because he looked foreign in the forest.	The witch: “Not know the Queen of Narnia?” “Ha! You shall know us better hereafter. But I repeat-what are you?”	Edmund: Please, your majesty,” “I don’t know what you mean. I’m at school—at least I was it’s the holidays now.”	1 case In (Ed) responding expression
3.	IV Page 19	The white witch wants Edmund to back to his country for brought his brother and sisters to visit the witch’s house.	The Witch: You must go back to your own country now and come to me another day, with them, you understand. It is no good coming without them.”	Edmund: But I don’t even know the way back to my own country,”	1 case In (Ed) responding expression
4.	Page 19	The white witch asked Edmund about the way to came back to his country.	The Witch: And now look the other way’—here she pointed in the opposite direction—“and tell me if you can see two little hills rising above the trees.”	Edmund: “I think I can,”	1 case In (Ed) responding expression
5.	IV Page 21	After Edmund and Lucy met each other in Narnia, Lucy	Lucy: “Who said so?”	Edmund: “Everyone knows it,” “ask anybody you like. But it’s	1 case In (Ed)

		looked happy because Mr. Tumnus safety and the white witch not hurt him. Then, Edmund curious about the white witch, why Lucy was know that story because Edmund met with her, as Edmund knowed that the white witch is good person.		pretty poor sport standing here in the snow. Let's go home."	responding expression
6.	V Page 25	After professor gave his statement about Lucy, Peter made a respond toward professor's statement	Professor: If she had been pretending, she would have hidden for a reasonable time before coming out and telling her story."	Peter: But do you really mean, sir, "that there could be other worlds —all over the place, just round the corner—like that?"	1 case In (P) responding expression
7.	VI Page 29	Lucy, Edmund, Peter, and Susan came to Narnia through the wardrobe. They are surprised because Narnia is real, then Peter consult that Lucy to be a leader because she ever came to Narnia before.	Susan: "Where are we going anyway?" chiefly for the sake of changing the subject	Peter: " I think Lu ought to be the leader," "goodness knows she deserves it.	1 case In (P) responding expression
8.	Page 30	When they are visited Mr. Tumnus's house, they were not see Mr. Tumnus. But, they found a letter which has a message.	Susan: Is there anything written on it?"	Peter: "Yes, I think there is," " but I can't read it in this light. Let's get out into the open air."	1 case In (P) responding expression
9.	Page 31	After reads the letter, Lucy, Edmund, Peter and Susan plant to found Mr. Tumnus. They discuss to thought about it, but	Peter: "Shut up—you!", who was still very angry with Edmund. "What do you think, Susan?"	Susan: I've a horrid feeling that Lu is right," "I don't want to go a step further and I wish we'd never come. But I think we must try to	1 cases in (S) responding expression

		peter worried about their condition. Although like that, they will go on to found Mr. Tumnus		do something for Mr. Whatever-his-name is—I mean the Faun.”	
			Peter: “That’s what I feel too,” “I’m worried about having no food with us. I’d vote for going back and getting something from the larder, only there doesn’t seem to be any certainty of getting into this country again when once you’ve got out of it. I think we’ll have to go on		1 case In (P) responding expression
10	VII Page 34	When they do trip to found Mr. Tumnus. They met with Mr. Beaver in the forest. Peter asked Lucy about that. And then,	Peter: “I know,” “The question is, are we to go to it or not? What do you think, Lu?”	Lucy: “ I think it’s a nice beaver,”	1 case In (L) responding expression
11.		Susan and Edmund worried about that because they afraid Mr. Beaver is a devil	Edmund: “Yes, but how do we know?”	Susan: “Shan’t we have to risk it?” “ I mean, it’s no good just standing here and I feel I want some dinner. ”	1 case In (S) responding expression
12.	VIII Page 40	In dining room Lucy and Mr. Beaver talked over about the Faun. Lucy was worry and want to know about him because she felt blames toward the Faun. She	Mr. beaver: All full of statues they say it is—in the courtyard and up the stairs and in the hall. People she’s turned”—(he paused and shuddered) “turned into stone.”	Lucy: “But, Mr Beaver,” said Lucy, “can’t we— I mean we must do something to save him. It’s too dreadful and it’s all on my account.”	1 case In (L) responding expression
13.		asked to Mr. Tumnus the way to help for the Faun. And Peter gave his opinion about that	Mrs. Beaver: “I don’t doubt you’d save him if you could, dearie,” “but you’ve no chance of getting into that House against her will and ever coming out alive.”	Peter: Couldn’t we have some stratagem?” “ I mean couldn’t we dress up as something, or pretend to be—oh, pedlars or anything—or	1 case In (P) responding expression

				watch till she was gone out—or— oh, hang it all, there must be some way	
14.	Page 42	When Mr. Beaver tells the story about Aslan and The Witch, Peter asked him about the white witch because he doesn't know what kind the witch appeared.	Mr. Beaver: We've heard of Aslan coming into these parts before—long ago, nobody can say when. But there have never been any of your races here before."	Peter: "That's what I don't understand, Mr Beaver," " I mean isn't the Witch herself human?"	1 case In (P) responding expression
15.	XI Page 57	In the middle way depart for met Aslan, Lucy with Mr. and Miss Beaver, her brothers and sister, they met with Father Christmas who is surprised them. He gave four of children tools for everyone. Lucy curiously why she doesn't give a sword like another.	Father Christmas: If you or any of your friends is hurt, a few drops of this restore them. And the dagger is to defend you at great need. For you also are not to be in battle."	Lucy: "Why, sir?" " I think—I don't know but I think I could be brave enough. "	2 cases in (L) responding expression
16.	XII Page 66	When arrived in Aslan's resident in the forest, Aslan asked them about their brother Edmund. Mr. Beaver answered it and peter gave his statement.	Mrs. Beaver: "He has tried to betray them and joined the White Witch, O Aslan," And then something made Peter say,	Peter: "That was partly my fault, Aslan. I was angry with him and I think that helped him to go wrong. "	1 case In (P) responding expression
17.	XV Page 82	As soon as the wood was silent again, Susan and Lucy crept out into the open hill-top. The moon was getting low and thin clouds were passing across her said Susan presently. And it was all	Lucy: I can't bear to look at that horrible muzzle. I wonder could we take it off?	Susan: "I wonder could we untie him, as well." But the enemies, out of pure spitefulness, had drawn the cords so tight that the girls could make nothing of the knots.	1 case In (S) responding expression

18.	XV Page 83	more lonely and hopeless and horrid than I know how to describe. Lucy and Susan talk each other slowly.	Lucy: "Wait! who had been looking at them more closely still. "Can you see what they're doing?"	Susan: "I do believe" " But how queer! They're nibbling away at the cords! "	1 case S & L
19.	XV Page 84		Lucy? "What's that?"	Susan: "I— I feel afraid to turn round, " "something awful is happening."	1 case In (S) responding expression
20.	XVI Page 88 and 90	Aslan broght Lucy and Susan to the white witch's house. They surprised when they look statues all those stone animals and people too. And instead of the deadly silence the whole place rang with the sound. Lucy felt afraid and she asked Susan in a different tone. Then, they found Mr Tumnus and she save him.	"Oh!" Susan. "Look! I wonder— I mean, is it safe?"	Aslan: "It's all right!" shouted Aslan joyously. "Once the feet are put right, all the rest of him will follow."	1 case In (S) responding expression
21.			Mr. Tumnus: I beg your pardon, Missie, I thought you was the handkerchee!"	Lucy: "No, no," said Lucy laughing, "here it is!" This time he managed to get it but it was only about the same size to him that a saccharine tablet would be to you, so that when she saw him solemnly rubbing it to and fro across his great red face, she said, " I'm afraid it's not much use to you, Mr Rumblebuffin."	1 case In (L) responding expression
22.		Lucy ran out of the empty room into the passage and found the other three. She worried that her brother and sister will found her	Professor: I don't think many girls of her age would invent that idea for themselves. If she had been pretending, she would have hidden	Peter: " But do you really mean, sir, " that there could be other worlds—all over the place, just round the corner—like that?"	1 case In (P) responding expression

		because at that time she thought that she stayed along in Narnia through the wardrobe. In a hurried she found her brothers and sister first, but Lucy felt disappointed because her brothers and sister do not looking for her.	for a reasonable time before coming out and telling her story."		
			Professor: "Nothing is more probable, taking off his spectacles and beginning to polish them, while he muttered to himself, "I wonder what they do teach them at these schools.		
Total					24 cases

B. Data the Hedging of Two Maxims

Data (5) Hedging of Relation and Quantity Maxims, Relation and Manner Maxims, and Quantity and Quality Maxims

No.	Chapter	Context	Conversation		Quantity
			First Participant	Second Participant	
1.	V page 24-25	In the morning, Peter and Susan went and told the whole thing as Lucy said last night to the professor. Peter and Susan agree that they will write a letter for their father if there is really something wrong with Lucy. So they went and knocked at the study door and Professor said "come in", Professor got up and found chairs for them and said to seats. He was quite at their proposal. Then he sat listening to them with the tips of his fingers pressed together and never interrupting, till they had finished the whole story. After the story is the end the professor Susan to gave her opinion.	Professor: "And what do you think, my dear?"	Susan: " Well, "in general, I'd say the same as Peter, but this couldn't be true—all this about the wood and the Faun."	1 case both relation and quantity maxims In (S) responding expression

2		<p>After the Professor finish heard the story from Peter and Susan about Lucy as their younger sister looked strange, Professor half to himself. He told that there are only three possibilities. Either your sister is telling lies, or she is mad, or she is telling the truth. Professor said that she doesn't told lie and it is obvious that she does not mad for the moment then and unless any further evidence turns up, the Professor suggests both of them must assumed that she is telling the truth."</p>	<p>Professor: "Why do you say that?"</p>	<p>Peter: "Well, for one thing," "if it was true why everyone doesn't find this country every time they go to the wardrobe? I mean, there was nothing there when we looked; even Lucy didn't pretend there was."</p>	<p>1 cases both relation and manner maxims. In (P) responding expression</p>
3	VI Page 28	<p>When the four children hidden in the wardrobe and now there was no mistaking it and all four children stood blinking in the daylight of a winter day. Behind them were coats hanging on pegs, in front of them were snow-covered trees. Both of Susan and Peter is feeling surprised, they talk each other.</p>	<p>Susan: "I am sure nobody would mind," "it isn't as if we wanted to take them out of the house; we shan't take them even out of the wardrobe."</p>	<p>Peter: "I never thought of that, Su". "Of course, now you put it that way, I see. No one could say you had bagged a coat as long as you leave it in the wardrobe where you found it. And I suppose this whole country is in the wardrobe."</p>	<p>1 case both quantity and quality maxims In (P) responding expression</p>
Total					3 cases